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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXXI—IN THREE PARTS.

PART II—REPORTS.

9057

CHICAGO JAN 26 1891 HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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CHAPTER XLIII.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA.

October 20–December 31, 1863.*

PART II.

NOVEMBER 23–27, 1863.—The Chattanooga–Ringgold Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Nov. 23, 1863.—Skirmishes at Orchard Knob, or Indian Hill, and Bushy Knob, Tenn.
24, 1863.—Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Skirmish at foot of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
24–27, 1863.—Raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, with skirmishes at Charleston, Tenn. (26th), and Cleveland, Tenn. (27th).
25, 1863.—Battle of Missionary Ridge.
26, 1863.—Skirmish at Chickamauga Station, Tenn.
Skirmish in Pea Vine Valley, Tenn.
Skirmish at Pigeon Hills, Tenn.
Skirmish near Graysville, Ga.
27, 1863.—Engagement at Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga.

REPORTS.

THE UNION ARMY.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Abstract from returns of the Union forces at and about Chattanooga November 20, 1863.
No. 3.—Organization of the forces under command of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, engaged in the campaign.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, including operations since October 18, with orders and correspondence, November 19–29, congratulatory orders, and the thanks of Congress.

*For summary of the principal events during this period, see Summary in Part I, pp. 1–4.

800867

No. 5.—Mr. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, October 30–December 12.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
No. 8.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 9.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland, including operations October 31–December 31, and field dispatches, etc., November 22–29.
No. 10.—Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, including operations since November 18, with congratulatory orders, etc.
No. 11.—Surg. Alonzo J. Phelps, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, U. S. Army, commanding Second and Third Brigades, First Division, including operations November 22–December 2.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 14.—Maj. George Hicks, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 15.—Col. Bernard F. Mullen, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 16.—Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Eighth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 17.—Col. Jacob E. Taylor, Fortieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 19.—Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 20.—Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 21.—Maj. Clayton Hale, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 22.—Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 23.—Col. Louis H. Waters, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 24.—Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 25.—Maj. Gilbert Trusler, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 26.—Capt. George M. Bacon, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 27.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 28.—Col. Francis T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 29.—Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 30.—Col. Wallace W. Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 31.—Col. James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry.
No. 32.—Col. Jason Marsh, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 33.—Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 34.—Col. Michael Gooding, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 35.—Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck, Second Missouri Infantry.
No. 36.—Capt. Samuel Rexinger, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 37.—Maj. Carl von Baumbach, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 38.—Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 39.—Col. John Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 40.—Maj. Charles M. Hammond, One hundredth Illinois Infantry.
No. 41.—Maj. Frank White, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 42.—Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 43.—Lieut. Col. Elias Neff, Fortieth Indiana Infantry.
No. 44.—Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 45.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

No. 46.—Lieut. Col. William H. Young, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 47.—Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 48.—Col. Charles G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 49.—Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Demi-Brigade.
No. 50.—Col. Allen Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 51.—Col. Henry C. Dunlap, Third Kentucky Infantry.
No. 52.—Col. Alexander McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 53.—Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt, Third Kentucky Infantry, commanding Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 54.—Capt. Edward P. Bates, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 55.—Col. Nathan H. Walworth, Forty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Demi-Brigade.
No. 56.—Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 57.—Col. Jonathan R. Miles, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 58.—Capt. Edgar D. Swain, Forty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 59.—Capt. Albert M. Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.
No. 60.—Capt. William A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery.
No. 61.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 62.—Brig. Gen. August Willich, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 63.—Col. Richard H. Nodine, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 64.—Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler, Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 65.—Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 66.—Col. Frank Erdelmeyer, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 67.—Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 68.—Col. John A. Martin, Eighth Kansas Infantry.
No. 69.—Lieut. Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 70.—Maj. Samuel F. Gray, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 71.—Capt. John A. Gordon, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 72.—Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 73.—Maj. Calvin D. Campbell, Sixth Indiana Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 74.—Col. William W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 75.—Maj. Richard T. Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 76.—Lieut. Col. James C. Foy, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 77.—Maj. Joab A. Stafford, First Ohio Infantry.
No. 78.—Lieut. Col. Alexander C. Christopher, Sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 79.—Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 80.—Capt. Samuel B. Smith, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 81.—Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 82.—Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 83.—Col. Frederick Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 84.—Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 85.—Col. George H. Cram, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 86.—Col. Alexander M. Stout, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 87.—Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr., Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 88.—Col. Charles F. Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 89.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, with field dispatches and congratulatory orders.
No. 90.—Lieut. Henry C. Wharton, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

No. 91.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps, including march to the relief of Knoxville, with complimentary orders.

No. 92.—Surg. Daniel G. Brinton, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 93.—Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 94.—Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 95.—Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry.

No. 96.—Maj. David A. Peloubet, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry.

No. 97.—Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry.

No. 98.—Col. Patrick H. Jones, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry.

No. 99.—Maj. August Riedt, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 100.—Lieut. Samuel D. Miller, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 101.—Col. Orland Smith, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 102.—Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr., Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 103.—Col. James Wood, jr., One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 104.—Col. Charles B. Gambee, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 105.—Maj. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry.

No. 106.—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 107.—Itineraries of the First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Hector Tyndale) and the Third Brigade (Col. Frederick Hecker), November 1–30.

No. 108.—Maj. Thomas W. Osborn, Chief of Artillery.

No. 109.—Capt. Michael Wiedrich, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

No. 110.—Capt. William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

No. 111.—Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle, Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

No. 112.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

No. 113.—Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 114.—Col. Thomas J. Ahl, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding regiment and First Brigade.

No. 115.—Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry.

No. 116.—Capt. Ernst J. Krieger, Seventh Ohio Infantry.

No. 117.—Col. William T. Fitch, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

No. 118.—Capt. Thomas McConnell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

No. 119.—Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 120.—Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 121.—Col. William Rickards, jr., Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 122.—Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 123.—Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

No. 124.—Col. Abel Godard, Sixtieth New York Infantry.
No. 125.—Col. James C. Lane, One hundred and second New York Infantry.
No. 126.—Capt. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 127.—Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 128.—Maj. John A. Reynolds, Chief of Artillery.
No. 129.—Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.
No. 130.—Itinerary of the Fourteenth Army Corps, November 1–30.
No. 131.—Surg. Ferdinand H. Gross, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 132.—Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 133.—Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 134.—Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 135.—Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 136.—Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire, Forty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 137.—Col. Cyrus E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 138.—Col. Anson G. McCook, Second Ohio Infantry.
No. 139.—Capt. James H. M. Montgomery, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 140.—Maj. Rue P. Hutchins, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 141.—Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 142.—Col. Marshall F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Demi-Brigade.
No. 143.—Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 144.—Capt. Patrick H. Keegan, Eleventh Michigan Infantry.
No. 145.—Maj. James J. Hanna, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 146.—Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 147.—Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 148.—Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 149.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 150.—Col. Samuel W. Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 151.—Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 152.—Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 153.—Col. Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 154.—Col. Oscar F. Harmon, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 155.—Maj. James T. Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 156.—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 157.—Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 158.—Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 159.—Lieut. Col. Ogden Street, Eleventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 160.—Capt. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 161.—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 162.—Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

No. 163.—Capt. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 164.—Capt. Edward Grosvenor, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 165.—Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 166.—Col. Milton S. Robinson, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 167.—Col. Newell Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 168.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry.
No. 169.—Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry.
No. 170.—Col. Gustave Kammerling, Ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 171.—Maj. Joseph L. Budd, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 172.—Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 173.—Col. William H. Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 174.—Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor, Tenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 175.—Lieut. Col. Myron Baker, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry.
No. 176.—Maj. Robert M. Kelly, Fourth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 177.—Lieut. Col. Gabriel C. Wharton, Tenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 178.—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 179.—Maj. Charles Greenwood, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 180.—Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Cumberland.
No. 181.—Capt. James H. Stokes, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, commanding right batteries.
No. 182.—Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Light Artillery, commanding First Division, Artillery Reserve.
No. 183.—Capt. Josiah W. Church, First Michigan Light Artillery, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.
No. 184.—Lieut. Obadiah German, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.
No. 185.—Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and including operations November 17, 1863–January 3, 1864.
No. 186.—Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois (mounted) Infantry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.
No. 187.—Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.
No. 188.—Maj. Horace Gray, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.
No. 189.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, including operations since September 22, and march to the relief of Knoxville, with field dispatches November 18–29, and thanks of Congress.
No. 190.—Capt. Ocran H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Tennessee.
No. 191.—Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.
No. 192.—Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 193.—Col. Thomas Curly, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry.
No. 194.—Maj. Willard Warner, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 195.—Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 196.—Lieut. Col. George Burton, Fourth Iowa Infantry.
No. 197.—Col. David Carskaddon, Ninth Iowa Infantry.
No. 198.—Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 199.—Col. Milo Smith, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry.
No. 200.—Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

No. 201.—Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry.
No. 202.—Itinerary of the First Brigade, Second Division, Col. Nathan W. Tupper commanding, November 1–30.
No. 203.—Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 204.—Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, including operations since September 28.
No. 205.—Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 206.—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 207.—Col. Joseph R. Cockerill. Seventieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations since September 28, and march to the relief of Knoxville.
No. 208.—Capt. Henry Richardson, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 209.—Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations since September 29.
No. 210.—Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 211.—Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 212.—Col. Clark R. Wever, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 213.—Col. Francis C. Deimling, Tenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 214.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 215.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry.
No. 216.—Col. Jabez Banbury, Fifth Iowa Infantry.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

No. 217.—Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee October 31 and December 10, 1863.
No. 218.—Organization of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1863.
No. 219.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, with field dispatches, etc.
No. 220.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.
No. 221.—Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps.
No. 222.—Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 223.—Col. William F. Dowd, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 224.—Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.
No. 225.—Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 226.—Maj. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 227.—Capt. H. J. Bowen, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 228.—Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 229.—Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 230.—Col. John H. Anderson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, commanding regiment and Wright's brigade.
No. 231.—Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 232.—Capt. Benjamin Randals, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 233.—Col. Sidney S. Stanton, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 234.—Lieut. Col. John G. Hall, Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry.
No. 235.—Capt. R. F. Kolb, Alabama battery.

No. 236.—Lieut. R. T. Gibson, Howell's (Georgia) battery, Walker's division.
No. 237.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division and Left Flank, Army of Tennessee.
No. 238.—Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Stevenson's division.
No. 239.—Capt. Max Van Den Corput, Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery.
No. 240.—Lieut. Col. William R. Butler, Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 241.—Maj. John P. McGuire, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry.
No. 242.—Col. Anderson Searcy, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry and Newman's battalion.
No. 243.—Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 244.—Col. Charles M. Shelley, Thirtieth Alabama Infantry.
No. 245.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 246.—Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding Breckinridge's division, Breckinridge's corps.
No. 247.—Return of Casualties in Stewart's division.
No. 248.—Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division, etc., with thanks of the Confederate Congress.
No. 249.—Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite, Semple's (Alabama) battery.
No. 250.—Brig. Gen. Lucius E. Polk, commanding brigade.
No. 251.—Capt. M. H. Dixon, Third Confederate Infantry, commanding Third and Fifth Confederate Infantry.
No. 252.—Lieut. Col. William J. Hale, Second Tennessee Infantry.
No. 253.—Col. Daniel C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Liddell's brigade.
No. 254.—Lieut. Col. E. Warfield, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 255.—Col. John E. Murray, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 256.—Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Infantry.
No. 257.—Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 258.—Brig. Gen. Mark P. Lowrey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 259.—Maj. Frederick A. Ashford, Sixteenth Alabama Infantry.
No. 260.—Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama Infantry, commanding Thirty-third Alabama Infantry and Gibson's battalion.
No. 261.—Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley, Forty-fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 262.—Col. A. B. Hardcastle, Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 263.—Capt. T. M. Steger, Fifteenth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.
No. 264.—Col. H. B. Granbury, Seventh Texas Infantry, commanding Smith's brigade.
No. 265.—Capt. John R. Kennard, Tenth Texas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Tenth Texas Infantry and Fifteenth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry.
No. 266.—Capt. C. E. Talley, Seventh Texas Infantry.
No. 267.—Maj. William A. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, commanding Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry.
No. 268.—Brig. Gen. John H. Kelly, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Cavalry Division.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

* * * * * * *

Major-General Grant arrived at Louisville, and on the 19th [of October, 1863], in obedience to the orders of the President, assumed general command of the Departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio. In accordance with his recommendation, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas was placed in the immediate command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman of that of the Tennessee.

As the supply of the army at Chattanooga demanded prompt attention he immediately repaired to that place. By bringing up from Bridgeport the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, under General Hooker, and throwing a force from Chattanooga, under General W. F. Smith, on the south side of the river at Brown's Ferry, the points of Lookout Mountain commanding the river were recaptured on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October. This important success restored his communication with his depots of supplies.

* * * * * * *

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I submit the following summary of the operations of General Grant's army since my report of the 15th ultimo:

It appears, from the official reports which have been received here, that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October, in reopening communications on the south side of the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 76 killed, 339 wounded, and 22 missing; total, 437. The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1,500. As soon as General Grant could get up his supplies, he prepared to advance upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville.

General Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee River, and during the night of the 23d and 24th of November established pontoon bridges, and crossed to the south side between Citico Creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 23d, General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Citico Creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line; Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the center, while Hooker's force in Lookout Valley crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th, the whole of Missionary Ridge from Rossville to the Chickamauga was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy completely routed. Considering the strength of the rebel position and the difficulty of storming his intrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is also due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet, so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is reported at about 4,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, 42 pieces of artillery, 5,000 or 6,000 small-arms, and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

While Generals Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, General Sherman with his own and General Granger's forces was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. We have reliable information that Sherman has successfully accomplished his object, and that Longstreet is in full retreat toward Virginia; but no details have been received in regard to Sherman's operations since he crossed the Hiwassee, nor of Burnside's defense of Knoxville. It is only known that every attack of the enemy on that place was successfully repulsed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Abstract from returns of the Union forces at and about Chattanooga November 20, 1863.

Command	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						Pieces of artillery.
				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.	18	.....	18	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Army of the Cumberland:										
General headquarters	15	.....	15	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Fourth Army Corps:										
Corps staff	21	42	63	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
First Division *a*	498	6,991	8,812	472	6,370	....	.....	8	283	18
Second Division	445	6,543	8,243	437	6,129	....	.....	9	240	18
Third Division	422	7,118	9,105	400	6,438	....	.....	9	368	18
Total Fourth Army Corps	1,386	20,694	26,223	1,309	18,937	....	.....	26	891	54
Hooker's headquarters	9	52	60	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....

a The First Brigade and division artillery not engaged in the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign. The strength of these troops, as reported November 30, was: Present for duty, 125 officers and 2,470 men. Aggregate present, 3,048.

Abstract from returns of Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						Pieces of artillery.
				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Army of the Cumberland—Cont'd.										
Eleventh Army Corps:										
Headquarters	11	41	58	2	41	....	.....	....	.....	....
Second Division	150	2,686	3,452	146	2,483	....	.....	6	228	12
Third Division	189	3,293	4,259	175	2,965	....	.....	8	306	14
Total Eleventh Army Corps	350	6,020	7,769	323	5,489	....	.....	14	534	26
Twelfth Army Corps:										
Headquarters	13	140	190	3	132	....	.....	....	.....	....
First Division *a*	269	4,528	5,244	260	4,121	....	.....	9	271	16
Second Division	229	4,057	4,772	221	3,882	....	.....	6	186	10
Total Twelfth Army Corps	511	8,725	10,206	484	8,135	....	.....	15	457	26
Fourteenth Army Corps:										
Headquarters	24	267	418	23	378	....	.....	....	.....	....
First Division	310	5,772	7,573	284	5,081	....	.....	5	277	16
Second Division	304	5,952	7,271	293	5,733	....	.....	6	310	18
Third Division	342	6,264	7,815	318	5,905	....	.....	9	343	18
Total Fourteenth Army Corps.	980	18,255	23,077	918	17,097	....	.....	20	930	52
Cavalry Corps:										
Third Brigade, First Division *b*	65	862	1,122	.....	.....	65	862	....	.....	....
Second Division *c*	315	5,113	6,621	122	1,827	170	2,096	4	110	7
Total Cavalry	380	5,975	7,743	122	1,827	235	2,958	4	110	7
Artillery Reserve	39	1,396	1,502	.....	.....	....	....	38	1,435	56
Engineer troops	106	1,429	2,538	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Spears' brigade *d*	67	1,421	1,779	66	1,421	....	.....	....	.....	....
Garrison of Chattanooga	55	1,040	1,323	53	1,086	....	.....	....	.....	....
Total Army of the Cumberland. *e*	3,898	65,007	82,235	3,275	53,992	235	2,958	117	4,357	221
Army of the Tennessee:										
Headquarters	13	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Fifteenth Army Corps:										
Staff	8	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
First Division	291	3,443	4,787	(*f*)	(*f*)	....	.....	(*f*)	200	14
Second Division	257	3,428	4,468	232	2,769	1	41	9	255	16
Fourth Division	313	5,072	6,299	(*f*)	(*f*)	....	.....	(*f*)	(*f*)	14
Total Fifteenth Army Corps.	869	11,943	15,662	232	2,769	1	41	9	455	44
Seventeenth Army Corps:										
Second Division *g*	258	3,733	4,756	237	3,384	1	33	9	279	10
3d U. S. Cavalry	10	139	219	.....	.....	10	139	....	.....	....
Total Army of the Tennessee.	1,150	15,815	20,650	469	6,153	12	213	18	734	54
Recapitulation:										
Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.	18	.....	18	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Army of the Cumberland	3,898	65,007	82,235	3,275	53,992	235	2,958	117	4,357	221
Army of the Tennessee	1,150	15,815	20,650	469	6,153	12	213	18	734	54
Grand total	5,066	80,822	102,903	3,744	60,145	247	3,171	135	5,091	275

a Guarding railroad between Wartrace Bridge and Bridgeport, Ala.

b At Caperton's Ferry, Ala., strength given as reported November 30. Remainder of division and corps headquarters at Murfreesborough.

c Headquarters and First and Third Brigades at Maysville, Ala. Only Long's (Second) brigade and attached troops took part in the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign.

d At Sale Creek, Tenn.

e See statement of troops engaged in battle, p. 14.

f Not reported on original.

g As reported November 10, on corps return November 30. No report for November 20.

ADDENDA.

*Troops in the Department of the Cumberland engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, November 22–24, 1863.**

Command.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.			
First Division (Second and Third Brigades)	225	2,909	3,134
Second Division	460	6,463	6,923
Third Division	453	7,048	7,501
Total Fourth Army Corps	1,138	16,420	17,558
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.			
First Division (First and Second Brigades)	195	3,884	4,079
Third Division	286	5,747	6,033
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	481	9,631	10,112
ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.			
Second Division	181	2,882	3,063
Third Division	224	3,379	3,603
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.			
Second Division	141	2,218	2,359
Total Eleventh and Twelfth Corps	546	8,479	9,025
Aggregate	2,165	34,530	36,695

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, April* 23, 1864.

No. 3.

Organization of the forces under command of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, engaged in the campaign.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
10th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. William M. Ward.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.

Escort.

92d Illinois, Company E, Capt. Mathew Van Buskirk.

*An unsigned paper found with the records of the Department of the Cumberland. and marked "office copy."

†The First Brigade and Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Bridgeport, Ala.; the 115th Illinois and 84th Indiana, of the Second Brigade, and 5th Indiana Battery, at Shellmound, Tenn., and the 30th Indiana and 77th Pennsylvania, of the Third Brigade, and Battery H, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Whiteside's, Tenn.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

96th Illinois:
Col. Thomas E Champion.
Maj. George Hicks.
35th Indiana, Col. Bernard F. Mullen.
8th Kentucky, Col. Sidney M. Barnes.
40th Ohio, Col. Jacob E. Taylor.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM GROSE.

59th Illinois, Maj. Clayton Hale.
75th Illinois, Col. John E. Bennett.
84th Illinois, Col. Louis H. Waters.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
36th Indiana, Maj. Gilbert Trusler.
24th Ohio, Capt. George M. Bacon.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.

36th Illinois:
Col. Silas Miller.*
Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson.
44th Illinois, Col. Wallace W. Barrett.
73d Illinois, Col. James F. Jaquess.
74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler.
22d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.
2d Missouri:
Col. Bernard Laiboldt.*
Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck.
15th Missouri:
Col. Joseph Conrad.
Capt. Samuel Rexinger.
24th Wisconsin, Maj. Carl von Baumbach.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

100th Illinois, Maj. Charles M. Hammond.
15th Indiana:
Col. Gustavus A. Wood.*
Maj. Frank White.
Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler.
40th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Elias Neff.
51st Indiana,† Lieut. Col. John M. Comparet.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard.
58th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.
26th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Young.
97th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes.

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* Temporarily in command of a demi-brigade.
† Between Nashville and Chattanooga *en route* to join brigade.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.

22d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
27th Illinois, Col. Jonathan R. Miles.
42d Illinois :
Col. Nathan H. Walworth.*
Capt. Edgar D. Swain.
51st Illinois :
Maj. Charles W. Davis.
Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
3d Kentucky, Col. Henry C. Dunlap.
64th Ohio, Col. Alexander McIlvain.
65th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt.
125th Ohio :
Col. Emerson Opdycke.*
Capt. Edward P. Bates.

Artillery.

Capt. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I,† Capt. Hubert Dilger.
4th United States, Battery G,† Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.
5th United States, Battery H,† Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.

25th Illinois, Col. Richard H. Nodine.
35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
68th Indiana :
Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
Capt. Richard L. Leeson.
8th Kansas, Col. John A. Martin.
15th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Maj. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin, Capt. John A. Gordon.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

6th Indiana, Maj. Calvin D. Campbell.
5th Kentucky :
Col. William W. Berry.
Lieut. Col. John L. Treanor.
6th Kentucky, Maj. Richard T. Whitaker.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy.
1st Ohio :
Lieut. Col. Bassett Langdon.
Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
6th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Alexander C. Christopher.
41st Ohio :
Col. Aquila Wiley.
Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
93d Ohio :
Maj. William Birch.
Capt. Daniel Bowman.
Capt. Samuel B. Smith.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

* Temporarily in command of a demi-brigade.
† Temporarily attached.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.

79th Indiana, Col. Frederick Knefler.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr.
19th Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson.
59th Ohio, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol.

Artillery.

Capt. CULLEN BRADLEY.

Illinois Light, Bridges' Battery, Capt. Lyman Bridges.
6th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Oliver H. P. Ayres.
20th Ohio Battery,* Capt. Edward Grosskopff.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Lieut. Samuel M. McDowell.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Independent Company, 8th New York Infantry, Capt. Anton Bruhn.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

33d New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
134th New York, Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Peter A. McAloon.
Capt. August Riedt.
73d Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Taft.
Capt. Daniel F. Kelley.
Lieut. Samuel D. Miller.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
55th Ohio, Col. Charles B. Gambee.
73d Ohio, Maj. Samuel H. Hurst.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.

101st Illinois, Col. Charles H. Fox.
45th New York, Maj. Charles Koch.
143d New York, Col. Horace Boughton.
61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. David Thomson.

Second Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Michael Esembaux.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
141st New York, Col. William K. Logie.
26th Wisconsin, Capt. Frederick C. Winkler.

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*Temporarily attached from the Artillery Reserve.

† Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, had under his immediate command the First Division, Fourth Corps, the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, portions of the Fourteenth Corps, and the First Division, Fifteenth Corps. Company K, 15th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Samuel B. Sherer, served as escort to General Hooker.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK HECKER.

80th Illinois, Capt. James Neville.
82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
75th Pennsylvania, Maj. August Ledig.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. William Wheeler.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I,* Capt. Hubert Dilger.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K, Lieut. Nicholas Sahm.
4th United States, Battery G,* Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.†

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.
Col. WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON.
Col. THOMAS J. AHL.

5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.
7th Ohio:
Col. William R. Creighton.
Lieut. Col. Orrin J. Crane.
Capt. Ernst J. Krieger.
29th Ohio, Col. William T. Fitch.
66th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
Capt. Thomas McConnell.
28th Pennsylvania:
Col. Thomas J. Ahl.
Capt. John Flynn.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, Jr.

29th Pennsylvania, Col. William Rickards, jr.
109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Frederick L. Gimber.
111th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Col. DAVID IRELAND.

60th New York, Col. Abel Godard.
78th New York, Lieut. Col. Herbert von Hammerstein.
102d New York, Col. James C. Lane.
137th New York, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge.
149th New York:
Col. Henry A. Barnum,
Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Lieut. James D. McGill.
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

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* Temporarily attached to Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

† The First Division engaged in guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Wartrace Bridge, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., etc. Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, the corps commander, had his headquarters at Tullahoma, Tenn.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.

ESCORT.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company L, Capt. John D. Barker.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

104th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman.
38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire.
88th Indiana, Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.
33d Ohio, Capt. James H. M. Montgomery.
94th Ohio, Maj. Rue P. Hutchins.
10th Wisconsin, Capt. Jacob W. Roby.

Second Brigade.

Col. MARSHALL F. MOORE.
Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.

19th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen.
11th Michigan, Capt. Patrick H. Keegan.
69th Ohio, Maj. James J. Hanna.
15th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry Keteltas.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. William S. McManus.
16th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. Robert E. A. Crofton.
18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. George W. Smith.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry Haymond.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Henry S. Welton.

*Third Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
37th Indiana, Col. James S. Hull.
21st Ohio, Capt. Charles H. Vantine.
74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.
78th Pennsylvania, Maj. Augustus B. Bonnaffon.
79th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael H. Locher.
1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Walker.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
5th United States, Battery H,† Capt. Francis L. Guenther.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

10th Illinois, Col. John Tillson.
16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
21st Kentucky, Col. Samuel W. Price.
10th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson.
14th Michigan,‡ Col. Henry R. Mizner.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck.
3d Ohio,§ Capt. Leroy S. Bell.
98th Ohio, Maj. James M. Shane.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Carlo Piepho.
113th Ohio, Maj. Lyne S. Sullivant.
121st Ohio, Maj. John Yager.

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*During the engagements of the 23d, 24th, and 25th was in line of battle holding fort and breastworks at Chattanooga.

†Temporarily attached to Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

‡Detached at Columbia, Tenn.

§Detached at Kelley's Ferry, Tennessee River.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

85th Illinois, Col. Caleb J. Dilworth.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David W. Magee.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Col. Oscar F. Harmon.
52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Henry B. Plant.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Richard L. Dawley.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.

82d Indiana, Col. Morton C. Hunter.
11th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ogden Street.
17th Ohio:
Maj. Benjamin F. Butterfield.
Capt. Benjamin H. Showers.
31st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister.
36th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol.
89th Ohio, Capt. John H. Jolly.
92d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Douglas Putnam, jr.
Capt. Edward Grosvenor.

Second Brigade.

Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.

75th Indiana, Col. Milton S. Robinson.
87th Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop.
9th Ohio, Col. Gustave Kammerling.
35th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Henry V. N. Boynton.
Maj. Joseph L. Budd.
105th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. PHELPS.
Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.

10th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor.
74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Myron Baker.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Robert M. Kelly.
10th Kentucky:
Col. William H. Hays.
Lieut. Col. Gabriel C. Wharton.
18th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.
38th Ohio, Maj. Charles Greenwood.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE R. SWALLOW.

Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Otho H. Morgan.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Robert G. Lackey.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

*Detached at Brown's Ferry, Tenn.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

Engineers.

1st Michigan Engineers (detachment), Capt. Perrin V. Fox.
13th Michigan Infantry, Maj. Willard G. Eaton.
21st Michigan Infantry, Capt. Loomis K. Bishop.
22d Michigan Infantry, Maj. Henry S. Dean.
18th Ohio Infantry, Col. Timothy R. Stanley.

Pioneer Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. Charles J. Stewart.
2d Battalion, Capt. Correll Smith.
3d Battalion, Capt. William Clark.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. BRANNAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

First Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES S. COTTER.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Lieut. Norman A. Baldwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Capt. Marco B. Gary.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Albert G. Ransom.
1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Lieut. Giles J. Cockerill.

Second Brigade.

1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery,* Capt. Edward Grosskopff.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Capt. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

1st Michigan Light, Battery D, Capt. Josiah W. Church.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery A, Lieut. Albert F. Beach.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut Hiram F. Hubbard.
Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Obadiah German.
Wisconsin Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

Second Brigade.

Capt. ARNOLD SUTERMEISTER.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. George Estep.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Lieut. William E. Chess.
1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

CAVALRY.†

SECOND BRIGADE (SECOND DIVISION).

Col. ELI LONG.

98th Illinois (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
17th Indiana (mounted infantry), Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan.
2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas P. Nicholas.
4th Michigan, Maj. Horace Gray.
1st Ohio, Maj. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio (battalion), Maj. George W. Dobb.
10th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Smith.

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* Temporarily attached to Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

† Corps headquarters and the First and Second Brigades and 18th Indiana Battery, of the First Division, at and about Alexandria, Tenn.; the Third Brigade at Caperton's Ferry, Tennessee River. The First and Third Brigades, and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, of the Second Division, at Maysville, Ala.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA.

Col. JOHN G. PARKHURST.

44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
15th Kentucky, Maj. William G. Halpin.
9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.*

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

13th Illinois:
Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Partridge.
Capt. George P. Brown.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
12th Missouri:
Col. Hugo Wangelin.
Lieut. Col. Jacob Kaercher.
17th Missouri, Col. John F. Cramer.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri:
Col. James Peckham.
Maj. Philip H. Murphy.
31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Warmoth.
76th Ohio, Maj. Willard Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.

4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. George Burton.
9th Iowa, Col. David Carskaddon.
25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.
26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.
30th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts
31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY H. GRIFFITHS.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. James M. Williams.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. George Froehlich.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.
Col. NATHAN W. TUPPER.

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
116th Illinois:
Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
Lieut. Col. James P. Boyd.
127th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Curtiss.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Ira Boutell.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Mott.
13th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles C. Smith.

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* General Sherman had under his immediate command the Eleventh Corps and the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, of the Army of the Cumberland; the Second and Fourth Divisions, Fifteenth Corps, and the Second Division, Seventeenth Corps.

† The Third Division, Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle commanding, at Memphis, La Grange, and Pocahontas, Tenn.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.

83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
54th Ohio, Maj. Robert Williams, jr.
4th West Virginia, Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Francis De Gress.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
90th Illinois:
Col. Timothy O'Meara.
Lieut. Col. Owen Stuart.
12th Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams.
100th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.
Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.
15th Michigan,* Lieut. Col. Austin E. Jaquith.
46th Ohio:
Col. Charles C. Walcutt.
Capt. Isaac N. Alexander.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY RICHARDSON.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. Josiah H. Burton.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Lieut. Byron M. Callender.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Capt. Wilford H. Welman.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM.
Col. FRANCIS C. DEIMLING.
Col. CLARK R. WEVER.

56th Illinois, Maj. Pinckney J. Welsh.
17th Iowa:
Col. Clark R. Wever.
Maj. John F. Walden.
10th Missouri:
Col. Francis C. Deimling.
Lieut. Col. Christian Happel.
Col. Francis C. Deimling.
24th Missouri, Company E, Capt. William W. McCammon.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

* Detached at Scottsborough, Ala.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.
Col. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.
Col. JABEZ BANBURY.

93d Illinois:
Col. Holden Putnam.
Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
5th Iowa:
Col. Jabez Banbury.
Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
26th Missouri, Col. Benjamin D. Dean.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

Cogswell's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. William Cogswell.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, including operations since October 18, *with orders and correspondence, November* 19–29, *congratulatory orders, and the thanks of Congress.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 23, 1863—3 p. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

General Thomas' troops attacked the enemy's left at 2 p. m. to-day, carried the first line of rifle-pits running over the knoll, 1,200 yards in front of Fort Wood, and low ridge to the right of it, taking about 200 prisoners, besides killed and wounded. Our loss small. The troops moved under fire with all the precision of veterans on parade. Thomas' troops will intrench themselves, and hold their position until daylight, when Sherman will join the attack from the mouth of the Chickamauga, and a decisive battle will be fought.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 24, 1863—6 p. m.
(Received 4 a. m., 25th.)

The fight to-day progressed favorably. Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel, and left at Chickamauga Creek. Troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy. Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, *November* 25, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Your dispatches as to fighting on Monday and Tuesday are here. Well done. Many thanks to all. Remember Burnside.

A. LINCOLN,
President United States.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 25, 1863—11.30 a. m.

I congratulate you on the success thus far of your plans. I fear that General Burnside is hard pressed, and that any further delay may prove fatal. I know that you will do all in your power to relieve him.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Major-General GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 25, 1863—7.15 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Although the battle lasted from early dawn till dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle-pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire have been carried, and now held by us. I have no idea of finding Bragg here to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 25, 1863—7.30 p. m.
(Received 2.10 a. m., 26th.)

I have heard from Burnside to the 23d, when he had rations for ten or twelve days. He expected to hold out that time. I shall move the force from here on to the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton, and send a column of 20,000 men up the south side of the Tennessee, without wagons, carrying four days' rations and taking a steam-boat loaded with rations, from which to draw on the route.

If Burnside holds out until this force gets beyond Kingston, I think enemy will fly, and, with the present state of the roads, must abandon almost everything. I believe Bragg will lose much of his army by desertion, in consequence of his defeat in the last three days' fight.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 26, 1863—11.15 a. m.

I congratulate you and your army on the victories of Chattanooga. This is truly a day of thanksgiving.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 27, 1863—1 a. m.
(Received 3.10 a. m.)

I am just in from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons, and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think Bragg's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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RINGGOLD, GA., 2 p. m.,
Via Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 1.30 a. m., 28th.)

The pursuit has continued to this point with continuous skirmishing. It is asserted by citizens that Longstreet is expected to-morrow, and that the enemy will make a stand at Dalton. I shall not take their word, however, but will start Granger this evening to Burnside's relief. I am not prepared to continue pursuit farther.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 28, 1863—9.20 p. m.
(Received 12.35 p. m., 29th.)

The pursuit of the enemy to beyond Ringgold shows their great defeat and demoralization. Prisoners taken must amount to 6,000 or more. Over forty pieces of artillery have fallen into our hands. The roads everywhere are strewn with wagons, caissons, small-arms, and ammunition. Troops are now on their way to the relief of Burnside. Granger goes to Knoxville, or until he knows Longstreet has left East Tennessee. Sherman goes to the Hiwassee, and will be sent farther if it becomes necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December* 7, 1863—7 p. m.
(Received 1.40 a. m., 8th.)

Our losses in killed, wounded, and missing in recent battle about 4,000. Enemy's loss in killed about the same. We took over 6,000 well prisoners, forty-two pieces of artillery, and caisson and battery wagons for a large number of pieces. Number of small-arms collected about 5,000. Many have, no doubt, been collected by regiments and not accounted for.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of General Orders, No. 337, War Department, of date Washington, October 16, 1863, delivered to me by the Secretary of War at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th of the same month, I assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and telegraphed the order assuming command, together with the order of the War Department referred to, to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, at Knoxville, and to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, at Chattanooga. My action in telegraphing these orders to Chattanooga in advance of my arrival there, was induced by information furnished me by the Secretary of War, of the difficulty with which the Army of the Cumberland had to contend in supplying itself over a long mountainous and almost impassable road from Stevenson, Ala., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and his fears that General Rosecrans would fall back to the north side of the Tennessee River. To guard further against the possibility of the Secretary's fears, I also telegraphed to Major-General Thomas on the 19th of October, from Louisville, to hold Chattanooga at all hazards; that I would be there as soon as possible. To which he replied on same date, "I will hold the town till we starve."

Proceeding directly to Chattanooga, I arrived there on the 23d of October, and found that General Thomas had immediately, on being placed in command of the Department of the Cumberland, ordered the concentration of Major-General Hooker's command at Bridgeport, preparatory to securing the river and main wagon road between that place and Brown's Ferry, immediately below Lookout Mountain. The next morning after my arrival at Chattanooga, in company with Thomas and Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer, I made a reconnaissance of Brown's Ferry and the hills on the south side of the river and at the mouth of Lookout Valley. After the reconnaissance, the plan agreed upon was for Hooker to cross at Bridgeport to the south side of the river with all the force that could be spared from the railroad, and move on the main wagon road by way of Whiteside's to Wauhatchie, in Lookout Valley. Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer was to proceed by the only practicable route north of the river from his position opposite Chattanooga to a point on the north bank of the Tennessee River and opposite Whiteside's, there to cross to the south side to hold the road passed over by Hooker.

In the meantime, and before the enemy could be apprised of our intentions, a force under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith,

chief engineer, was to be thrown across the river at or near Brown's Ferry to seize the range of hills at the mouth of Lookout Valley, covering the Brown's Ferry road, and orders were given accordingly. It was known that the enemy held the north end of Lookout Valley with a brigade of troops, and the road leading around the foot of the mountain from their main camps in Chattanooga Valley to Lookout Valley. Holding these advantages he would have had little difficulty in concentrating a sufficient force to have defeated or driven Hooker back. To remedy this the seizure of the range of hills at the mouth of Lookout Valley and covering the Brown's Ferry road was deemed of the highest importance. This, by the use of pontoon bridges at Chattanooga and Brown's Ferry, would secure to us by the north bank of the river, across Moccasin Point, a shorter line by which to re-enforce our troops in Lookout Valley than the narrow and tortuous road around the foot of Lookout Mountain afforded the enemy for re-enforcing his. The force detailed for this expedition consisted of 4,000 men, under command of General Smith, chief engineer, 1,800 of which, under Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, in sixty pontoon-boats, containing 30 armed men each, floated quietly from Chattanooga past the enemy's pickets to the foot of Lookout Mountain on the night of the 27th of October, landed on the south side of the river at Brown's Ferry, surprised the enemy's pickets stationed there, and seized the hills covering the ferry, without the loss of a man killed and but 4 or 5 wounded. The remainder of the forces, together with the materials for a bridge, was moved by the north bank of the river across Moccasin Point to Brown's Ferry without attracting the attention of the enemy, and before day dawned the whole force was ferried to the south bank of the river, and the almost inaccessible heights rising from Lookout Valley and its outlet to the river and below the mouth of Lookout Creek were secured.

By 10 a. m. an excellent pontoon bridge was laid across the river at Brown's Ferry, thus securing to us the end of the desired road nearest the enemy's forces, and the shorter line over which to pass troops if a battle became inevitable. Positions were taken up by our troops from which they could not have been driven except by vastly superior forces, and then only with great loss to the enemy. Our artillery was placed in such position as to completely command the road leading from the enemy's main camps in Chattanooga Valley to Lookout Valley. On the 28th, Hooker emerged into Lookout Valley at Wauhatchie by the direct road from Bridgeport, by way of Whiteside's, to Chattanooga with the Eleventh Army Corps, under Major-General Howard, and Geary's division of the Twelfth Army Corps, and proceeded to take up positions for the defense of the road from Whiteside's, over which he had marched, and also the road leading from Brown's Ferry to Kelley's Ferry, throwing the left of Howard's corps forward to Brown's Ferry. The division that started under command of Palmer for Whiteside's reached its destination and took up the position intended in the original plan of this movement. These movements, so successfully executed, secured to us two comparatively good lines by which to obtain supplies from the terminus of the railroad at Bridgeport, namely, the main wagon road by way of Whiteside's, Wauhatchie, and Brown's Ferry, distant but 28 miles, and the Kelley's Ferry and Brown's Ferry road, which, by the use of the river from Bridgeport to Kelley's Ferry, reduced the distance for wagoning to but 8 miles.

Up to this period our forces at Chattanooga were practically invested, the enemy's line extending from the Tennessee River above Chattanooga to the river at and below the point of Lookout Mountain below Chattanooga, with the south bank of the river picketed to near Bridgeport, his main force being fortified in Chattanooga Valley, at the foot of and on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and a brigade in Lookout Valley. True, we held possession of the country north of the river, but it was from 60 to 70 miles over the most impracticable of roads to any supplies. The artillery horses and mules had become so reduced by starvation that they could not have been relied on for moving anything. An attempt at retreat must have been with men alone, and with only such supplies as they could carry. A retreat would have been almost certain annihilation, for the enemy, occupying positions within gunshot of and overlooking our very fortifications, would unquestionably have pursued our retreating forces. Already more than 10,000 animals had perished in supplying half rations to the troops by the long and tedious route from Stevenson and Bridgeport to Chattanooga, over Walden's Ridge. They could not have been supplied another week. The enemy was evidently fully apprised of our condition in Chattanooga, and of the necessity of our establishing a new and shorter line by which to obtain supplies, if we could not maintain our position; and so fully was he impressed of the importance of keeping from us these lines—lost to him by surprise and in a manner he little dreamed of—that in order to regain possession of them a night attack was made by a portion of Longstreet's forces on a portion of Hooker's troops (Geary's division, of the Twelfth Corps) the first night after Hooker's arrival in the valley. This attack failed, however, and Howard's corps, which was moving to the assistance of Geary, finding that it was not required by him, carried the remaining heights held by the enemy west of Lookout Creek. This gave us quiet possession of the lines of communication heretofore described south of the Tennessee River. Of these operations I cannot speak more particularly, the sub-reports having been sent to Washington without passing through my hands. By the use of two steam-boats, one of which had been left at Chattanooga by the enemy and fell into our hands, and one that had been built by us at Bridgeport, plying between Bridgeport and Kelley's Ferry, we were enabled to obtain supplies with but 8 miles of wagoning. The capacity of the railroad and steam-boats was not sufficient, however, to supply all the wants of the army, but actual suffering was prevented. Ascertaining from scouts and deserters that Bragg was detaching Longstreet from the front and moving him in the direction of Knoxville, Tenn., evidently to attack Burnside, and feeling strongly the necessity of some move that would compel him to retain all his forces and recall those he had detached, directions were given for a movement against Missionary Ridge, with a view to carrying it, and threatening the enemy's communication with Longstreet, of which I informed Burnside by telegraph on the 7th of November. After a thorough reconnaissance of the ground, however, it was deemed utterly impracticable to make the move until Sherman could get up, because of the inadequacy of our forces and the condition of the animals then at Chattanooga, and I was forced to leave Burnside for the present to contend against superior forces of the enemy until the arrival of Sherman with his men and means of transportation. In the meantime reconnaissances were made and plans matured for operations.

Dispatches were sent to Sherman informing him of the movement of Longstreet and the necessity of his immediate presence at Chattanooga.

On the 14th of November, I telegraphed to Burnside as follows:

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Your dispatch and Dana's just received. Being there you can tell better how to resist Longstreet's attack than I can direct. With your showing you had better give up Kingston at the last moment and save the most productive part of your possessions. Every arrangement is now made to throw Sherman's force across the river, just at and below the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, as soon as it arrives. Thomas will attack on his left at the same time, and together it is expected to carry Missionary Ridge, and from there push a force on to the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton. Hooker will at the same time attack, and, if he can, carry Lookout Mountain. The enemy now seems to be looking for an attack on his left flank. This favors us. To further confirm this, Sherman's advance division will march direct from Whiteside's to Trenton. The remainder of his force will pass over a new road just made from Whiteside's to Kelley's Ferry, thus being concealed from the enemy, and leave him to suppose the whole force is going up Lookout Valley. Sherman's advance has only just reached Bridgeport. The rear will only reach there on the 16th. This will bring it to the 19th as the earliest day for making the combined movement as desired. Inform me if you think you can sustain yourself until that time. I can hardly conceive of the enemy's breaking through at Kingston and pushing for Kentucky. If they should, however, a new problem would be left for solution. Thomas has ordered a division of cavalry to the vicinity of Sparta. I will ascertain if they have started and inform you. It will be entirely out of the question to send you 10,000 men, not because they cannot be spared, but how could they be fed after they got even one day east of here?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

On the 15th, having received from the General-in-Chief a dispatch (of date the 14th) in reference to Burnside's position, the danger of his abandonment of East Tennessee unless immediate relief was afforded, and the terrible misfortune such a result would be to our arms, and also dispatches from Mr. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and Colonel Wilson, of my staff, sent at the instance of General Burnside, informing me more fully of the condition of affairs as detailed to them by him, I telegraphed him as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I do not know how to impress on you the necessity of holding on to East Tennessee in strong enough terms. According to the dispatches of Mr. Dana and Colonel Wilson, it would seem that you should, if pressed to do it, hold on to Knoxville and that portion of the valley which you will necessarily possess. Holding to that point, should Longstreet move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream, even if it sacrificed half of the cavalry of the Ohio Army. By holding on and placing Longstreet between the Little Tennessee and Knoxville, he should not be allowed to escape with an army capable of doing anything this winter. I can hardly conceive of the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did so at all it would be after losing most of the army, and then necessity would suggest the route. I will not attempt to lay out a line of retreat. Kingston, looking at the map, I thought of more importance than any one point in East Tennessee. But my attention being called more closely to it, I can see that it might be passed by, and Knoxville and the rich valley about it possessed, ignoring that place entirely. I should not think it advisable to concentrate a force near Little Tennessee to resist the crossing, if it would be in danger of capture, but I would harass and embarrass progress in every way possible, reflecting on the fact that the Army of the Ohio is not the only army to resist the onward progress of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Previous reconnaissances, made first by Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer, and afterward by Thomas, Sherman, and myself, in company with him, of the country opposite Chattanooga and north of the Tennessee River, extending as far east as the mouth of the North Chickamauga, and also of the mouth of the South Chickamauga and the north end of Missionary Ridge, so far as the same could be made from the north bank of the river without exciting suspicion on the part of the enemy, showed good roads from Brown's Ferry up the river and back of the first range of hills opposite Chattanooga, and out of view of the enemy's positions. Troops crossing the bridge at Brown's Ferry could be seen and their numbers estimated by the enemy, but not seeing anything further of them as they passed up in rear of these hills, he would necessarily be at a loss to know whether they were moving to Knoxville or held on the north side of the river for future operations at Chattanooga. It also showed that the north end of Missionary Ridge was imperfectly guarded, and that the banks of the river from the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek westward to his main line in front of Chattanooga was watched only by a small cavalry picket. This determined the plan of operations indicated in my dispatch of the 14th to Burnside. Upon further consideration (the great object being to mass all the force possible against one given point, namely, Missionary Ridge, converging toward the north end of it) it was deemed best to change the original plan, so far as it contemplated Hooker's attack on Lookout Mountain, which would give us Howard's corps of his command to aid in this purpose, and on the 18th the following instructions were given Thomas :

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

All preparations should be made for attacking the enemy's position on Missionary Ridge by Saturday at daylight. Not being provided with a map giving names of roads, spurs of the mountains, and other places, such definite instructions cannot be given as might be desirable. However, the general plan, you understand, is for Sherman, with the force brought with him, strengthened by a division from your command, to effect a crossing of the Tennessee River just below the mouth of Chickamauga. his crossing to be protected by artillery from the heights on the north bank of the river (to be located by your chief of artillery), and to secure the heights from the northern extremity to about the railroad tunnel before the enemy can concentrate against him. You will co-operate with Sherman. The troops in Chattanooga Valley should be well concentrated on your left flank, leaving only the necessary force to defend fortifications on the right and center, and a movable column of one division in readiness to move whenever ordered. This division should show itself as threateningly as possible on the most practicable line for making an attack up the valley. Your effort then will be to form a junction with Sherman, making your advance well toward the northern end of Missionary Ridge, and moving as near simultaneously with him as possible. The juncture once formed, and the ridge carried, communications will be at once established between the two armies by roads on the south bank of the river. Farther movements will then depend on those of the enemy.

Lookout Valley, I think, will be easily held by Geary's division and what troops you may still have there belonging to the old Army of the Cumberland. Howard's corps can then be held in readiness to act either with you at Chattanooga or with Sherman. It should be marched on Friday night to a position on the north side of the river, not lower down than the first pontoon bridge, and there held in readiness for such orders as may become necessary. All these troops will be provided with two days' cooked rations in haversacks and 100 rounds of ammunition on the person of each infantry soldier. Special care should be taken by all officers to see that ammunition is not wasted or unnecessarily fired away. You will call on the engineer department for such preparations as you may deem necessary for carrying your infantry and artillery over the creek.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

A copy of these instructions was furnished Sherman,* with the following communication:

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

Inclosed herewith I send you copy of instructions to Major-General Thomas. You having been over the ground in person, and having heard the whole matter discussed, further instructions will not be necessary for you. It is particularly desirable that a force should be got through to the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton, and Longstreet thus cut off from communication with the south; but being confronted by a large force here, strongly located, it is not easy to tell how this is to be effected until the result of our first effort is known. I will add, however, what is not shown in my instructions to Thomas, that a brigade of cavalry has been ordered here which, if it arrives in time, will be thrown across the Tennessee above Chickamauga, and may be able to make the trip to Cleveland or thereabouts.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Sherman's forces were moved from Bridgeport by way of Whiteside's, one division threatening the enemy's left flank in the direction of Trenton, crossing at Brown's Ferry, up the north bank of the Tennessee to near the mouth of South Chickamauga, where they were kept concealed from the enemy until they were ready to force a crossing. Pontoons for throwing a bridge across the river were built and placed in North Chickamauga, near its mouth, a few miles farther up, without attracting the attention of the enemy. It was expected we would be able to effect the crossing on the 21st of November, but owing to heavy rains Sherman was unable to get up until the afternoon of the 23d, and then only with Generals Morgan L. Smith's, John E. Smith's, and Hugh Ewing's divisions, of the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of his army. The pontoon bridges at Brown's Ferry having been broken up by the drift consequent upon the rise in the river and rafts sent down by the enemy, the other division (Osterhaus') was detained on the south side, and was on the night of the 23d ordered, unless it could get across by 8 o'clock the next morning, to report to Hooker, who was instructed, in this event, to attack Lookout Mountain, as contemplated in the original plan.

A deserter from the rebel army, who came into our lines on the night of the 22d of November, reported Bragg falling back. The following letter from Bragg, received by flag of truce on the 20th, tended to confirm this report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, November 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Forces. &c., Chattanooga:

GENERAL: As there may still be some non-combatants in Chattanooga, I deem it proper to notify you that prudence would dictate their early withdrawal.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

Not being willing that he should get his army off in good order, Thomas was directed, early on the morning of the 23d, to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report by driving in his pickets and making him develop his lines. This he did with the troops stationed at Chattanooga and Howard's corps (which had been brought into Chattanooga because of the apprehended danger to our pontoon bridges from the rise in the river and the enemy's rafts) in the most

* Under same date.

gallant style, driving the enemy from his first line and securing to us what is known as Indian Hill or Orchard Knoll, and the low range of hills south of it. These points were fortified during the night and artillery put in position on them. The report of this deserter was evidently not intended to deceive, but he had mistaken Bragg's movements. It was afterward ascertained that one division of Buckner's corps had gone to join Longstreet, and a second division of the same corps had started but was brought back in consequence of our attack. On the night of the 23d of November Sherman, with three divisions of his army, strengthened by Davis' division, of Thomas', which had been stationed along on the north bank of the river, convenient to where the crossing was to be effected, was ready for operations. At an hour sufficiently early to secure the south bank of the river, just below the mouth of South Chickamauga, by dawn of day, the pontoons in North Chickamauga were loaded with 30 armed men each, who floated quietly past the enemy's pickets, landed, and captured all but 1 of the guard, 20 in number, before the enemy was aware of the presence of a foe. The steam-boat Dunbar, with a barge in tow, after having finished ferrying across the river the horses procured from Sherman with which to move Thomas' artillery, was sent up from Chattanooga to aid in crossing artillery and troops, and by daylight of the morning of the 24th of November 8,000 men were on the south side of the Tennessee and fortified in rifle-trenches. By 12 m. the pontoon bridges across the Tennessee and the Chickamauga were laid, and the remainder of Sherman's force crossed over, and at half past 3 p. m. the whole of the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge, to near the railroad tunnel, was in Sherman's possession. During the night he fortified the position thus secured, making it equal, if not superior, in strength to that held by the enemy. By 3 o'clock of the same day Colonel Long, with his brigade of cavalry, of Thomas' army, crossed to the south side of the Tennessee and to the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek, and made a raid on the enemy's lines of communications. He burned Tyner's Station, with many stores, cut the railroad at Cleveland, captured near a hundred wagons and over 200 prisoners. His own loss was small. Hooker carried out the part assigned him for this day equal to the most sanguine expectations. With Geary's division (Twelfth Corps) and two brigades of Stanley's division (Fourth Corps), of Thomas' army, and Osterhaus' divison (Fifteenth Corps), of Sherman's army, he scaled the western slope of Lookout Mountain, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the northern extremity and slope of the mountain, capturing many prisoners, without serious loss. Thomas, having done on the 23d with his troops in Chattanooga what was intended for the 24th, bettered and strengthened his advanced positions during the day, and pushed the Eleventh Corps forward along the south bank of the Tennessee River, across Citico Creek, one brigade of which, with Howard in person, reached Sherman just as he had completed the crossing of the river. When Hooker emerged in sight of the northern extremity of Lookout Mountain, Carlin's brigade, of the Fourteenth Corps, was ordered to cross Chattanooga Creek and form a junction with him. This was effected late in the evening, and after considerable fighting. Thus on the night of the 24th our forces maintained an unbroken line, with open communications, from the north end of Lookout Mountain, through Chattanooga

Valley, to the north end of Missionary Ridge. On the morning of the 25th, Hooker took possession of the mountain top with a small force, and with the remainder of his command, in pursuance of orders, swept across Chattanooga Valley, now abandoned by the enemy, to Rossville. In this march he was detained four hours building a bridge across Chattanooga Creek. From Rossville he ascended Missionary Ridge and moved northward toward the center of the now shortened line. Sherman's attack upon the enemy's most northern and most vital point was vigorously kept up all day. The assaulting column advanced to the very rifle-pits of the enemy, and held their position firmly and without wavering. The right of the assaulting column being exposed to the danger of being turned, two brigades were sent to its support. These advanced in the most gallant manner over an open field on the mountain side to near the works of the enemy, and lay there partially covered from fire for some time. The right of these two brigades rested near the head of a ravine or gorge in the mountain side, which the enemy took advantage of, and sent troops, covered from view, below them and to their right rear. Being unexpectedly fired into from this direction, they fell back across the open field below them, and reformed in good order in the edge of the timber. The column which attacked them was speedily driven to its intrenchments by the assaulting column proper. Early on the morning of the 25th the remainder of Howard's corps reported to Sherman, and constituted a part of his forces during that day's battle, the pursuit, and subsequent advance for the relief of Knoxville. Sherman's position not only threatened the right flank of the enemy, but, from his occupying a line across the mountain and to the railroad bridge, across Chickamauga Creek, his rear and stores at Chickamauga Station. This caused the enemy to mass heavily against him. This movement of his being plainly seen from the position I occupied on Orchard Knoll, Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, was ordered to Sherman's support, but receiving a note from Sherman informing me that he had all the force necessary, Baird was put in position on Thomas' left. The appearance of Hooker's column was at this time anxiously looked for and momentarily expected, moving north on the ridge with his left in Chattanooga Valley and his right east of the ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the ridge in the center with strong columns, but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him that he must by this time be on his way from Rossville, though not yet in sight, and discovering that the enemy in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of Sherman was weakening his center on Missionary Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. Thomas was accordingly directed to move forward his troops, constituting our center, Baird's division (Fourteenth Corps), Wood's and Sheridan's divisions (Fourth Corps), and Johnson's division (Fourteenth Corps), with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and when carried to reform his lines on the rifle-pits with a view to carrying the top of the ridge. These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits at the base of the ridge like bees from a hive—stopped but a moment until the whole were in line—and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simul-

taneously, following closely the retreating enemy, without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well-filled rifle-pits on the summit of the ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces. The nearness of night, and the enemy still resisting the advance of Thomas' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but Sheridan pushed forward to Mission Mills.

The resistance on Thomas' left being overcome, the enemy abandoned his position near the railroad tunnel in front of Sherman, and by 12 o'clock at night was in full retreat, and the whole of his strong positions on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge were in our possession, together with a large number of prisoners, artillery, and small-arms. Thomas was directed to get Granger, with his corps, and detachments enough from other commands, including the force available at Kingston, to make 20,000 men, in readiness to go to the relief of Knoxville, upon the termination of the battle at Chattanooga, these troops to take with them four days' rations, and a steam-boat loaded with rations to follow up the river. On the evening of the 25th November, orders were given to both Thomas and Sherman to pursue the enemy early the next morning, with all their available force, except that under Granger intended for the relief of Knoxville. On the morning of the 26th, Sherman advanced by way of Chickamauga Station, and Thomas' forces, under Hooker and Palmer, moved on the Rossville road toward Graysville and Ringgold. The advance of Thomas' forces reached Ringgold on the morning of the 27th, where they found the enemy in strong position in the gorge and on the crest of Taylor's Ridge, from which they dislodged him, after a severe fight, in which we lost heavily in valuable officers and men, and continued the pursuit that day until near Tunnel Hill, a distance of 20 miles from Chattanooga. Davis' division (Fourteenth Corps), of Sherman's column, reached Ringgold about noon of the same day. Howard's corps was sent by Sherman to Red Clay to destroy the railroad between Dalton and Cleveland, and thus cut off Bragg's communication with Longstreet, which was successfully accomplished. Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving Burnside, I would have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating enemy as long as supplies could have been found in the country. But my advices were that Burnside's supplies would only last until about the 3d of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore, to pursue no farther. Hooker was directed to hold the position he then occupied until the night of the 30th, but to go no farther south at the expense of a fight. Sherman was directed to march to the railroad crossing of the Hiwassee, to protect Granger's flank until he was across that stream, and to prevent further re-enforcements being sent by that route into East Tennessee. Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that Granger had not yet got off, nor would he have the number of men I had directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaints. I therefore determined, notwithstanding the fact that two divisions of Sherman's forces had marched from

Memphis, and had gone into battle immediately on their arrival at Chattanooga, to send him with his command, and orders in accordance therewith were sent him at Calhoun to assume command of the troops with Granger, in addition to those with him, and proceed, with all possible dispatch, to the relief of Burnside. General Elliott had been ordered by Thomas, on the 26th of November, to proceed from Alexandria, Tenn., to Knoxville, with his cavalry division, to aid in the relief of that place. The approach of Sherman caused Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, and retreat eastward on the night of the 4th of December. Sherman succeeded in throwing his cavalry into Knoxville on the night of the 3d. Sherman arrived in person at Knoxville on the 6th, and, after a conference with Burnside in reference to "organizing a pursuing force large enough to either overtake the enemy and beat him or drive him out of the State," Burnside was of the opinion that the corps of Granger, in conjunction with his own command, was sufficient for that purpose, and on the 7th addressed to Sherman the following communication:

KNOXVILLE, *December* 7, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I desire to express to you and to your command my most hearty thanks and gratitude for your promptness in coming to our relief during the siege of Knoxville, and I am satisfied that your approach served to raise the siege. The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of General Granger necessary for operations in this section, and inasmuch as General Grant has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of General Thomas less secure, I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by General Granger, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces in front of Bragg's army. In behalf of my command, I again desire to thank you and your command for the kindness you have done us.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Leaving Granger's command at Knoxville, Sherman, with the remainder of his forces, returned by slow marches to Chattanooga. I have not spoken more particularly of the result of the pursuit of the enemy because the more detailed reports accompanying this do the subject justice. For the same reason I have not particularized the part taken by corps and division commanders. To Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities.

The members of my staff discharged faithfully their respective duties, for which they have my warmest thanks.

Our losses in these battles were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded, and 330 missing; total, 5,616. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was probably less than ours, owing to the fact that he was protected by his intrenchments, while our men were without cover. At Knoxville, however, his loss was many times greater than ours, making his entire loss at the two places equal to, if not exceeding, ours. We captured 6,142 prisoners, of whom 239 were commissioned officers, 40 pieces of artillery, 69 artillery carriages and caissons, and 7,000 stand of small-arms.

The Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, for their energy and unsurpassed bravery in the three days' battle of Chattanooga and the pursuit of the enemy, their patient endurance in marching

to the relief of Knoxville, and the Army of the Ohio for its masterly defense of Knoxville and repeated repulses of Longstreet's assaults upon that place, are deserving of the gratitude of their country.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

The chief engineer reports that he will require 750 oarsmen to carry out the programme of effecting the crossing of the river. Of this number he has secured all he can from General Thomas' command, 375, and will require the balance from your forces. As these men and the brigade who are to fill its boats have to march about 5 miles higher up the river than the balance of the command, I would suggest that the detail be made to-night and they placed in advance for the remainder of the march. The commanding officer of this detachment can be instructed to report to General W. F. Smith for a guide to conduct his march from Brown's Ferry to their place of embarkation.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

NOVEMBER 19, [1863.]

General GRANT,
Chattanooga:

General Ewing arrived at Trenton yesterday at 10 a. m. John E. Smith's division is all on the march, and the two other divisions are crossing the river now. I start myself to-day. It is rather slow work crossing the bridge here, but we worked almost all night. I will be at Shellmound or Whiteside's to-night, and about General Hooker's to-morrow. I will keep the column closed up, and reach the camp opposite Chattanooga as soon as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

To-morrow morning I had first set for your attack. I see now it cannot possibly be made then, but can you not get up for the following morning? Order Ewing down immediately, fixing the time for his starting so that the roads and bridge will be full all the time. I see no necessity for his moving by a circuitous route, but you can bring him as you deem proper, reflecting that time is of vast importance to us now that the enemy are undeceived as to our move up to Trenton. Every effort must be made to get up in time to attack on Sunday evening.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department and Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: On reflection, I think it would be better to let Howard start as soon as possible, making his march and crossing of the river by daylight. Our forces will be seen by the enemy coming out of Lookout Valley, and seeing this force cross into Chattanooga will have a tendency to conceal from them Sherman's movement. If it is not practicable to make this change now without interfering too much with uses it was previously intended to put the bridge to, I do not insist on the change being made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 20, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Comdg. Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of this morning, suggesting that General Howard pass across the river in daylight, was handed to me at Fort Wood, and I have taken the earliest opportunity to reply, after returning to my quarters. I did not give the order to General Howard, because, by an arrangement with General Smith, chief engineer, he is to have the exclusive use of the bridge all afternoon, to enable him to pass across the river the balks and chesses for the pontoon bridge to be thrown across the river above.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 20, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: A note just received from General Sherman, giving present position of his forces, shows an entire impossibility for him to get all his troops up and over Brown's Ferry before to-morrow night. His attack cannot be made, therefore, before Sunday morning (22d), if then. I have written to him to use all dispatch to be ready by that time. You can make your arrangements for this delay. You can exercise your own judgment about bringing Howard across to-night, as previously directed. The only advantage in it will be in getting continuous use out of the bridges.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that, in order to avoid delay, you will have your troops pass your transportation and move up at once, leaving only a sufficient force to guard your trains.

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have just received a report of the position of Sherman's forces. The raid last night has thrown them back so much that it will be impossible for him to get into position for action to-morrow morning. He will be up, however, against all calamities that can be foreseen, to commence on Monday morning.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Near Chattanooga:

Owing to the late hour when Ewing will get up, if he gets up at all to-night, and the entire impossibility of Woods reaching in time to participate to-morrow, I have directed Thomas that we will delay yet another day. Let me know to-morrow, at as early an hour as you can, if you will be entirely ready for Tuesday morning. I would prefer Woods should be up to cross with the balance of your command, but if he can [not] be up in time to cross as soon as your pontoons are laid, I would prefer you should commence without him, to delaying another day.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS,
Comdg. First Div., Army of the Tenn., near Chattanooga:

You must get up with your force to-morrow without fail. Pass the wagon train and leave it to follow with rear guard. If you cannot get up with your artillery, come without it, leaving it to follow. I will expect the head of your column at Brown's Ferry by 10 a. m. to-morrow (23d) without fail.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

(One copy of above sent commanding officer at Whiteside's, one to commanding officer at Bridgeport, and they ordered to forward by courier.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The bridge at Brown's Ferry being down to-day, and the excessively bad roads since the last rain, will render it impossible for Sherman to get up either of his two remaining divisions in time for the attack to-morrow morning. With one of them up, and which would have been there now but for the accident to the bridge, I would still make the attack in the morning, regarding a day gained as of superior advantage to a single division of troops.

You can make your arrangements for this delay.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Up to the hour I left General Sherman's headquarters, 3.30 this afternoon, General Davis had not reported to him. If Davis has not received orders to report to Sherman, and to receive his directions directly from him during the present movement, please so instruct him at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Major FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward you the following information obtained from two deserters who came inside the lines of this division after 12 this a. m.:

These men state the rebel army is retreating. Say the troops which passed over the ridge yesterday were going to Chickamauga Station. They say the rumor in camps was yesterday that by this evening there would be nothing but their pickets left. Say their wagon trains had been ordered in (they had been kept to the rear for foraging purposes). They fully corroborate the statement of prisoners received yesterday morning as to their artillery having all left. I send the prisoners to corps provost-marshal herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg., General Officer of the Day.

(Forwarded to General Grant.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The truth or falsity of the deserters who came in last night, stating that Bragg had fallen back, should be ascertained at once. If he is really falling back, Sherman can commence at once laying his pontoon trains, and we can save a day.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp opposite Chickamauga, November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Chattanooga:

DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter at the hands of Captain Audenried, and immediately made the orders for the delay of twenty hours. I need not express how I felt, that my troops should cause delay, but I know Woods must have cause, else he would not delay. Whitaker's and Cruft's troops fill the road, doubtless, and it must be a ditch full of big rocks. But Ewing is up, and if possible Woods or Osterhaus (for I got an orderly in the night announcing that he had overtaken and would resume command to-day) will be also. But in any event we will move at midnight, and I will try the Missionary Ridge to-morrow morning, November 24, in the manner prescribed in my memorandum order for to-day. I will use the Second Division in place of the First as guide, and Jeff. C. Davis' division will act as reserve, and bring me forward the artillery as soon as the bridge is put down. I will try and get out at least six guns in the first dash for the hills.

As you ask for positive information, I answer: No cause on earth will induce me to ask for longer delay, and to-night at midnight we move. What delays may occur in the pontoons I cannot foretell. I will get Jeff. C. Davis to make some appearances opposite Harrison, to make believe our troops are moving past Bragg to interpose between him and Longstreet.

Every military reason now sanctions a general attack. Longstreet is absent, and we expect no more re-enforcements, therefore we should not delay another hour, and should put all our strength in the attack.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Thomas to-day advanced his lines about 1,200 yards, carrying the enemy's first line of rifle-pits, and now occupies Orchard Knoll, in front of Fort Wood, and the rifle-pits and range of hills to the right of it. He will fortify and hold the ground thus

taken. General Howard's corps is advanced to the railroad bridge next to the river and to the left of Fort Wood, and will occupy this advanced position to-night, and from there move early in the morning, hugging the river closely, to form a junction with you. Our loss was light; the enemy's, in killed and wounded, supposed to be small. We captured full 200 prisoners.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOODS,
(Care Major-General Hooker):

If the bridge is in readiness for you to cross between now and 8 a. m. to-morrow, cross over and come immediately to Chattanooga, in the absence of further orders. Should you not be able to cross by that time, report to General Hooker, to join him in any effort he may be called on to make.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

BALD MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Sherman has four divisions across. General Woods has come up and is now embarking. Six pontoons more will complete the bridge. Howard has halted about half a mile from Sherman, and made his men lie down. The rebels have men behind the railroad bank to right of the tunnel. Cannot see whether few or many.

C. A. DANA.

(Similar dispatch to Thomas.)

—

NOVEMBER 24, 1863—11.20 a. m.

General SHERMAN:

Thomas' forces are confronting enemy's line of rifle-pits, which seem to be but weakly lined with troops. Considerable movement has taken place on top of the ridge toward you. Howard has sent a force to try and flank the enemy on our left, and to send through to communicate with you. Until I do hear from you I am loath to give any orders for a general engagement. Hooker seems to have been engaged for some time, but how I have not heard. Does there seem to be a force prepared to receive you east of the ridge? Send me word what can be done to aid you.

Yours,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 24, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

Resist but bring on no attack until otherwise directed unless troops to right or left of you become engaged. In that case push your line forward or to the right or left, as circumstances may require. The open space between you and Sherman cannot be closed until Sherman advances to shorten it. General Thomas is not here, but I will communicate this order to him as soon as he can be found.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

NOVEMBER 24, 1863—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

General Howard reports enemy moving on Schurz' front. Hold reserves of Granger, or a portion of his force, if there are no reserves to spare, to be in readiness to move to Howard's assistance, if he is attacked.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 24, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Sherman's bridge was completed at 12 m., at which time all his force was over, except one division. That division was to cross immediately when his attack would commence. Your forces should attack at the same time, and either detain a force equal to their own or move to the left to the support of Sherman, if he should require it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Near Chattanooga:

You will attack the enemy at the point most advantageous from your position at early dawn to-morrow morning (25th instant). General Thomas has been instructed to commence the attack early to-morrow morning. He will carry the enemy's rifle-pits in his immediate front, or move to the left to your support, as circumstances may determine best.

General Hooker carried the point and eastern slope of Lookout Mountain to-day, and now holds the line from the white house to the point where the railroad passes beneath the mountain down to the river at the Chattanooga side. He reports that his men are unflinching and cannot be driven from their position, which they are strengthening every moment; that the enemy still holds the top of Lookout Mountain, and he cannot prevent it until he can get around

and take possession of the Summertown road, which he is informed will require him to descend into the valley. He has captured two guns, and he thinks full 2,000 prisoners. Our loss is not severe, he says.

Carlin's brigade crossed over Chattanooga Creek from here to Lookout late this afternoon to Hooker's support. It has had considerable fighting.

The enemy's wagon trains were seen passing between 2 and 3 p. m. down the Summertown road from the top of the mountain to Chattanooga Valley.

By order Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: General Sherman carried Missionary Ridge as far as the tunnel, with only slight skirmishing. His right now rests at the tunnel and on top of the hill; his left at Chickamauga Creek.

I have instructed General Sherman to advance as soon as it is light in the morning, and your attack, which will be simultaneous, will be in co-operation.

Your command will either carry the rifle-pits and ridge directly in front of them or move to the left, as the presence of the enemy may require. If Hooker's present position on the mountain can be maintained with a small force, and it is found impracticable to carry the top from where he is, it would be advisable for him to move up the valley with all the force he can spare and ascend by the first practicable road.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

MISSION RIDGE STATION,
November 25, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Where is Thomas?

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am here; my right is closing in from Lookout Mountain toward Missionary Ridge.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Near Chattanooga:

If you can, without interfering with the disposition of your troops for the attack, put in the brigade of Howard's corps now with you on your right, so that it may fall in on the left of its own corps as soon as the condition of affairs will permit, you will please do so, as his corps is small.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that you will start a strong reconnaissance in the morning at 7 a. m., to ascertain the position of the enemy.

If it is ascertained that the enemy are in full retreat, follow them with all your force, except that which you intend Granger to take to Knoxville. This will make sufficient force to retain here. I have ordered Sherman to pursue also, he taking the most easterly road used by the enemy, if they have taken more than one.

Four days' rations should be got up to the men between this and morning, and also a supply of ammunition. I shall want Granger's expedition to get off by the day after to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Near Chattanooga.

No doubt you witnessed the handsome manner in which Thomas' troops carried Missionary Ridge this afternoon, and can feel a just pride, too, in the part taken by the forces under your command in taking, first, so much of the same range of hills, and then in attracting the attention of so many of the enemy as to make Thomas' part certain of success. The next thing now will be to relieve Burnside. I have heard from him to the evening of the 23d. At that time he had from ten to twelve days' supplies, and spoke hopefully of being able to hold out that length of time. My plan is to move your forces out gradually, until they reach the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton. Granger will move up the south side of the Tennessee with a column of 20,000 men, taking no wagons, or but few, with him. His men will carry four days' rations with them, and the steamer Chattanooga, loaded with rations, will accompany the expedition. I take it for granted that Bragg's entire force has left. If not, of course the first thing is to dispose of him. If he has gone, the only thing necessary to do to-morrow will be to send out a reconnaissance to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

P. S.—On reflection, I think we will push Bragg with all our strength to-morrow, and try if we cannot cut off a good portion of his new troops and trains. His men have manifested a strong desire to desert for some time past, and we will now give them a chance. I will instruct Thomas accordingly. Move the advance force early on the most easterly road taken by the enemy.

—

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, November 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. Thomas was ordered to pursue with all his force, except Granger's, on the road the enemy retreated, and is no doubt in motion before this.

The general commanding will be with the pursuing column, that he may give such general directions on the field as circumstances may suggest. Until you receive other orders, you will follow up the enemy on the most easterly road he may have taken, as directed by dispatch of last evening, being governed by your own judgment and the enemy's movements, the object being to bring him to battle again. if possible.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.
(Received 27th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department and Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Sherman put Jeff. C. Davis' division in motion to pursue the enemy about midnight last night. Howard's corps followed at 4 a. m. this morning, and ordered his other three divisions to close up by Chickamauga Depot. He crossed on pontoon bridge at mouth of Chickamauga, and goes up on east side all the way.

You will please move in the direction of the enemy all the force indicated for the pursuit in your orders of last night with all possible dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

RINGGOLD, GA.,
November 27, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Hooker has engaged the enemy here, strongly posted on the hills. It looks as if it will be hard to dislodge them. If you can move down with a force east of the ridge on the east side of

the railroad it will effectually turn the enemy's position. I do not care about the pursuit being continued farther south. I am anxious, however, to have the Cleveland and Dalton Railroad effectually destroyed. I think one brigade will be sufficient to do this. They can move on any road most direct, and should go without a wagon.

If you know any reason why one brigade will not be sufficient for the duty indicated, or why a force sufficient for it should not be detached at this time, you need not send them until you can communicate with me.

Yours,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA.,
November 27, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Near Chattanooga:

Hooker has just driven the enemy from this place, capturing three pieces of artillery and some prisoners. Sherman is near by. It is reported by citizens that Longstreet is expected to-morrow, and that the enemy will make a stand at Dalton. I do not intend to pursue farther however. I think it best not to rely on statements of citizens altogether. You will direct Granger, therefore, to start at once, marching as rapidly as possible, to the relief of Burnside. Should he obtain satisfactory evidence that Longstreet has abandoned the siege of Knoxville, he will return at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Colonel Grose, commanding brigade sent toward Tunnel Hill, reports that Bragg and Breckinridge staid last night at a house 2 miles from here, on the left of the road; Hardee and Cleburne about a mile from here; that the enemy are in strong force about 2 miles from here. They have burned a long railroad bridge about 2¼ miles distant, the second bridge from here. Hardee made remark at breakfast this a. m., "Longstreet was in extremely critical position." The road good, and no evidence of any train stalled. Citizen said no heavy train passed since 9 a. m. They had 2 of our wounded prisoners, which Colonel Grose brought in.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Graysville, November 28—10.10.

General GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been over to see Generals Davis and Howard, and will start to-morrow for Cleveland. Will be to-morrow night near a point marked Tucker's on the Coast Survey map. Gen-

eral Howard moves by the old Alabama road, and Davis and Blair by the Ringgold and Ooltewah road.

Now I hear that the cavalry have already destroyed a large part of the railroad about Cleveland, and I infer from the dispatches that Colonel Duff has shown me that Longstreet is yet (27th) at or near Knoxville, passing rather above Knoxville, and that Sam. Jones is coming to him from Abingdon. General Hooker also has sent me a copy of his report to you, that Bragg is collecting his army at Tunnel Hill, and that he has held on to Palmer. Now these may change your plans. If so, send me orders via Tyner's and Ooltewah. It may be imprudent to spread too much. That was Rosecrans' mistake, and we should not commit it.

Unless I receive orders I will go to Calhoun, and find out something definite about Longstreet, and if he is coming down we must thwart him. I don't like to see Hooker alarmed, but it would be prudent to have the road cleared of all the trains, ambulances, caissons, &c., that are now sticking in the mud. Hooker also has too much artillery to move with anything like expedition.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

—

GRAYSVILLE, GA.,
November 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Right Wing, Army in the Field:

General Sherman will start with his force for Loudon, leaving tomorrow morning. You will remain where you are during the 29th and 30th, or advance toward Dalton, if you find it practicable to do so without a battle. Should you be able to get a force into Dalton, destroy all materials that might be used in the support of an army.

The object in remaining where you are is to protect Sherman's flank while he is moving toward Cleveland and Loudon. If, therefore, you should become satisfied that a force of the enemy move up the Dalton and Cleveland road, you will either attack them or move into Dalton behind them after they have passed, as you may regard most favorable.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA.,
November 28, 1863—5 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your note regarding General Sherman's movement and my remaining here, and so forth.

This noon an orderly of General Johnston's, as he represented himself, came into our lines and reports the enemy re-enforcing and intrenching at Tunnel Hill. A column of troops from General Joe Johnston, he reports, sent to re-enforce Bragg. That General Cheatham's division was marching back to Tunnel Hill this morning, and that the enemy were advancing this side of Tunnel Hill. There has

no opportunity occurred yet for me to ascertain the truth of this report. General Thomas has ordered General Palmer's corps back to Chattanooga. I have taken the liberty of detaining General Palmer until I can send a copy of your order to General Thomas.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

It is now ascertained that up to the 26th instant Longstreet had not abandoned the siege of Knoxville. Now that Bragg's army has been driven from Chattanooga, there is no reason to suppose he will abandon the siege until forced to do so by re-enforcements sent to Burnside's aid, when he will probably take up his march eastward to rejoin Lee about Richmond, or halt where he comes to railroad communication with Richmond, but where he can still threaten East Tennessee. On the 23d instant, General Burnside telegraphed that his rations would hold out ten or twelve days; at the end of this time, unless relieved from the outside, he must surrender or retreat. The latter will be an impossibility. You are now going for the purpose of relieving this garrison. You see the short time in which relief must be afforded or be too late, and hence the necessity for forced marches. I want to urge upon you in the strongest possible manner the necessity of reaching Burnside in the shortest time.

Our victory here has been complete, and if Longstreet can be driven from East Tennessee, the damage to the Confederacy will be the most crushing they have experienced during the war.

This important task is now intrusted to you, and it is expected that you will do your part well. Use as sparingly as possible of the rations you take with you. Replenish all you can from what you find on the road, giving receipts in order that settlements may be made with loyal persons hereafter.

Deeming what is here said [sufficient] to show you the importance of great promptitude in the present movement, I subscribe myself,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

News is received from Knoxville to the morning of the 27th. At that time the place was invested, but the attack on it was not vigorous, Longstreet evidently having determined to starve the garrison out. Granger is on the way to Burnside's relief, but I have lost all faith in his energy and capacity to manage an expedition of the importance of this one. I am inclined to think, therefore, that I shall have to send you.

Push as rapidly as you can to the Hiwassee and determine for yourself what force to take with you from that point. Granger has his corps with him, from which you will select in conjunction with the forces now with you. In plain words, you will assume command of all the forces now moving up the Tennessee, including the garrison at Kingston, and from that force organize what you deem proper to relieve Burnside. The balance send back to Chattanooga.

Granger has a boat loaded with provisions, which you can issue and return the boat. I will have another loaded to follow you. Use, of course, as sparingly as possible from the rations taken with you, and subsist off the country all you can.

It is expected that Foster is moving by this time from Cumberland Gap on Knoxville. I do not know what force he has with him, but presume it will range from 3,500 to 5,000. I leave this matter to you, knowing that you will do better acting upon your discretion than you could trammeled with instructions. I will only add that the last advices from Burnside himself indicated his ability to hold out rations only to about the 3d December.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 29, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding, &c., near Ringgold, Ga.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your note of November 28, 5 p. m., and to say that your detention of Palmer's corps is approved, and in view of the bare probability that the enemy may have assumed a menacing attitude in your front, you are authorized to detain Palmer as long as you may think necessary.

In anticipation of your return here in a few days, and the probable continuance of bad roads, the general thinks you had better send back your extra artillery and wagons at once.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 29, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch of 7 a. m. received. I notified General Thomas of my detention of Palmer's corps last evening by the same courier that carried the dispatch to you. At the same time General Palmer notified General Thomas, asking for orders in view of his having been ordered to Chattanooga by General Thomas. General Thomas' reply, dated at midnight, to General Palmer, ordered him to return at once. Upon General Palmer showing me this order I of course directed his compliance with it. He has been gone some three hours with his command. The enemy are unquestionably prepared to make a defense at Tunnel Hill, but the only force that has shown itself in front of my advance pickets has been a body of about 50

cavalry. I do not think it is their intention to make an advance movement. I will know more concerning their position and movements as soon as my detachment of cavalry left in direction of Trenton comes up. I expect them every moment. All the wagons, except those required to take back two steam-engines, have been returned. We have only two batteries here. I inclose copy* of a letter captured here, written by one of General Hardee's staff.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., December* 8, 1863.

The general commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the brave armies under his command the following telegraphic dispatch just received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, *December* 8, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you and all under your command my more than thanks, my profoundest gratitude for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., December* 10, 1863.

The general commanding takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time you have recovered from him the control of the Tennessee River, from Bridgeport to Knoxville; you dislodged him from his great stronghold upon Lookout Mountain; drove him from Chattanooga Valley; wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Missionary Ridge; repelled, with heavy loss to him, his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to raise the siege there; driving him at all points, utterly routed and discomfited, beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heroism and determined courage you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining possession of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the general commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and

* Not found.

prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yet go to other fields of strife, and, with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have characterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no defenses, however formidable, can check your onward march.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 398. } *Washington, December* 21, 1863.

The following joint resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States is published to the Army:

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to Major-General Grant in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major-General Grant.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, when the said medal shall have been struck, the President shall cause a copy of this joint resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major-General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. HAMLIN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved December 17, 1863.

A. LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Dispatches of Mr. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, October 30—*December* 12.*

CHATTANOOGA, *October* 30, 1863—5 p. m.

Nothing important since morning. Rain all day. Hooker has been ordered to change his weak position for a very strong line running diagonally across Lookout Valley, his right covering the Kel-

* For Mr. Dana's reports, October 21–30, see Part I, p. 68, and for his reports, November 13–December 12, relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 258.

ley's Ferry Road and resting on Raccoon Mountain, while his left rests on one of the series of mamelons which form our bridge-head and extend up the valley.

Palmer's troops sent hence on Saturday night to co-operate with Hooker at Rankin's Ferry have not got up yet, it having been found impossible to get the pontoon bridge from Bridgeport Junction up the river from Shellmound. Palmer is also greatly to blame for encumbering himself with wagons contrary to orders, and for leaving his artillery to get up Walden's Ridge without the assistance he had been ordered to furnish by providing ropes and men to drag the pieces up the ascent.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
October 31, 1863—9 p. m.

Enemy has continued his useless shelling from Lookout Mountain to-day. No other demonstrations. Steam-boat Chattanooga has landed two cargoes from Bridgeport at Kelley's Ferry to-day. The Paint Rock has been repaired, and leaves Bridgeport to-night at 12 o'clock. Everything here prosperous. We have buried 130 rebels, killed in the night battle of the 28th. Weather fine.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 1, 1863—12 m.

Enemy quiet. Weather splendid. River risen 5 feet. Bridge here broken by drift; eight pontoons crushed and carried off. Bridge at Lookout Valley uninjured. Paint Rock arrived safely at Kelley's Ferry. Four days' rations for whole army landed there since yesterday morning. Another captured steam-boat, the Dunbar, has been lying here ever since Chattanooga was first occupied, waiting for some inconsiderable repairs to her machinery. The quartermaster's department, which has charge of these repairs, has shown culpable negligence or incapacity in making them. The Dunbar is a powerful boat, able to ascend the Suck without warping. She can carry 350 tons freight. It is still uncertain when she will be ready.

Hooker's forces occupied their new line yesterday. As soon as the timber in his front is slashed his position will be exceedingly strong. Palmer's division has at last got across the river at Shellmound. One brigade is stationed at Whiteside's to hold that gap and one at Shellmound occupies the passes which debouch there, and the remainder is to hold Moore's Gap and the bridge-head opposite Bridgeport. Palmer himself is sick from exposure on his recent march and the effects of a wound received here a month since. Grant has assigned him to command Fourteenth Corps, and he has accepted, although three weeks ago he put his resignation in hands of Rosecrans for the reason that he was not then made a corps com-

mander. He is a good division general and a sensible man, but hardly equal to this new position. Rousseau is deeply grieved because Palmer is put over him.

Ten 20-pounder rifle guns have been ordered from Nashville to be placed on a hill on the north side of the river, bearing on the head of Lookout Mountain. Some 30 guns will also be placed on the mamelons in Lookout Valley within 1,800 or 2,000 yards of the same object, and with the fire of all this artillery it is probable we can drive the enemy from that point, and thus open the river all the way to this place. Everything should be ready by Wednesday.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 1, 1863—4 p. m.

Having got short and rapid transportation for subsistence, a new difficulty suddenly appears. It seems that we have no subsistence stores at Stevenson, and that our steam-boats actually have to come up the river with light loads. The fault is with Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons, commissary of the department, and Captain Little, depot commissary at Nashville. There is no excuse for them, for even the universal intermeddling and non-action of Rosecrans cannot have prevented the bringing up of rations. They should, in my judgment, be at once dismissed from the service, but when I told General Thomas that I should ask you to dismiss them, he begged that such punishment might not be inflicted, since it was not certain that the fault was not with Rosecrans. General Reynolds, however, thinks both ought to be summarily dealt with. I promised Thomas that I would make no recommendation with respect to Simmons, but would simply report the facts. Thomas applies to-day for new chief commissary.

I recommend Col. Clark B. Lagow and Col. Joseph C. McKibbin, additional aides, be mustered out. The first belongs to Grant, who desires to get rid of him. The second, Rosecrans sent away for drunkenness. Both are worthless fellows, who earn no part of their pay.

Grant has dispatches from Sherman dated 27th, at Florence. One brigade was at Tuscumbia, and would have to march back to Eastport to cross the river. A regiment of Alabama cavalry, which Sherman had sent south to cut the railroad, had been worsted. Sherman's advance is necessarily slow, much as he is needed here. Burnside desires a diversion to be made by Thomas; but, as I have before reported, this army is immovable for want of animals, forage, and subsistence. Bridge nearly repaired.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 2, 1863—12 m.

Enemy firing occasionally from Lookout Mountain upon our lines in Chattanooga. No damage.

Sixteen pontoons of the bridge here were carried away about daylight this morning, and have gone down the river. Four were crushed yesterday. It is thus impracticable for the present to restore this bridge, and communication across the river is now had by means of flat-boats only. A flying bridge is being rigged, and will be at work before dark. Large flats are being made for use as flying bridges. The Brown's Ferry bridge is reported broken, but we have no official report, and presume the bridge is now in order. Both these bridges were made here. A regular pontoon bridge, which was laid across at Shellmound during Hooker's movement, has been brought up to Kelley's Ferry, and is to come here, but it will take much time to get it up past the rapids by hand, where General Thomas is unwilling to risk either of the steam-boats in towing. It is evident that pontoon bridges cannot stand the winter freshets, and General Meigs, whose services here are invaluable just now, has given orders for permanent structures. I have to report Brigadier-General Whitaker as drunk and disorderly in public, at the Brown's Ferry bridge, yesterday.

We have conflicting reports respecting the movement of rebel troops up the river, but the balance of evidence seems to me to show that it still continues.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 2, 1863—8 p. m.

Rebels fired about a dozen shells around Thomas' headquarters this afternoon. Nobody hurt.

Brown's Ferry bridge, broken this morning, was restored at 4 p. m. Bridge here still open; cannot be finished before to-morrow night. Flying bridges will be done by that time.

Dispatches from Sherman's army to 30th received. His advance was still at Florence. Latest reports from up river indicate rebels have sent there a corps of observation merely, consisting of divisions of Breckinridge and Stevenson, under Cheatham. Warm.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 3, 1863—10 a. m.

Thanks to energetic efforts of General Reynolds, subsistence stores are coming forward. One hundred thousand rations landed at Kelley's Ferry yesterday, and 150,000 are to be landed there to-day. Captain Fry, shipping commissary, Louisville, complains railroad there leaves subsistence stores waiting for days in railroad depot.

Work on fortifications here, suspended since occupation of Lookout Valley, resumed to-morrow. General Meigs has brought up the necessary tools, and 4,000 men will be worked daily. Works finished in fourteen days, when 10,000 men can be left here and remainder of

army moved into Lookout Valley for convenience of supply. The position there is naturally much stronger for us than this.

Enemy is concentrating on and about Lookout Mountain. Many new camp fires appeared there last night. Their force at Stevens' Gap, especially, seems to be strengthened. Engineers report that gaps at Whiteside's, Nickajack, and Moore's Spring can be fortified without much work, so that small force can resist any attack.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 4, 1863—9 p. m.

Examination of Lookout Valley to-day shows no rebel force on that slope of the head of the mountain. No firing from battery on summit. Many deserters came in to-day. All report Buckner and Cheatham gone up river. Weather very warm; clear.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 4, 1863—10 p. m.

Dispatch from Sherman, dated Eastport, 31st, just received. Two gunboats and 3 ferry-boats had just reached him, enabling to cross his troops rapidly. The two divisions which had advanced to Tuscumbia, which I have before erroneously reported as one brigade, had reached Eastport. With Ewing's and John E. Smith's divisions, which were already over, Sherman would immediately march to Athens. Could take only ten days' rations, and could use the corn and meat of the country freely. Sherman's army is 30,000 strong.

No news from Burnside. Grant thinks no more than 20,000 men have gone against Burnside from here.

Anderson, at Nashville, reports railroad better supplied with rolling stock than was supposed. Will be able at once to send down 60 freighted cars daily, and in a few days 70. Of these, Thomas requires 35 to be loaded with subsistence stores, no matter what the demand for other transportation. The steam-boats on this river, which have hitherto come up no farther than Kelley's Ferry, are henceforth to come to Brown's Ferry, and land their cargoes at Lookout Valley bridge. This will save about 8 miles' wagoning, but will materially lengthen the time required for the voyage, as it takes as long to pass up the rapids as to make all the remainder of the trip from Bridgeport here. I suggest that gunboats of very light draught should be provided for this part of the Tennessee. General Meigs has taken measures to increase the number of transport steam-boats. The Dunbar still lies here. Her machinery is promised at Nashville next week. This steam-boat was brought from Fort Henry over the shoals after Grant captured that place. Grant desires me to go up to Burnside, and, if I do not hear from you to the contrary I propose to start about Saturday.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 5, 1863—11 a. m.

Spies from rebel camps report Buckner's corps, Cheatham's corps, including Hindman's division and that formerly commanded by Cheatham, together with division of Breckinridge, as gone to East Tennessee. Their places in lines here occupied by Georgia militia. Force before Chattanooga stated at 8,000. All withdrawn from Lookout Valley except pickets on west slope of the mountain point and cavalry force at Trenton, variously stated at from 600 to 2,000. Three brigades infantry on summit of Lookout Mountain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson returned from laying out fortifications to protect the river between here and Bridgeport; reports that at Moore's Spring there is no gap or defile in Raccoon Mountain, but that many practicable descents from the top can be found there. Accordingly, the bridge-head at Bridgeport must be the main defense for that part of the line. All the mountains in this country are but elevated plateaus, and good roads can be made across their tops in any direction. The difficulties are in ascending and descending.

A Union refugee from Montgomery, who was recently at Mobile, reports only 4,000 troops there.

Grant and Thomas considering plan proposed by W. F. Smith to advance our pickets on the left to Citico Creek, about a mile in front of the position they have occupied from the first, and to threaten the seizure of the northwest extremity of Missionary Ridge. This, taken in connection with our present demonstration in Lookout Valley, will compel them to concentrate and come back from Burnside to fight here.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 6, 1863—5 p. m.

No movement of enemy except continuance of harmless shelling from Lookout Mountain. Thomas has spent day visiting Hooker's lines in Lookout Valley. Lines very negligently placed and work on rifle-pits badly done. Apparently this is the first time Howard has ridden the lines of his corps. Hooker seems to pay little attention to his duties.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 7, 1863—10 a. m.

Second Lieut. A. C. A. Huntington, Company E, Eighth Georgia Infantry, deserted to us last night. He is a Northern man, who had lived in Georgia before the war, and was forced into the service. His manner and statements bear the stamp of truth. He reports that Cheatham and Stevenson moved up the river some time ago, and that Longstreet marched with Hood's and McLaws' divisions on Wednes-

day and Thursday last, one of McLaws' brigades, to which Huntington belonged, having been withdrawn from Lookout Mountain on Wednesday night. The artillery of the corps was sent by way of Chickamauga Depot to Dalton and Cleveland, the direct Knoxville railroad not having been reopened. Hood's division encamped at Tyner's Station on Wednesday night, and it was well understood among the officers of the corps that they were going by way of Loudon to join Cheatham, and co-operate with a force from Lee's army on the east in driving Burnside out of East Tennessee.

A citizen of Loudon, who left that place on Monday last, reports to Thomas that Cheatham's force was collecting all the corn and cattle of the country and sending them south, and that Cheatham was about to move up the Sweet Water Valley, with a view to fording the Little Tennessee at Morganton.

Huntington says that there is now only one brigade on and about the head of Lookout Mountain, but they have four lines of intrenchments on the summit to defend the head of the mountain against assault by a force ascending Nickajack trace from Lookout Valley. The opinion prevails in Bragg's army that Thomas is about to fall back to Stevenson to procure supplies, and they regard our occupation of Lookout Valley as intended merely to secure our retreat. Bragg is giving thirty and forty day furloughs to men who bring in a certain number of recruits; convalescents are also brought up in considerable numbers.

The total force now under Bragg, Huntington estimates at 90,000 men, in better condition than is usual in that army

Before receiving this information, Grant had ordered Thomas to execute the movement on Citico Creek, which I reported on the 5th, as proposed by Smith. Thomas, who rather preferred an attempt on Lookout Mountain, desired to postpone the operation until Sherman should come up, but Grant has decided that for the sake of Burnside the attack must be made at once; and I presume the advance on Citico will take place to-morrow morning, and that on Missionary Ridge immediately afterward. If successful, this operation will divide Bragg's forces in Chattanooga Valley from those in the Valley of the Chickamauga, and will compel him either to retreat, leaving the railroad communications of Cheatham and Longstreet exposed, or else to fight a battle with his diminished forces.

A dispatch from Sherman, received through Crook's cavalry last night, brought the intelligence he would be at Athens on the 5th.

Atlanta Appeal of the 3d says if we are not dislodged from Lookout Valley our possession of Chattanooga is secure for winter.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 8, 1863—11 a. m.

Reconnaissance of Citico Creek and head of Missionary Ridge made yesterday by Thomas, Smith, and Brannan, from the heights opposite on the north of the Tennessee, proved Smith's plan of attack impracticable. The creek and country are wrongly laid down on our maps, and no operation for the seizure of Missionary Ridge can be undertaken with the force which Thomas can now

command for the purpose. That force cannot by any efforts be made to exceed 18,000 men. The deficiency of animals, forage, and subsistence rendering any attacks by us on Bragg's line of communications at Cleveland or Charleston out of the question, it follows that no important effort for the relief of Burnside can be made. Thomas has, however, determined to attempt to regain Lookout Mountain. A battery of eight 20-pounder Parrotts will be placed on the hills of Moccasin Point, directly opposite to Lookout, on the north shore of the river, enfilading western slope of mountain's head, while the batteries of Hooker, placed on the mamelons of Lookout Valley, will have a direct fire upon that slope. Under the cross-fire of these batteries the entire point of the mountain, including the railroad and wagon road, may be occupied by Howard's infantry. Above this rise the precipitous palisades, 100 to 200 feet high, which support the plateau of the summit. To gain this plateau, the division lately commanded by General Palmer, now stationed at Whiteside's and Shellmound, will be thrown forward to Trenton, which is an advantageous position for covering the approaches to Bridgeport and Shellmound. From Trenton there are several paths up the mountain which are accessible to infantry, and are but slightly guarded. The nearest road for artillery is that of Frick's Gap. After ascending the mountain there are three lines of breastworks to be carried before the northern extremity of the plateau, where the rebels have their battery and signal station, is taken. The occupation of the western slope below the palisades is comparatively easy, and if we gain the eastern slope also we may perhaps command the road to the plateau with our artillery, and even compel the enemy to abandon the ground between Chattanooga Creek and the base of the mountain, and withdraw his lines for some distance up the valley. In that case there will be a possibility of cutting off the supplies of the force on the plateau, and thus regaining complete possession of the mountain, but the relative positions of the two slopes of the point of the road to the plateau, and the rebel intrenchments near the base, are very imperfectly known, and can only be ascertained by trying. Thomas thinks Bragg still has 40,000 men in the lines here, militia included. Grant thinks his force does not exceed 30,000. Deserters report Hardee appointed to command Polk's corps. Rebel papers say Bragg tendered resignation. Davis refused it. Appeal of the 5th says decisive battle or great strategic movement now at hand. Deserters again report Johnston here.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, *November* 9, 1863—11 a. m.

Citizens from the Hiwassee country report that Bragg's forces in that region are falling back toward Atlanta. Deserters from the lines in our front confirm the report to some extent, but no one here believes it. Thomas thinks of a demonstration about Harrison by throwing bridge across the Tennessee, crossing 10,000 men, and building bridge-head, menacing rebel communications. Cold. I leave for Kingston at noon, accompanied by Wilson, of Grant's staff.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 18, 1863—3 p. m.

The plan for attacking Bragg's positions is completed and its execution begun by moving Ewing's division, of Sherman's army, from Bridgeport to Trenton, where it should arrive to-day, threatening the enemy by Stevens' Gap. The remainder of that army will move into Lookout Valley by way of Whiteside's, extending its lines up the valley toward Trenton as if to repeat the flanking movement of Rosecrans. Having drawn the enemy's attention to that quarter, Sherman will disappear on Thursday night and encamp his forces behind the ridge of hills north of the Tennessee, opposite to Chattanooga, and keep them there out of sight of the rebels during Friday. On Friday night Engineer Smith will throw a bridge across the river just below the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, so that on Saturday morning Sherman's command may be across before daylight, if possible. With the creek protecting his left flank, he will push for the head of Missionary Ridge. His force will consist of about 15,000 muskets of his own army, Jeff. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, about 7,000 strong, and the Eleventh Corps, 5,000 strong. At least such is now Grant's intention as regards the composition of Sherman's wing of the attack. At the same time that this wing advances, Granger, with about 18,000 men, will first move up on the left of the Chattanooga lines, throwing two bridges across Citico Creek, and engaging the rebel right with all possible vigor. Hooker, with Geary's division and two brigades of Palmer's division, now stationed at Whiteside's and Shellmound—and to be relieved for this purpose by forces thrown forward by Slocum from the garrisons on the Nashville railroad—will also attack the head of Lookout Mountain to hold the rebel left in its positions, and, if practicable, carry the mountain.

Deserters from the rebels, of whom about 20 come in daily, report they are expecting an attack, but think it will be made directly upon the front of lines here.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 18, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Ewing's division, moving from Bridgeport by way of Shellmound, Whiteside's, and Murphy's Hollow, reached Trenton about 11 a. m. to-day. No report from Ewing yet received. A scout of Howard's reports that about 12 miles up the valley Ewing was fired at by two guns from Lookout Mountain, ineffectually. General Negley having reported to Thomas for duty from Nashville, Thomas replied that he could not give him a command until a court had cleared him from charges of cowardice and desertion at Chickamauga. Colonel Lagow, additional aide-de-camp, having resigned, Grant would prefer that he should not be dismissed.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 19, 1863—10 a. m.

Everything going on well; preparations actively pushed; bridges all ready. The pontoons will be launched in Big Chickamauga on north of the Tennessee. There are one hundred and forty of them and three large flats which will be filled with troops and land on rebel side. Landing force will be 3,500. Two pontoon bridges will be laid. Landing is to be at daylight. Sherman will be here this morning and his troops to-morrow morning. Rousseau has gone to command District of Nashville, with R. S. Granger, commanding post, under him. R. W. Johnson commands his late division of Fourteenth Corps. D. S. Stanley takes Palmer's late division, Fourth Corps. Warm and smoky.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 19, 1863—12 m.

General Dodge reports from Decatur that nothing whatever is being done to repair the railroad between that place and Nashville. He desires to set his men at work upon the unimportant bridges, leaving the larger ones to be built by contractors, but, as the whole is under Anderson's orders, he is unable to touch it. Meanwhile, the army here is suffering for want of forage, and it may be considered as proved that the present railroad, with the rolling stock on it, cannot keep up a sufficient supply. Though Anderson has been in control for three weeks there is no visible increase in the number of cars daily brought through to Bridgeport, the weekly average never exceeding sixty per day. The stock of rations is kept up by the vigorous enforcement of Thomas' order devoting to subsistence 35 cars daily, but other supplies fall short in proportion. The difficulty is not only that there is not rolling stock enough, but the track is so bad that trains constantly run off in spite of every precaution. Besides, there is some reason to fear that it will be practically impossible for one man to conduct the business of both roads, no matter how great his ability.

Now that Sherman is here, with 6,000 animals in addition to the thousands of dilapidated and dying beasts of Thomas' command, the matter is even more serious than it was before.*

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 20, 1863—11 a. m.

One brigade of John E. Smith's division, of Sherman's army, crossed the Brown's Ferry bridge just before dark last evening, leaving the other brigades 5 or 6 miles behind in Lookout Valley. They were moved over during the night, and got out of sight on the road to the proposed place of landing, but the operation was performed so slowly

*Portion here omitted appears in Part I, p. 261.

that it was impossible to get Howard's corps over until after daylight. As Ewing's division moves from Trenton down the valley this morning, all in full view of the enemy, he will understand that he is to be attacked. As yet, however, there is no evidence that Bragg surmises where the precise point is that is to be assailed. There are to be only two attacking columns, the idea of a demonstration on Lookout Mountain having been abandoned. Sherman's column will consist of his own troops and part of Jeff. C. Davis' division, not over 20,000 men in all. The co-operating column from here, moving across Citico Creek, will be 18,000 men, under Granger. Howard's corps is posted north of the Tennessee, ready to cross at Sherman's bridges or at the bridge here, to support the one or the other column. A brigade and a half of Stanley's division comes from Shellmound and Bridgeport to take the place in Lookout Valley vacated by Howard, or possibly a brigade from this division may be added to Howard's reserve. Sherman's landing will be covered by eighty guns from the heights north of the Tennessee. The ground where he lands is bottom, a little more than 2 miles wide before reaching the ridge he is to seize and occupy. Bragg's total force here cannot exceed 50,000 men, and, judging from the great number of deserters, they are not as dangerous as formerly.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 20, 1863—1.30 p. m.

The attacking force from within Thomas' lines is to consist of the three divisions of Wood, Sheridan, and Baird. The first two move directly across Citico Creek to join Sherman, if possible, while Baird makes a feint against the enemy's center, and covers the right flank of the moving column. That flank is also covered by the fire of twelve 20 and 30 pounder rifled guns in the forts on our left and center. Howard's corps is ordered to march immediately into Chattanooga, that he may be seen by the enemy and lead the latter to believe all the troops moving through Lookout Valley are coming here. Whether Howard's forces are needed to support Sherman's or Granger's column in the battle to-morrow, it appears that they can reach their destination more promptly by moving on this side of the river rather than on the north side. To move artillery, Granger borrows horses from Sherman, horses here being disabled.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 20, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General Mitchell, just relieved from command of cavalry, Department of the Cumberland, is incapacitated by ill health, resulting from severe wounds, for field service. He will not ask for leave of absence, and desires duty as commander of some post. Thomas has no such command to give him, and would be glad if you could

employ him on some board or court. He is a shrewd, energetic man, might be used advantageously on Crittenden and McCook court. Thomas has been much embarrassed by Stanley, who gets drunk and is lazy and careless. Still, he is a major-general assigned to this department by the Administration, and Thomas has not felt himself at liberty to order him away. Accordingly, he has very reluctantly appointed him to command a division. Can I tell Thomas that he must follow his own judgment in such cases?

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 20, 1863—7 p. m.

Bragg sent Grant a flag this afternoon, warning non-combatants to leave Chattanooga. It having proved impossible to get up Sherman's troops, movements intended to-morrow postponed.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 21, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Heavy rain all night; still continuing. Roads bad; movement of troops difficult. Sherman may be obliged to leave subsistence trains in Lookout Valley, where he camped last night. Deserters report rebels have heavy rafts in Chickamauga Creek, with torpedoes attached, waiting for rise of water. This rise will now occur, when our bridges will be in danger from flood as well as torpedoes.

Anderson reported to Grant last night that contractors were backward in offering for bridges on Nashville and Decatur Railroad, one only having proposed to build all in ninety days, with forfeiture for every day over one hundred. Anderson inquired if he should make contract. Grant has relieved Anderson from all connection with that road, on the ground that, having ordered him three weeks ago to get it done as soon as possible, he should have got further on with work than now to refer question of contracts to him. Dodge is ordered to proceed with all dispatch opening road, and Colonel Pride, formerly serving with Grant on West Tennessee railroads and before Vicksburg, has been sent for to take direction of work. Quartermaster-General returned here last night from week's stay at Bridgeport.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 22, 1863—8 a. m.

Morning beautiful; cool. Sherman's troops nearly up. Howard ordered to march into Chattanooga 2 p. m. to-day. Steamboat Dunbar has her machinery nearly completed; will be ready for use within twenty-four hours. Negley replied to Thomas' suggestion that he should demand court of inquiry on imputations of

cowardice and desertion, that he had fully satisfied you these charges were erroneous, and you had thereupon ordered him back to this department. Thomas then directed him to remain in Nashville till further orders. Colonel McKibbin, additional aide, under arrest for attempting to break through pickets while drunk, was yesterday released by Thomas on condition he should apply to be relieved from duty in this department. Ewing's division, while encamped at Trenton, sent detachment up Lookout Mountain by way of Johnson's Crook. Reached top on the 20th without opposition; returned same night. Deserter who came in yesterday reports that Stevenson's troops, who are occupying the mountain, fell back before Ewing's men, refusing to fight, because they said they had not been exchanged. Bragg sent additional re-enforcements to Longstreet three days ago.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA, *November* 23, 1863—10 a. m.

The continued movement of Sherman, Thomas, and Howard, which should have been executed Saturday morning, November 20, is still paralyzed by the fact that Woods' division, of Fifteenth Corps, is still behindhand, its advance having scarcely reached the mouth of Lookout Valley, while its rear guard is still far back on the road to Bridgeport. A lamentable blunder has been committed in moving Sherman's forces from Bridgeport, with the enormous trains they brought from West Tennessee following in usual order in rear of each division, instead of moving all the troops and artillery first. Grant says the blunder is his; that he should have given Sherman explicit orders to leave his wagons behind; but I know that no one was so much astonished as Grant on learning they had not been left, even without such orders. It is yet doubtful whether the movement can be executed by to-morrow morning, and though Sherman's troops have been carefully concealed in the valleys on the northern shore of the Tennessee, it is impossible that the enemy, who has seen them march through Lookout Valley, should not have discovered where they have been placed. Meanwhile the evidence that Bragg is retreating from Chattanooga to a line covering the communications of Longstreet accumulates. Rebel families in the vicinity of Harrison have for some days been moving south.

A lieutenant of Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, who deserted Saturday, reports that everything in Bragg's lines indicated retreat. Yesterday the railroad east of Missionary Ridge was unusually active during the day, and troops and trains were seen moving eastward over the ridge from Chattanooga Valley. Last night two deserters came in at midnight reporting that Bragg's artillery had been sent off; that the trains were all ordered in from up Chattanooga Valley; that the troops were moving off, and that by this evening only a picket line would be left here in our front. Grant has ordered reconnaissance to ascertain truth of these reports. Steamer Dunbar was running last night, catching rafts sent down to break our bridges. River very high. While at Trenton Ewing destroyed Gustavus W. Smith's extensive new iron-works. Rain threatened.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863—3.30 p. m.

The reconnaissance in force made by Thomas has been completed in the most brilliant and successful manner. The troops employed were the divisions of Wood and Sheridan, of the Fourth Corps, under the immediate orders of Granger. The object of the movement was not only to ascertain the strength of the enemy, but to occupy two bald knobs situated in front of our left, half way between our lines and Missionary Ridge. The principal attack was made by Hazen's brigade, commanded by that general, supported on the left by Willich and on the right by the whole division of Sheridan. The entire field was distinctly visible from Fort Wood, in front of which Hazen's line of battle was formed, and as the whole army was under arms, with Howard's corps formed in solid column as a reserve to the attacking force, the spectacle was one of singular magnificence. The field being commanded by the heavy guns of the forts, only one field battery was taken into action. This was planted on an elevated knoll in front of the center, on which Sheridan's line of battle was formed before the order to advance was given. The troops moved out of their intrenchments just before 1 o'clock, and remained in line for three-quarters of an hour, in full view of the enemy. At last, everything being ready, Granger gave the order to advance, and Hazen and Willich pushed out simultaneously. The first shot was fired at 2 o'clock, and in five minutes Hazen's skirmishers were briskly engaged, while the artillery of Forts Wood and Thomas was opened upon the rebel rifle-pits and camps behind the line of fighting. The practice of our gunners was splendid—the camps and batteries of the enemy being about a mile and three-quarters distant—but elicited no reply, and it was soon evident that the rebels had no heavy artillery, in that part of their lines at least. Our troops, rapidly advancing as steadily as if on parade, occupied the knobs upon which they were directed at twenty minutes past 2. Ten minutes later Willich, driving forward across an open field, carried the rifle-pits in his front, whose occupants fled as they fired their last volley, and Sheridan, moving through the forest which stretched before him, drove in the enemy's pickets, and halted his advance, in obedience to orders, on reaching the rifle-pits, where the rebel force was waiting for his attack. No such attack was made, however, the design being to secure the heights on our left, but not to assault the rebel works. We have taken about 200 prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, and have gained a position of great importance, should the rebels still attempt to hold the Chattanooga Valley, as with these heights in our possession a column marching to turn Missionary Ridge is secure from flank attack. The rebels fired three small guns only during the affair, and this tends to confirm the impression that they have withdrawn their main force. Prisoners who have been examined say they belong to Hindman's division, and know nothing of any general evacuation. Troops withdrawn have been sent to Knoxville, they say. Our losses not yet ascertained.

Sherman wrote Grant this morning expressing his sorrow and mortification at the failure of his forces to get up. It seems that Blair reported his whole command at Stevenson before they had really arrived, which led Sherman to make erroneous calculations. But the fault of marching with trains Sherman attributes to him-

self, Grant's orders that he should get all his troops here before Friday night having been positive, and it was his own duty to see that nothing hindered his arrival. Clear.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Our casualties are about 75 in all, including both killed and wounded. After 4 p. m. rebels opened artillery from top of Missionary Ridge; the total number of cannon they displayed about twelve, all small caliber. Just before dark they displayed a force on our left where Howard had taken up his position. Nothing shows decisively whether enemy will fight or fly. Grant thinks latter; other judicious officers think former. River has risen 5 feet since yesterday morning. Enormous quantities of drift. Both Chattanooga bridge and Brown's Ferry bridge broken. Current furious; difficult to anchor pontoons firmly. Woods' division still remains in Lookout Valley.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863—9 p. m.

My report of 3.30 p. m. was erroneous in failing to state that General Samuel Beatty's brigade, of Wood's division, held the extreme left in the movement, Willich forming the center, and Hazen the right of that division. Beatty co-operated efficiently, and carried some rifle-pits in the open field very gallantly; an exploit I attributed to Willich. We have 6 officers killed and wounded. Our troops are slashing trees in their front. High spirits.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 24, 1863—7.30 p. m.

I have spent the day observing the movements of the forces on our left under Sherman. His leading brigade, under General Giles A. Smith, embarked in pontoon-boats in North Chickamauga Creek about midnight, and, dropping down the Tennessee, landed on the south bank, just above the mouth of the Chickamauga, about 2.30 a. m., surprising and securing a rebel picket of 19 men. The remainder of the division of Morgan L. Smith and the whole of John E. Smith's were ferried across by daylight, landing south of the Chickamauga. They immediately set about digging rifle-pits to cover the bridge, whose construction proceeded with great vigor under the personal direction of General William F. Smith. The transportation of the troops was continued by pontoon-boats and the steamer Dunbar, which arrived at the crossing about 8 a. m. The bridge was finished shortly before 1 p. m., when Sherman instantly set his troops in motion. He had just been strengthened by the ar-

rival of a brigade of the Eleventh Corps, which had marched from Chattanooga on the south bank of the river without being attacked. The march of the column was directed upon the head of Missionary Ridge, the line of battle moving parallel to the river, the left flank resting on the Chickamauga, the right extended into the plain, supported by the brigade of the Eleventh Corps, while Jeff. C. Davis was left behind in reserve. The crest of the ridge was gained without serious opposition or loss, and at 4 o'clock, when I left the ridge, the line extended from the turnpike bridge over the Chickamauga to the tunnel of the Knoxville railroad; the rebels fired only one cannon and displayed but few sharpshooters. On the right of our lines the struggle was more severe, and though 2,000 prisoners were captured, the result was less decisive. General Hooker gained a foothold on the point of Lookout Mountain, but his possession was hotly disputed till after dark. Since then General Palmer has sent him the brigade of General Carlin from Chattanooga, ferrying the men across Chattanooga Creek, and with this re-enforcement the position can probably be held. In the center nothing has been done except by the artillery of the forts. Grant has given orders for a vigorous attack at daybreak by Sherman on the left and Granger in the center, and if Bragg does not withdraw the remainder of his troops we shall probably have a decisive battle. What force he has had in our front to-day is still a matter of question. The prisoners captured on point of Lookout were taken, 1,200 by Woods' division, of the Fifteenth Corps, and 800 by Geary's, of the Twelfth. They are reported to be Stevenson's Vicksburg troops. Sky clear.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863—7.30 a. m.

No firing at front. This makes it pretty certain Bragg retreated. Palmer's troops had sharp fight with rebels on eastern slope head of Lookout Mountain last night, lasting two hours, until 10 p. m. Full moon made their battle-field as plain to us in this valley as if it were day, the blaze of their camp fires and the flashes of their guns displaying brilliantly their position and the progress of their advance. No report of the result yet received, but probably they got possession of Summertown road. As soon as positively determined Bragg has gone, Granger, with 20,000 men, moves up south bank Tennessee, accompanied by steam-boat bearing supplies, to cut off Longstreet's retreat and relieve Burnside.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Bragg evacuated summit Lookout Mountain last night and our troops occupy it, but he still holds to his rifle-pits along base Missionary Ridge, and has been moving troops all the morning toward front of Sherman's position in Chickamauga Valley. What force he can mass there still undetermined.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863—1 p. m.

Soon after my dispatch of 9 a. m., battle commenced on our left, the attack being made by Sherman apparently, though no report from him yet received. Fight raged very furiously all forenoon, both east of Missionary Ridge and along its crest this way toward Knoxville railroad tunnel, which we gained about 12 m. On our right rebels all gone. Hooker moving the troops under his command along Rossville road. Rebels just opened artillery in that direction, apparently at his column. In our front here rebel riflepits are fully manned, preventing Thomas gaining ridge.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Glory to God. The day is decisively ours. Missionary Ridge has just been carried by a magnificent charge of Thomas' troops, and rebels routed. Hooker has got in their rear.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 25, 1863—8 p. m.

We have taken to-day 2,000 prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. The nature of the ridge allowed the main body of the rebels to escape. The losses of Thomas' army are very slight, and I hear of no prominent officer among them killed except Colonel Phelps, commanding a brigade. The heights which Thomas carried by assault are at least 500 feet above Chattanooga Valley, with an inclination of at least 45°, and exceedingly rugged and difficult. Up to 2 p. m. the battle raged principally on our left, and though we have not yet a report of our losses in that quarter, they must have been very severe, the enemy having made vigorous efforts to crush him and dislodge him from his position on the ridge. Having repelled these attacks Sherman undertook to take by storm a battery which the rebels obstinately maintained upon the hill above the tunnel. Whether he employed his own troops or those of other corps I do not know, but I saw the column sent up for this purpose twice repulsed, falling back the first time in disorder. The rebels having sent the great mass of their troops to crush Sherman, Grant gave orders at 2 p. m. for an assault upon their lines in front of Thomas, but owing to the fault of Granger, who devoted himself to firing a battery instead of commanding his corps, Grant's order was not transmitted to the division commanders until he repeated it an hour later. Accordingly it was not executed until after 4 p. m., when the nearness of night rendered it impracticable to follow up and complete the victory.

I find that I was mistaken in reporting in my dispatch of 4.30 p. m. that Hooker had got in the enemy's rear. He was delayed in

building a bridge across Chattanooga Creek, and only came up in time to occupy a part of the ridge on the extreme right. Prisoners state the number of the enemy engaged at 25,000. Bragg himself was in command and was among the fugitives before our assaulting columns. Among Sherman's wounded are Generals Corse, Matthies, and Giles A. Smith. Our men are frantic with joy and enthusiasm, and received Grant, as he rode along the lines after the victory, with tumultuous shouts. Good.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 26, 1863—10 a. m.

Prisoners taken yesterday reported this morning at 3,500, but probably not over 3,000, with 52 cannon, 5,000 stand small-arms, 10 flags. Among prisoners large proportion officers from colonels down. Sheridan continued the fight on our right, along the east slope of Missionary Ridge, until 9 p. m., by the light of the full moon. He took there 300 prisoners, 13 cannon, and a train of 12 wagons. On our left Bragg burned a train he could not carry off. Bragg has rallied his forces within the forks of the Chickamauga, on the Rossville and Ringgold road. Sherman and Hooker, with Baird's and Stanley's divisions, Fourteenth Corps, ordered to move upon him at 7 a. m. this morning. Grant has just gone out to the front, expecting Bragg to fight another battle rather than abandon Longstreet's line of retreat. Prisoners say Longstreet was ordered back day before yesterday, and Buckner, who had been started to re-enforce Longstreet, was sent for on Monday. Battle yesterday was fought by corps of Hardee (late Polk's) and Breckinridge, 25,000 to 30,000 men in all. Hardee was before Sherman; Breckinridge before Thomas. Breckinridge was with Bragg at the moment of the rout, and they escaped together. The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that 18,000 men were moved up its broken and crumbling face unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle-pits along the base of the ridge and capture their occupants, but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up those impracticable steeps, over the bristling rifle-pits on the crest and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, dangerous as the attempt appeared to military prudence. Besides, the generals had caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities.

Our losses in this assault are estimated at about 2,000, though we have no reports yet. Probably the total casualties of this great battle will not exceed 5,000.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 26, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Bragg is in full retreat, burning his depots and bridges. The Chickamauga Valley, for a distance of 10 miles, is full of the fires lighted in his flight.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 27, 1863—10 a. m.

Sherman yesterday captured two 32-pounder rifle guns at Chickamauga Station, and Palmer three guns at Graysville. Bragg burned vast quantity of corn at Chickamauga Station, but left much unburned; also much meal. Jeff. C. Davis had brisk fight for a rebel wagon train just before dusk last evening; result unknown. Sherman will to-day occupy Red Clay Station, on Dalton and Cleveland Railroad, cutting off Longstreet on that line. Hooker advances upon Ringgold by the direct road from Rossville. Our losses in the battle in killed will not exceed 500, nor wounded and missing 2,500. Wood's and Sheridan's divisions, Fourth Corps, returned to Chattanooga last evening, preparatory to marching up the Tennessee, but doubtful whether the movement will be made, Sherman's occupation of railroad being most probably sufficient to compel Longstreet's retreat from East Tennessee. Three regiments, cavalry and mounted infantry, under Colonel Long, crossed Tennessee by Sherman's bridge on the 24th, to do all possible damage in Bragg's rear. Burned Tyner's Station same night; not heard from since. All of Thomas' cavalry ordered to Kingston, via Sparta; be there by 30th. Our number of prisoners captured will be fully 5,000. Many were taken yesterday.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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RINGGOLD,
November 28, 1863—8 a. m.

Yesterday the first great fault in this admirable campaign occurred at this place. General Hooker arrived here about 9 a. m. with Geary's division, Twelfth Corps, Osterhaus' division of Sherman's army, lately commanded by Woods, and two divisions Fourteenth Corps, under Palmer. The enemy were drawn up in the narrow gorge where the railroad passes between Taylor's Ridge on the right and White Oak Ridge on the left, the two ridges being, in fact, but parts of the same range of hills. It was a very dangerous defile to attack in front, and common sense plainly dictated that it should be turned. This could be done without difficulty by way of White Oak Ridge, which can be passed with ease in many places, while Taylor's Ridge is steeper, though infinitely easier to go over, than Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. However, Hooker attacked in front, and the result was officially reported by him last night in the loss of 500 killed and wounded, where there was no necessity of losing 50. Having been

repulsed in his first attempt Hooker tried to turn the position, but in this blundered yet worse, for he sent his troops through the nearest gap in White Oak Ridge, not more than half a mile distant from the gorge, where the movement was fully visible to the enemy, and where they had time to prepare a destructive cross-fire, which made this attack quite as fatal as the former. Having thus failed in this flank movement, in which the Twelfth Missouri lost nearly all its officers, he sent Geary's troops again at the front, and finally carried it by Geary's New York regiments. The troops of Osterhaus suffered most. It is said that a rebel regiment laid down its arms, and when the Twelfth Missouri came near in consequence, another rebel regiment rose from the ground immediately in the rear and gave our men a fatal volley. The truth of this story I have not been able to ascertain for myself, but it is generally believed by our officers. Colonel Long's cavalry expedition has arrived at Harrison, having destroyed the railroad at Cleveland for 3 miles on both the Dalton and Chattanooga lines. Longstreet is reported as having been at Calhoun on the 25th instant with his command. Bragg staid here night before last in same house where Grant is lodged. Our advance has been nearly to Tunnel Hill, and reports strong rebel force concentrated there: another heavy body is at La Fayette. Howard's corps went to Varnell's Station yesterday to destroy railroad, and move down toward Cleveland, tearing up the track. Sherman is at Graysville, and all this army perfectly concentrated. Granger ordered to move from Chattanooga toward the Hiwassee last night or at daylight this morning. Considerable rain last night. Muddy.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
November 28, 1863—7 p. m.

Arriving here I find the results of Colonel Long's cavalry expedition were much more important than was reported at Ringgold. He burned 80 wagons, including Bragg's headquarters train, of which he brought in the mules; tore up the railroad between Cleveland and Charleston and for 10 miles south of Cleveland, and captured 250 prisoners; would have burned Hiwassee Bridge but for cannon rebels had there. Sherman marches at daylight from Graysville for Charleston. Granger marched hence same direction this afternoon. No news respecting Longstreet. Rain.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA.
November 29, 1863—11 a. m.

The active campaign here must terminate with the pending operations against Longstreet, which can scarcely be prolonged beyond December 6. The condition of the roads, and the impossibility of getting supplies even as far as Chattanooga, if forage for mules and

artillery horses be included, render a movement upon Rome and Atlanta impracticable for the present. Such a movement cannot safely be undertaken until six months' supply for both troops and animals is accumulated here, so that we shall no longer be under the necessity of employing a great part of our forces to guard railroads in our rear, but can concentrate everything here for the supreme effort. What is now necessary is to hold Chattanooga and the line of the Hiwassee, to complete and protect the railroads and the steam-boats upon the Tennessee, and to amass food, forage, and ordnance stores in the fortress here. But all this will require only a portion of the forces under Grant's command, and, instead of holding the remainder in winter quarters, he proposes to employ them in an offensive campaign against Mobile and the interior of Alabama. For this purpose he thinks not more than 35,000 men will be necessary, which number he will draw from the armies of Sherman and Thomas. Embarking at Nashville, as if to return to West Tennessee and Vicksburg, he can land them all at New Orleans, and possibly at Pascagoula Bay, before the enemy get wind of his design. Investing Mobile, he will leave a sufficient force to hold his lines and keep the garrison imprisoned without any unnecessary fighting, while with the mass of his army he operates in the interior against Montgomery, Selma, or whatsoever point invites attention. He has asked me to lay this plan before you, and to ask for it the approbation of the Government. He will himself write to General Halleck on the subject, and perhaps also to yourself. I earnestly hope that you will agree to his design, and as soon as may be give your assent to its execution. A winter campaign may be made there with little if any difficulty. I can see nothing to condemn, but everything to approve, in the scheme. Weather cold.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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CHATTANOOGA,
November 29, 1863—2 p. m.

Grant has ordered Sherman to assume command of all the forces operating from the south for the relief of Burnside. These forces consist of Byrd's mounted brigade of Tennessee troops, belonging to the Army of the Ohio, and now at Kingston, altogether cut off from Burnside; of Elliott's division of cavalry, which should reach Kingston to-day or to-morrow; of Granger's corps, Howard's corps, and Morgan L. Smith's and Ewing's divisions of the Army of the Tennessee. Hooker, with Geary's division and the division of Osterhaus, remains at Ringgold till December 1, when he returns here. John E. Smith's division, Fifteenth Corps, returned here last night out of rations, and will remain. Sherman's new command will be supplied from the country, which it will soon exhaust, and by steamboat. Weather very cold and clear, drying roads rapidly. I leave immediately to join Sherman and observe his campaign. He is ordered to march as far as Knoxville.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA,
December 12, 1863—10 a. m.

General Grant has just sent for me, to say that he wishes me to go to Washington to represent more fully his views and wishes with regard to the winter campaign. As the matter is important, I start this afternoon; but if you think it unnecessary for me to come, contrary orders will reach me at any point on railroad.

[C. A. DANA.]

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., January 19, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations done with reference to the battle of Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25:

Frequent and careful reconnaissances had determined that Missionary Ridge, from the tunnel to the Chickamauga, was not occupied by the enemy, and that a passage of the river could be forced at the mouth of the Chickamauga.

General Grant having determined to attempt the seizure of that portion of the ridge, the preparatory steps were, first, to put the works at Chattanooga in a defensible condition, in order to allow a comparatively small force to hold that place, and thus to bring every available man into the field. To do this heavy details were made and kept constantly at work before the battles, so that on Saturday, November 21, the works were all in a condition to defy assault. Second, bridge material had to be collected for two bridges, and put in convenient positions for use. There was in the Department of the Cumberland one regular bridge train, which was scattered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. This, by the strenuous exertions of Lieut. George W. Dresser, Fourth Artillery, was collected in the vicinity of Brown's Ferry by Wednesday, November 17. The two saw-mills in my charge were also run night and day, and a new bridge started, under the superintendence of Capt. P. V. Fox, Michigan Engineers. The river at the point selected to throw the bridge was at the time of measurement 1,296 feet in width, and the current gentle, so that no trouble was anticipated in the mechanical part of the operation.

In order to afford facilities for the occupation of the north bank of the creek and to allow a cavalry force to break the railroad between Knoxville and Dalton, the Chickamauga also required bridging at its mouth. This stream was about 180 feet in width, with a sluggish current. The North Chickamauga, which is a stream emptying into the Tennessee River on the right bank about 8 miles above Chattanooga, offered such facilities for launching the boats, that it was determined to put them in the water there and float them down, loaded with soldiers, to the point of crossing, as an operation quicker and more quiet than that of launching them at the place of passage. By Friday night, November 20, 116 boats were in the creek, furnished with oars and crews, the creek cleared of snags to its mouth, and all the citizens in the vicinity put under strict guard to prevent the information getting to the enemy.

The boats were taken to the creek on by-roads through the woods, and not exposed to view of the rebels in any point of the distance. In the matter of selecting the roads, clearing the creek, furnishing the crews for the boats, and keeping the citizens under guard, I must acknowledge my obligations to Col. Daniel McCook, commanding a brigade posted near the mouth of the North Chickamauga.

The rest of the bridge material and boats (about 25) were parked behind the river ridge of hills, and within 400 yards of the place of crossing, entirely concealed from the enemy. During this time the Tennessee River, swollen by rains in the upper country, brought down drift-wood in such quantities and of such a character, that on Friday night or early Saturday morning the pontoon bridge at Chattanooga was carried away, and so much of the material lost that it was impossible to relay it. On Saturday night the flying ferry at Chattanooga was disabled, and the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry was so injured that it was not relaid till Tuesday, November 24. This left to us for communication only the steamer Dunbar, at Chattanooga, and a horse ferry-boat at Brown's Ferry. On Monday night, however, the flying ferry was repaired and again in operation. Fortunately, the troops had all been placed in position before these disasters, and the only effect was to lull the enemy into security, under the idea that no attack could be made with our communication so cut. The fear was that it would be impossible to throw a bridge across the river for General Sherman's command, or that, if thrown, it could be maintained as long as it was needed.

On Monday, November 23, General Thomas moved to the front to reconnoiter, and occupied Indian Hill, with his left on Citico Creek. Captain Merrill and Lieutenant Wharton, of the Engineer Corps, were instructed to attend to the building of bridges across that stream. On Monday night at 12 p. m. the boats, with the designated brigade, left the North Chickamauga and quietly effected a landing on the left bank of the Tennessee, both above and below the mouth of the South Chickamauga, and the business of ferrying over troops then began. The rise in the river had increased its width so that we had not been able to accumulate boats sufficient for two bridges across the Tennessee; therefore only one was commenced. Lieutenant Dresser, in charge of the regular pontoon train, began the construction of this bridge about 5 a. m. on the 24th, taking from the ferry the boats of his train as fast as they were needed, and allowing the others to be used in crossing troops.

Col. George P. Buell, in command of the Pioneer Brigade, soon after the boats had landed their first load, deployed his men on the right bank and went to work vigorously to clear up the ground on the shore, and level it where necessary for the passage of troops to the boats, and also to prepare a steam-boat landing.

At daylight he sent a party furnished with ropes and ring-bolts to catch and make fast to shore the rafts in the Chickamauga Creek, which we learned from deserters had been made for the destruction of the bridges at Chattanooga. The duty was well performed, as all duty is by Colonel Buell, and five rafts were anchored to the shore. The rebels had intended to prepare the rafts each with a small pilot raft, having a torpedo attached, containing about 50 pounds of powder, to blow up by percussion as they went under the bridges.

The arrangements were not completed when they were interfered with by General Sherman's passage of the river. At daylight 8,000 troops were across the river and in line of battle. Soon after work

was continued on the bridge across the river from both ends, and Capt. P. V. Fox, Michigan Engineers, began the bridge across the South Chickamauga. According to previous arrangement, Brig. Gen. J. H. Wilson brought up the steamer Dunbar to assist in the passage of the troops, about 5,000 infantry and one battery of artillery; besides the horses of the generals and their staff were crossed in that manner under the energetic direction of General Wilson. At 12.20 p. m. the bridge across the river was completed, the one across the creek having been finished a little before, and by 3 p. m. the brigade of cavalry under Colonel Long had crossed and was on its march.

The bridge across the river was thrown with less trouble than was anticipated, because it was found that most of the drift hugged the right bank, and to avoid the catching of the drift on the cables anchors were dispensed with for several boats near the shore and the structure kept in place by guy lines to the trees on shore. Lieutenant Dresser deserves all praise for his intelligent energy in throwing a bridge of nearly 1,400 feet in length over such a flood in such a short time. That same afternoon two pontoon bridges were thrown across the Chattanooga Creek to connect the center and right of General Thomas' command, the right by that time occupying the base of Lookout Mountain. On the 25th, an additional bridge was thrown across the Citico Creek at its mouth and the unused bridge above brought down and thrown across the river at Chattanooga. On the 26th, Lieutenant Wharton and the Pioneer Brigade, under Col. George P. Buell, were ordered to accompany the pursuing column toward Ringgold, and Colonel Buell reports the completion of a bridge across the West Chickamauga Creek by daylight of Friday morning. Lieutenant Twining, of the Engineer Corps, had been ordered to reconstruct the bridge near Shallow Ford across the South Chickamauga. On Friday, at Ringgold, orders were given to Lieutenant Wharton to attend to the destruction of the railroad at that place and whatever mills were in the vicinity. On Sunday, Captain Merrill was ordered to accompany the column under General Gordon Granger toward Knoxville. I beg to call the particular attention of General Grant to the accompanying report of Brigadier-General Wilson* with reference to the bridge constructed under his direction across the Little Tennessee for the passage of General Sherman's column over that stream; also that of Captain Poe,* Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio. The officers of the Engineer Corps were zealous and efficient. I forward with this a map † large enough to show the strategic movements made before the battle, and also a map giving the battle-field. These maps are mainly due to the exertions of Captain West, U. S. Coast Survey, of my staff, and to the labors of Captains Dorr and Donn, of the same Department, who have been ordered to report to me by Professor Bache, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, and who all deserve the thanks of the general for their labors. By them the distances were determined before the battle for the use of artillery, and also the heights of artillery positions occupied by us and the enemy.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

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*See Part I, pp. 315 and 431, respectively.
†To appear in the Atlas.

ADDENDA.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 20, 1863.

Colonel STANLEY:

One commissioned officer to be in charge of every six boats, himself to be in the leading one of his six. Each boat to hold 5 oarsmen and 25 armed men; no more. The 5 boatmen to take their places first, and as the others enter they can be directed by the oarsmen where to sit or stoop. None must be allowed to stand if they can be otherwise made room for. Upon entering or leaving the boat it would be best to do so from the bow or stern, and not take the sides, to prevent them from upsetting. Not a word must be spoken except by those in charge when absolutely necessary, and then with the least possible voice to make themselves heard.

When in the main stream, if the current is sufficiently strong to carry the boats down, no oars are to be pulled, except in an emergency when speed is required. If the action of the oar on the oarlock produces a squealing sound when speed and silence are required, some one sitting near it must dip out of the river some water with their hand and pour on to the oarlock. If the order should be given to muffle the oars the tail of a coat or a hat placed between the oarlock will prevent any sound. The right bank of the river must be hugged as closely as the depth of water will allow. When coming in sight of two lights on the right bank, along side of each other, and parallel to the river, the boats must be steered for the left bank of the river, and when in range of two other lights on the right bank, one behind the other instead of alongside, the leading boat of all is to land on the opposite shore (left bank), the rest landing down stream from it, and as near to each other as convenient. When all have passed down by those first landed then the oarsmen must pull directly across to the other side for another load.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith:

PRESTON C. F. WEST,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Colonel STANLEY:

You will cause at once the small flat-boat to be filled with a proper number of men to be sent to the head of the island, to watch for rafts, &c., that may be sent down by the enemy. The flying bridge must also be ready to go out in the stream at any moment to catch and tow to shore any such raft. &c., in case the men in the flat-boat are unable to do so. In case of a failure of both parties to manage such raft they must try at least to guide them through the bridge, the officer in charge of which must be informed, and he will take up a portion of the bridge, and let the boatmen know where to guide them so as not to break it.

By order of Brigadier-General Smith:

PRESTON C. F. WEST,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

To the Officer in Charge of Pontoon Bridge:

You are hereby directed to keep the sharpest lookout for rafts or other drift that may be sent down by the enemy to-night. In case you are warned from the boats up-stream from you of the approach of any such matter you must have the bridge taken up, letting the boatmen ahead of you know the place by lights or otherwise, so they can guide it through. If you are not warned by them, and such rafts are reported by your men, make every exertion to save the bridge. Should any rafts pass through your bridge send word to the Brown's Ferry Bridge by land at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Smith:

PRESTON C. F. WEST,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HDQRS. U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

SIR: On the 23d, at 11.30 a. m., General Grant ordered a demonstration against Missionary Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out, formed in order, advanced in line of battle, as if on parade. The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Mission Ridge, 500 feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly, so deliberately, so regularly was it all done.

As the line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 p. m. reached our picket lines, they opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, which replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers, and into them, along the center of the line of 25,000 troops, which General Thomas had so quickly displayed.

Until we opened fire, prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and then it was too late to send to their camps for re-enforcements, and they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight. At 3 p. m. the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night.

The next day at daylight General Sherman had 5,000 men across the Tennessee, established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about 6 miles above Chattanooga. The rebel steamer Dunbar, repaired at the right moment, rendered effective aid in this crossing, ferrying over some 6,000 men. By nightfall General Sherman had seized the extremity of Mission Ridge nearest the river, and was intrenching himself. General Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river.

Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day on the left and center. General Hooker scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain from

the valley of Lookout Creek, drove the rebels around the point, captured some 2,000 prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga. This raised the blockade, and our steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had run only to Kelley's Ferry, whence 10 miles of hauling over mountain roads and twice crossing the Tennessee on pontoon bridges brought us our supplies.

All night the point of Mission Ridge, on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain, on the extreme right, blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops. The day had been one of driving mists and rains, and much of Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared, and the full moon, the "hunter's moon," shone upon the beautiful scene. Till 1 a. m. twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was still going on; then it ceased. A brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed Chattanooga Creek and opened communication with Hooker soon after nightfall.

General Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th were in Wood's redoubt, except when in the course of the day we rode along the advanced lines, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th, the Stars and Stripes were discerned on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain. Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and, striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep it on both sides and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough streaming by regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on their right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad and raising the siege. They had evacuated the Valley of Chattanooga; would they abandon that of the Chickamauga?

The 30-pounders and 4½-inch rifles of Wood's redoubt opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts, answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Mission Ridge, from Mission Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's redoubt, over the heads of General Grant and General Thomas and their staffs, who were with us in this favorable position, whence the whole could be seen as in an amphitheater.

Headquarters were under fire all day long. Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman. Howard marched the Eleventh Corps to join him.

Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the rebel pickets, and even shook them in their intrenchments at the foot of Mission Ridge.

Sherman sent an assault against Bragg's right, intrenched on a high knob, next to that on which Sherman himself lay fortified.

The assault was gallantly made, reached the edge of the crest, held its ground for what seemed to me an hour; but was then bloodily repulsed by reserves.

A general advance was ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle some 2 miles in length, at the signal of six cannon-shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob, moved rapidly and orderly forward.

The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits; our skirmishers followed on their heels; the line of battle was not far behind; and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the long line of rifle-pits in numbers which surprised us, and spread over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the various roads which creep obliquely up its steep face, and went on to the top. Some regiments pressed on and began to swarm up the steep sides of the ridge. Here and there a color was advanced beyond the line. The attempt appeared most dangerous; but the advance was supported, and the whole line ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants.

With cheers answering to cheers the men swarmed upward. They gathered to the lines of least difficult ascent and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while musketry and cannon vomited their thunder upon them. A well-directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit. A gun was seen galloping to the right, its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted him, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fight broke out to the left, where, between Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels. Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters and rode to the rear as our troops crowned the hill on each side of him.

General Grant proceeded to the summit, and then only did we know its height.

Some of the captured artillery was put into position, artillerists were sent for to work the guns, caissons were searched for ammunition. The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces, and carried to the other side of the ridge and used in forming barricades across it. A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected.

The other assault to the right of our center gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled. Hooker, coming in from Rossville, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night and the battle of Chattanooga, after three days of maneuvering and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the center was broken; Burnside relieved from danger in East Tennessee; Kentucky and Tennessee redeemed; Georgia and the Southeast threatened in the rear, and another victory added to the chaplet of Unconditional Surrender Grant.

To-night the estimate of captures is several thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. Loss for so great a victory not severe. Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats toward Dalton; Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I visited the battle-field, which extends for 6 miles along Mission Ridge and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably no so well-directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed, but that assault, by calling to that point the reserves, prevented their repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Bragg sent to General Grant a flag of truce to

advise him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga. No reply has been returned, but, the combatants having been removed from this vicinity, it is probable that the non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

May I suggest that your visit to Louisville, with the measures there inaugurated, have done the cause in this quarter much good. It would be well to visit us here, and also for the President to review an army which has done so much for the country and which has not yet seen his face.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 8.

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.							
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES CRUFT.							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.							
96th Illinois	.....	1	2	12	.....	.....	15
35th Indiana	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
8th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
40th Ohio	1	11	1	15	.....	2	30
51st Ohio	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	6
99th Ohio	.....	3	1	12	.....	.....	16
Total Second Brigade	1	16	6	57	.....	2	82
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM GROSE.							
59th Illinois	.....	1	4	13	.....	.....	18
75th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
84th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
9th Indiana	.....	2	1	22	.....	.....	25
36th Indiana	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
24th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	5	55	.....	.....	64
Total First Division	1	20	11	112	.....	2	146

*Includes skirmishes at Orchard Knob (or Indian Hill) and Bushy Knob (23d); battle of Lookout Mountain and skirmish at foot of Missionary Ridge (24th); battle of Missionary Ridge (25th); skirmishes at Chickamauga Station, Pea Vine Valley, Pigeon Hills, Tenn., and near Graysville, Ga. (26th), and engagement at Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga. (27th).

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. FRANCIS T. SHERMAN.							
Staff			1				1
36th Illinois	1	2	1	25			29
44th Illinois	1	2		18			21
73d Illinois		3	1	23			27
74th Illinois		3	5	41			49
88th Illinois	2	3	5	41			51
22d Indiana		3	3	39		3	48
2d Missouri		2	4	13			19
15th Missouri		5	5	17			27
24th Wisconsin	2	2	2	31			37
Total First Brigade	6	25	27	248		3	309
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.							
100th Illinois		1	5	26			32
15th Indiana	1	23	9	166			199
40th Indiana		20	8	130			158
57th Indiana		2	10	79			91
58th Indiana		5	5	55			65
26th Ohio		2	5	29			36
97th Ohio		16	9	124			149
Total Second Brigade	1	69	51	609			730
Third Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES G. HARKER.							
Staff			1	3			4
22d Illinois		3	3	13			19
27th Illinois	2	6	6	64			78
42d Illinois		5	7	39			51
51st Illinois	1	1	1	12			15
79th Illinois		2		5			7
3d Kentucky		4	7	47			58
64th Ohio	1	1	5	25			32
65th Ohio		1	1	12			14
125th Ohio		2	1	26			29
Total Third Brigade	4	25	32	246			307
Total Second Division	11	119	110	1,103		3	1,346
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.							
25th Illinois		9	5	53			67
35th Illinois		6	2	46			54
89th Illinois	1	3	1	29			34
32d Indiana	1	8		35			44
68th Indiana	1	2	2	20		1	26
8th Kansas		3	1	23			27
15th Ohio	1	3	2	18			24
49th Ohio	3	5	1	47			56
15th Wisconsin				6			6
Total First Brigade	7	39	14	277		1	338

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.							
6th Indiana	.....	13	3	60	.....	.....	76
5th Kentucky	2	8	6	46	.....	.....	62
6th Kentucky	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	23
23d Kentucky	.....	9	2	34	.....	.....	45
1st Ohio	1	10	4	64	.....	.....	79
6th Ohio	1	5	2	26	.....	5	39
41st Ohio	1	17	5	65	.....	.....	88
93d Ohio	1	15	4	61	.....	.....	81
124th Ohio	.....	5	4	18	.....	2	29
Total Second Brigade	6	82	31	396	.....	7	522
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL BEATTY.							
79th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28
86th Indiana	1	5	2	38	.....	.....	46
9th Kentucky	1	4	5	25	.....	.....	35
17th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
13th Ohio	.....	2	1	17	.....	1	21
19th Ohio	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	13
59th Ohio	.....	.....	2	25	.....	.....	27
Total Third Brigade	2	12	12	148	.....	1	175
Total Third Division	15	133	57	821	.....	9	1,035
Total Fourth Army Corps	27	272	178	2,036	.....	14	2,527
ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.							
33d New Jersey	1	1	2	19	.....	.....	23
134th New York	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	8
154th New York	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
27th Pennsylvania	.....	12	6	53	.....	13	84
73d Pennsylvania	.....	14	3	52	8	85	162
Total First Brigade	1	27	11	137	8	99	283
Second Brigade.							
Col. ORLAND SMITH.							
33d Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	7
136th New York	.....	1	2	8	.....	.....	11
55th Ohio	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	8
73d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total Second Brigade	1	3	2	18	.....	4	28
Total Second Division	2	30	13	155	8	103	311
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HECTOR TYNDALE.							
101st Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
45th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143d New York	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
61st Ohio	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
82d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.							
58th New York				1			1
119th New York							
141st New York				2			2
26th Wisconsin							
Total Second Brigade				3			3
Third Brigade.							
Col. FREDERICK HECKER.							
80th Illinois				7			7
82d Illinois		1		1			2
68th New York							
75th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Third Brigade		1		10			11
Total Third Division	1	1	1	16			19
Total Eleventh Army Corps	3	31	14	171	8	103	330
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES CANDY.[a] Col. WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON.[b] Col. THOMAS J. AHL.							
5th Ohio							
7th Ohio	3	13	10	48			74
29th Ohio							
66th Ohio	1	4		10			15
28th Pennsylvania		4	3	27			34
147th Pennsylvania			2	17			19
Total First Brigade	4	21	15	102			142
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE A. COBHAM, Jr.							
29th Pennsylvania		3	2	7			12
109th Pennsylvania							
111th Pennsylvania		1	2	7			10
Total Second Brigade		4	4	14			22
Third Brigade.							
Col. DAVID IRELAND.							
Staff			1				1
60th New York		7	5	38			50
78th New York							
102d New York	1	2	1	10			14
137th New York	1	5		32			38
149th New York		10	8	56			74
Total Third Brigade	2	24	15	136			177
Total Second Division	6	49	34	252			341

[a] Disabled November 24.

[b] Killed November 27.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
104th Illinois	.....	4	2	15	.....	.....	21
38th Indiana	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	9
42d Indiana	.....	8	2	32	.....	.....	42
88th Indiana	1	.....	3	13	.....	.....	17
2d Ohio	.....	4	2	10	.....	.....	16
33d Ohio	.....	7	1	29	.....	.....	37
94th Ohio	.....	1	1	15	.....	.....	17
10th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	1	24	12	122	.....	.....	159
Second Brigade.							
Col. MARSHALL F. MOORE. Col. WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON.							
19th Illinois	.....	2	2	22	.....	.....	26
11th Michigan	1	5	3	25	.....	.....	34
69th Ohio	1	10	4	30	.....	1	46
15th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
15th United States, 2d Battalion	.....	3	.....	6	.....	1	10
16th United States, 1st Battalion	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	10
18th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
18th United States, 2d Battalion	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
19th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	3	22	11	126	.....	2	164
Total First Division	4	46	23	248	.....	2	323
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.							
10th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
16th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
10th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.							
34th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
78th Illinois	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
98th Ohio	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
108th Ohio	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
113th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
121st Ohio	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	1	16	.....	1	21

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.							
85th Illinois				1		2	3
86th Illinois		1		1			2
110th Illinois							
125th Illinois		1		2		3	6
52d Ohio							
Total Third Brigade		2		4		5	11
Total Second Division		5	2	29		6	42
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN B. TURCHIN.							
82d Indiana		4		16			20
11th Ohio	2	6	1	42			51
17th Ohio		2	2	12			16
31st Ohio	1	10	2	34			47
36th Ohio		10	3	59		3	75
89th Ohio		3	1	13			17
92d Ohio	2	10	3	43			58
Total First Brigade	5	45	12	219		3	284
Second Brigade.							
Col. FERDINAND VAN DERVEER.							
75th Indiana		4	1	14			19
87th Indiana		2	2	11			15
101st Indiana	1	1	4	29			35
2d Minnesota	1	4	3	31			39
9th Ohio			2	12			14
35th Ohio		6	3	19		2	30
105th Ohio		1		10			11
Total Second Brigade	2	18	15	126		2	163
Third Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. PHELPS.[a] Col. WILLIAM H. HAYS.							
10th Indiana				11			11
74th Indiana		2		16			18
4th Kentucky		2		9		1	12
10th Kentucky		2		10			12
14th Ohio		3		17			20
38th Ohio	2	7	3	34			46
Total Third Brigade	2	16	3	97		1	119
Total Third Division	9	79	30	442		6	566
Total Fourteenth Army Corps	13	130	55	719		14	931
Total Army of the Cumberland	49	482	281	3,178	8	131	4,129

[a] Killed November 25.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.							
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.							
13th Illinois	1	3	7	51	1	.....	63
3d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
12th Missouri	1	.....	4	19	.....	3	27
17th Missouri	1	4	3	11	1	.....	20
27th Missouri	.....	2	1	10	.....	.....	13
29th Missouri	.....	2	5	19	2	26	54
31st Missouri	.....	1	2	19	.....	6	28
32d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
76th Ohio	2	16	3	40	.....	2	63
Total First Brigade	5	28	25	178	4	37	277
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES A. WILLIAMSON.							
4th Iowa	1	9	1	36	.....	2	49
9th Iowa	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	15
25th Iowa	.....	.....	7	22	.....	.....	29
26th Iowa	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	16
30th Iowa	.....	4	1	22	.....	.....	27
31st Iowa	.....	2	1	16	.....	.....	19
Total Second Brigade	1	18	14	120	.....	2	155
Total First Division	6	46	39	298	4	39	432
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GILES A. SMITH.[a] Col. NATHAN W. TUPPER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
55th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
116th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
127th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
8th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
57th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
13th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	1	13	.....	2	16
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. J. LIGHTBURN.							
83d Indiana	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
30th Ohio	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	35
37th Ohio	.....	5	5	28	.....	.....	38
47th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
54th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Total Second Brigade	.....	10	5	71	.....	.....	86

[a] Wounded November 24.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light, Battery A				1			1
Total Second Division		10	6	85		2	103
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.							
26th Illinois		10	6	76		1	93
90th Illinois	1	9	6	88		13	117
12th Indiana	1	9	7	43		2	62
100th Indiana	1	6	7	98		2	114
Total First Brigade	3	34	26	305		18	386
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.[a] Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.							
Staff			1				1
40th Illinois		7	4	39		1	51
103d Illinois	1	14	3	71			89
6th Iowa	1	7	4	53			65
46th Ohio	1	3	4	31		1	40
Total Second Brigade	3	31	16	194		2	246
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.							
48th Illinois							
97th Indiana							
99th Indiana				3			3
53d Ohio							
70th Ohio							
Total Third Brigade				3			3
Artillery.							
1st Missouri Light, Battery D				2			2
Total Fourth Divison	6	65	42	504		20	637
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	12	121	87	887	4	61	1,172
SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.							
63d Illinois			1	1			2
48th Indiana							
59th Indiana				1			1
4th Minnesota				1			1
18th Wisconsin							
Total First Brigade			1	3			4

[a] Wounded November 25.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. GREEN B. RAUM.*a* Col. FRANCIS C. DEIMLING. Col. CLARK R. WEVER.							
56th Illinois	.....	1	3	15	.....	.....	19
17th Iowa	.....	12	3	29	1	13	58
10th Missouri	1	20	5	48	.....	.....	64
24th Missouri, Company E	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
80th Ohio	2	13	.....	33	2	8	58
Total Second Brigade	3	37	12	128	3	21	204
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.*a* Col. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.*b* Col. JABEZ BANBURY.*c*							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
93d Illinois	1	19	2	44	2	25	93
5th Iowa	.....	2	2	20	8	74	106
10th Iowa	2	10	6	36	1	7	62
26th Missouri	2	13	1	33	1	3	53
Total Third Brigade	5	44	12	133	12	109	315
Total Second Division	8	81	25	264	15	130	523
Total Army of the Tennessee	20	202	112	1,151	19	191	1,695
Grand total	69	684	393	4,329	27	322	5,824

a Wounded November 25.
b Assumed command November 25.
c Succeeded Colonel Dean November 25.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ILLINOIS.

Maj. Douglas R. Bushnell, 13th Infantry.
Capt. Walter Blanchard, 13th Infantry.
Lieut. David M. Richards, 25th Infantry.
Lieut. Herbert Weyman, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh M. Love, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Sidney M. Abbott, 36th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob Y. Elliott, 42d Infantry.
Lieut. Alfred O. Johnson, 42d Infantry.
Lieut. George C. Smith, 42d Infantry.
Capt. Carl R. Harnisch, 44th Infantry.
Capt. George L. Bellows, 51st Infantry.
Lieut. Joshua M. Fields, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Lane, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry L. Bingham, 88th Infantry.
Capt. Henry L. Rowell, 89th Infantry.
Lieut. Erastus O. Young, 89th Infantry.
Col. Timothy O'Meara, 90th Infantry.
Lieut. James Conway, 90th Infantry.
Col. Holden Putnam, 93d Infantry.
Capt. William Walsh, 103d Infantry.
Lieut. Orin S. Davison, 104th Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. Frank P. Strader, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Frank H. Aveline, 12th Infantry.
Capt. Hezekiah Beeson, 12th Infantry.
Capt. John F. Monroe, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. William D. Sering, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Jacob Glass, 32d Infantry.
Lieut. James M. Hanna, 40th Infantry.
Lieut. John Reese, 68th Infantry.
Capt. Francis M. Bryant, 75th Infantry.
Capt. William M. Southard, 86th Infantry.
Lieut. Burr Russell, 87th Infantry.
Capt. James H. Steele, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel Little, 88th Infantry.
Capt. James M. Harland, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry T. Waterman, 101st Infantry.

IOWA.

Lieut. Thomas H. Cramer, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles S. Miller, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Robert Allison, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. George H. Conant, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac Sexton, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Luther F. McNeal, 17th Infantry.
Capt. John L. Steele, 26th Infantry.

KENTUCKY.

Lieut. Gavine D. Hunt, 3d Infantry.
Capt. John P. Hurley, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Upton Wilson, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. William S. Barton, 9th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Maj. Benjamin G. Bennet, 11th Infantry

MINNESOTA.

Lieut. Samuel G. Trimble, 2d Infantry.

MISSOURI.

Capt. Herman Hartmann, 2d Infantry.
Capt. William A. J. Russell, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Joseph A. Ledergerber, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick Kessler, 12th Infantry.
Capt. John G. Reis, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. August F. Hranitzky, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. George Maehl, 17th Infantry.
Capt. Edward H. Stoddard, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry P. Harding, 26th Infantry.
Lieut. John Wellmeyer, 27th Infantry.
Capt. Henry Justi, 29th Infantry.
Capt. Martin Menne, 29th Infantry.
Lieut. Julius Selle, 29th Infantry.
Capt. Francis Doherty, 31st Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. William G. Boggs, 33d Infantry.
Capt. Samuel F. Waldron, 33d Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott, 102d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Tresser, 136th Infantry.
Lieut. George C. Owen, 137th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Taft, 143d Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Christopher Wollenhaupt, 1st Infantry.
Maj. Samuel C. Erwin, 6th Infantry.
Col. William R. Creighton, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Orrin J. Crane, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Morris Baxter, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Cryne, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac C. Jones, 7th Infantry.
Capt. David K. Curtis, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. George E. Peck, 11th Infantry.
Capt. James C. Cummins, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. Frank W. Sanders, 15th Infantry.
Maj. Benj. F. Butterfield, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. James K. Rochester, 31st Infantry.
Col. Edward H. Phelps, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. John Lewis, 38th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Newman, 38th Infantry.
Maj. Thomas Acton, 40th Infantry.
Capt. Wm. W. Munn, 41st Infantry.
Lieut. William W. Watson, 41st Infantry.
Lieut. Henry S. Dirlam, 41st Infantry.
Lieut. George Gorman, 46th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry F. Arndt, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob C. Miller, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac H. White, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob Wolf, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward Bromley, 55th Infantry.
Capt. Henry H. Kling, 64th Infantry.
Lieut. Harrison Davis, 66th Infantry.
Lieut. John S. Scott, 69th Infantry.
Capt. Ira P. French, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. John A. Lemert, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. John R. Miller, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Simeon B. Wall, 76th Infantry.
Capt. John Kinney, 80th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis M. Ross, 80th Infantry.
Capt. William B. Whittlesey, 92d Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh Townsend, 92d Infantry.
Lieut. George B. Turner, 92d Infantry.
Maj. William Birch, 93d Infantry.
Capt. James H. Frost, 124th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Peter A. McAloon, 27th Infantry. | Capt. Charles S. Davis, 147th Infantry.
Lieut. Peter Kaylor, 28th Infantry. |

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Lieut. Peter J. Coenzler, 16th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Howard Greene, 24th Infantry. | Lieut. Robert J. Chivas, 24th Infantry.

No. 9.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Cumberland, including operations October 31–*December* 31, *and field dispatches, etc., November* 22–29.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 24, 1863—12 m.
(Received 3.45 a. m., 25th.)

Yesterday at 12.30 o'clock Granger's and Palmer's corps, supported by Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets, and carried his first line of rifle-pits, between Chattanooga and Citico Creeks. We captured 9 commissioned officers and about 160 enlisted men. Our loss about 111. To-day Hooker, in command of Geary's division, Twelfth Corps, Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth Corps, and two brigades, Fourth Corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners. Killed and wounded not reported. There has been continuous infantry fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to retake the position. Sherman crossed the Tennessee before daylight this morning, at the mouth of South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps and one division of the Fourteenth Corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge. General Grant has ordered a general advance in the morning. Our success so far has been complete, and the behavior of the troops admirable.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 25, 1863—12 p. m.
(Received 3.15 a. m., 26th.)

The operations of to-day have been more successful than yesterday, having carried Missionary Ridge, from near Rossville to the railroad tunnel, with a comparatively small loss on our side, capturing about forty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small-arms, camp and garrison equipage, besides the arms in the hands of the prisoners. We captured 2,000 prisoners, of whom 200 were officers, of all grades, from colonels down. Will pursue the enemy in the morning. The

conduct of the officers and troops was everything that could be expected. Missionary Ridge was carried simultaneously at six different points.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 26, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received 3.20 a. m., 27th.)

General Davis, commanding a division of the Fourteenth Corps, operating with General Sherman, gained possession of the Chickamauga Depot at 12.30 o'clock to-day. My troops, having pursued by the Rossville and Graysville road, came upon the enemy's cavalry at New Bridge, posted on the east side of the creek. They retired on the approach of our troops. The column will be detained for a few hours, to rebuild the bridge, but Hooker thinks he can reach Graysville, and, perhaps, Ringgold, to-night. Many stragglers have been picked up to-day—perhaps 2,000. Among the prisoners are many who were paroled at Vicksburg. What shall I do with them?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 27, 1863—12 p. m.
(Received 4.50 p. m., 28th.)

General Palmer reports that Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, surprised A. P. Stewart's division last night, taking four guns, two caissons, and many prisoners. Hooker reports his arrival at Ringgold at 9 a. m. to-day. Found the road strewn with caissons, limbers, and ambulances, and he commenced skirmishing with the enemy at 11 a. m. in the railroad pass or gap, near Ringgold. About half of Osterhaus' and third of Geary's divisions engaged and forced the enemy to abandon the position he had taken in the passes. Both divisions suffered severely, the enemy making obstinate resistance.

On the morning of the 24th, I sent Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, across South Chickamauga, to make raids on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. He returned this evening, bringing 250 prisoners, and reports that he destroyed the railroad from Tyner's Station to the Hiwassee and 10 miles southwest of Cleveland. He also destroyed 80 wagons, large quantities of commissary stores, and other supplies at Cleveland. He attempted to destroy the pontoon across the Hiwassee, but found it too strongly guarded for his force.

By direction of General Grant, I will send General Gordon Granger early to-morrow up the Tennessee, to harass Longstreet as much as possible, and draw him away from Knoxville. The prisoners we have taken since the 23d now sum up more than 5,000. I have three steam-boats running between Bridgeport and this place. As soon as

repairs on the railroad are complete we shall again be in good condition. Have been greatly embarrassed by the condition of the means of transportation and the lines of communication.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 1, 1863.

GENERAL: The following operations of the Army of the Cumberland since October 31 are respectfully submitted to the General-in-Chief:

As soon as communications with Bridgeport had been made secure, and the question of supplying the army at this point rendered certain, preparations were at once commenced for driving the enemy from his position in our immediate front on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, if possible, to send a force to the relief of Knoxville. To enable me to dislodge the enemy from the threatening position he had assumed in our front guns of a heavier caliber than those with the army were needed, also additional means for crossing the Tennessee River. Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, was directed to send for the necessary number of guns and ammunition, and after consulting with Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, chief engineer, to prepare the batteries for the guns on their arrival. While awaiting the arrival of the guns and ammunition, work was prosecuted on the fortifications around the town. In addition to his duties of superintending the work on the fortifications, General Smith pushed vigorously the construction of two pontoon bridges, to be used in the execution of the movements which were determined upon as necessary to a successful dislodgment of the enemy.

Guerrillas having become somewhat troublesome to the northeast of McMinnville and east of the Caney Fork of the Cumberland, Brigadier-General Elliott, chief of cavalry, was ordered, November 14, to establish his headquarters with the First Division of Cavalry at or near Alexandria, and employ the division in hunting up and exterminating these marauders. Elliott reached Alexandria on the 18th, and on the 27th reports that his scouts met those of Burnside on Flint Ridge, east of Sparta, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, with detachments from the First East Tennessee and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacked the rebel Colonel Murray on the 26th at Sparta, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing 10 of the enemy, including a lieutenant of Champ. Ferguson's; he also captured a few horses and some ammunition, and destroyed extensive salt-works used by the rebels. A company of scouts, under Captain Brixey, also encountered a party of guerrillas near Beersheba Springs, capturing 15 or 20, and dispersing the rest.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger reports from Nashville, November 2, that—

A mixed command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scully, First Middle Tennessee Infantry, sent out from Nashville, attacked and defeated Hawkins and other guerrilla chiefs, and pursued them to Centreville, Hickman County, where Hawkins made another stand, attacking our forces while crossing the river. Hawkins was again routed, and pursued until his forces dispersed. Rebel loss from 15 to 20 killed and 6 prisoners; our loss 1 severely and several slightly wounded.

Again, on November 4, that—

Major Fitz Gibbon, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, came upon the combined forces of Cooper, Kirk, Williams, and Scott (guerrillas), at Lawrenceburg, 35 miles from Columbia, and after a severe hand-to-hand fight defeated them, killing 8, wounding 7, and capturing 24 prisoners; among the latter, 1 captain and 2 lieutenants. Major Fitz Gibbon's loss, 3 men slightly wounded and 8 horses killed. He reports the enemy 400 strong, and his force 120.

November 13:

Captain Cutler, with one company of mounted infantry and a portion of Whittemore's battery (mounted), belonging to the garrison of Clarksville, had a fight near Palmyra with Captain Grey's company of guerrillas, killing 2, wounding 5, and taking 1 prisoner; Cutler's loss, 1 lieutenant and 1 man wounded.

November 16:

Scout organized by Brigadier-General Paine, and sent out from Gallatin and La Vergne, returned, and report having killed 5 and captured 26 guerrillas, with horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs in their possession, collected for the use of the rebel army.

Brigadier-General Crook, commanding Second Division of Cavalry, was ordered, November 17, to concentrate his division at or near Huntsville, Ala., and to patrol the north side of the Tennessee from Decatur to Bridgeport, and to hunt up bands of guerrillas reported to be roaming about in that region, arresting and robbing Union citizens. General Crook reports on the 21st that an expedition sent down the Tennessee had destroyed nine boats between Whitesburg and Decatur, some of them 60 feet long. The expedition crossed the river and drove off the rebels, taking their boats. From the best information to be obtained, there were two small regiments of cavalry and one battery on the other side, doing picket duty. Lee and Roddey reported as having gone to Mississippi. Major-General Sherman, commanding Army of the Tennessee, having been ordered with the Fifteenth Corps to this point to participate in the operations against the enemy, reached Bridgeport with two divisions on the 15th. He came to the front himself, and having examined the ground, expressed himself confident of his ability to execute his share of the work. The plan of operations was then written out substantially as follows: Sherman, with the Fifteenth Corps, strengthened with one division from my command, was to effect a crossing of the Tennessee River just below the mouth of the South Chickamauga, on Saturday, November 21, at daylight; his crossing to be protected by artillery planted on the heights on the north bank of the river. After crossing his force, he was to carry the heights of Missionary Ridge from their northern extremity to about the railroad tunnel before the enemy could concentrate a force against him. I was to co-operate with Sherman by concentrating my troops in Chattanooga Valley, on my left flank, leaving only the necessary force to defend the fortifications on the right and center, with a movable column of one division in readiness to move wherever ordered. This division was to show itself as threateningly as possible on the most practicable line for making an attack up the valley. I was then to effect a junction with Sherman, making my advance from the left, well toward the north end of Mission Ridge, and moving as near simultaneously with Sherman as possible. The junction once formed and the Ridge carried, communications would be at once established between the two armies by roads running on the south bank of the river. Further movements to depend on those of the enemy. Lookout Valley was to be held by Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps, and the two

brigades of the Fourth Corps ordered to co-operate with him; the whole under command of Major-General Hooker. Howard's corps was to be held in readiness to act either with my troops at Chattanooga or with General Sherman's, and was ordered to take up a position on Friday night on the north side of the Tennessee near the first pontoon bridge, and there held in readiness for such orders as might become necessary. General Smith commenced at once to collect his pontoons and materials for bridges in the North Chickamauga Creek, preparatory to the crossing of Sherman's troops, proper precautions being taken that the enemy should not discover the movement. General Sherman then returned to Bridgeport to direct the movements of his troops. Colonel Long (Fourth Ohio Cavalry), commanding Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, was ordered on the 16th to report at Chattanooga on Saturday, the 21st, by noon; the intention being for him to follow up the left flank of Sherman's troops, and if not required by General Sherman, he was to cross the Chickamauga, make a raid upon the enemy's communications, and do as much damage as possible. Owing to a heavy rain-storm, commencing on Friday (20th), and lasting all of the 21st, General Sherman was not enabled to get his troops in position in time to commence operations on Saturday morning, as he expected.

Learning that the enemy had discovered Sherman's movements across Lookout Valley, it was thought best that General Howard should cross over into Chattanooga, thus attracting the attention of the enemy, with the intention of leading him to suppose that those troops he had observed moving were re-enforcing Chattanooga, and thereby concealing the real movements of Sherman. Accordingly, Howard's corps was crossed into Chattanooga on Sunday, and took up a position in full view of the enemy. In consequence of the bad condition of the roads General Sherman's troops were occupied all of Sunday in getting into position. In the meantime, the river having risen, both pontoon bridges were broken by rafts sent down the river by the enemy, cutting off Osterhaus' division from the balance of Sherman's troops. It was thought this would delay us another day, but during the night of the 22d, two deserters reported Bragg had fallen back, and that there was only a strong picket line in our front. Early on the morning of the 23d, I received a note from Major-General Grant, directing me to ascertain by a demonstration the truth or falsity of this report.

Orders were accordingly given to General Granger, commanding the Fourth Corps, to form his troops and to advance directly in front of Fort Wood, and thus develop the strength of the enemy. General Palmer, commanding the Fourteenth Corps, was directed to support General Granger's right, with Baird's division refused and *en échelon*. Johnson's division, Fourteenth Corps, to be held in readiness, under arms, in the intrenchments, to re-enforce at any point. Howard's corps was formed *en masse* behind the center of Granger's corps. The two divisions of Granger's corps (Sheridan's and Wood's) were formed in front of Fort Wood; Sheridan on the right, Wood on the left, with his left extending nearly to Citico Creek. The formation being completed about 2 p. m. the troops were advanced steadily and with rapidity directly to the front, driving before them first the rebel pickets, then their reserves, and falling upon their grand guards stationed in their first line of rifle-pits, captured something over 200 men, and secured themselves in their new positions before the enemy had sufficiently recovered from his surprise to attempt to send re-

enforcements from his main camp. Orders were then given to General Granger to make his position secure by constructing temporary breastworks and throwing out strong pickets to his front. Howard's corps was moved up on the left of Granger, with the same instructions, and Bridges' (Illinois) battery was placed in position on Orchard Knob. The troops remained in that position for the night. The Tennessee River having risen considerably from the effect of the previous heavy rain-storm, it was found difficult to rebuild the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry. Therefore it was determined that General Hooker should take Osterhaus' division, which was still in Lookout Valley, and Geary's division, Whitaker's and Grose's brigades, of the First Division, Fourth Corps, under Brigadier-General Cruft, and make a strong demonstration on the western slope of Lookout Mountain, for the purpose of attracting the enemy's attention in that direction and thus withdrawing him from Sherman while crossing the river at the mouth of the South Chickamauga.

General Hooker was instructed that in making this demonstration, if he discovered the position and strength of the enemy would justify him in attempting to carry the point of the mountain, to do so. By 4 a. m. on the morning of the 24th, General Hooker reported his troops in position and ready to advance.

Finding Lookout Creek so much swollen as to be impassable, he sent Geary's division, supported by Cruft's two brigades, to cross the creek at Wauhatchie, and work down on the right bank, while he employed the remainder of his force in constructing temporary bridges across the creek on the main road. The enemy, being attracted by the force on the road, did not observe the movements of Geary until his column was directly on their left and threatened their rear. Hooker's movements were facilitated by the heavy mist which overhung the mountain, enabling Geary to get into position without attracting attention.

Finding himself vigorously pushed by a strong column on his left and rear, the enemy began to fall back with rapidity, but his resistance was obstinate, and the entire point of the mountain was not gained until about 2 p. m., when General Hooker reported by telegraph that he had carried the mountain as far as the road from Chattanooga Valley to the white house. Soon after, his main column coming up, his line was extended to the foot of the mountain, near the mouth of Chattanooga Creek. His right, being still strongly resisted by the enemy, was re-enforced by Carlin's brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, which arrived at the white house about 5 p. m., in time to take part in the contest still going on at that point. Continuous and heavy skirmishing was kept up in Hooker's front until 10 at night, after which there was an unusual quietness along our whole front.

With the aid of the steamer Dunbar, which had been put in condition and sent up the river at daylight of the 24th, General Sherman by 11 a. m. had crossed three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, and was ready to advance as soon as Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps commenced crossing. Colonel Long (Fourth Ohio Cavalry), commanding Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, was then ordered to move up at once, follow Sherman's advance closely, and to proceed to carry out his instructions of the day before, if not required by General Sherman to support his left flank.

Howard's corps moved to the left about 9 a. m., and communicated with Sherman about noon. Instructions were sent to General

Hooker to be ready to advance on the morning of the 25th from his position on the point of Lookout Mountain to the Summertown road, and endeavor to intercept the enemy's retreat, if he had not already withdrawn, which he was to ascertain by pushing a reconnaissance to the top of Lookout Mountain.

The reconnaissance was made as directed, and having ascertained that the enemy had evacuated during the night, General Hooker was then directed to move on the Rossville road with the troops under his command (except Carlin's brigade, which was to rejoin its division), carry the pass at Rossville, and operate upon the enemy's left and rear. Palmer's and Granger's troops were held in readiness to advance directly on the rifle-pits in their front as soon as Hooker could get into position at Rossville. In retiring on the night of the 24th, the enemy had destroyed the bridges over Chattanooga Creek on the road leading from Lookout Mountain to Rossville, and, in consequence, General Hooker was delayed until after 2 p. m. in effecting the crossing of the creek. About noon, General Sherman becoming heavily engaged by the enemy, they having massed a strong force in his front, orders were given for General Baird to march his division within supporting distance of General Sherman. Moving his command promptly in the direction indicated, he was placed in position to the left of Wood's division of Granger's corps.

Owing to the difficulties of the ground, his troops did not get in line with Granger's until about 2.30 p. m. Orders were then given him, however, to move forward on Granger's left, and within supporting distance, against the enemy's rifle-pits on the slope and at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The whole line then advanced against the breastworks, and soon became warmly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers; these, giving way, retired upon their reserves, posted within their works. Our troops advancing steadily in a continuous line, the enemy, seized with panic, abandoned the works at the foot of the hill and retreated precipitately to the crest, where they were closely followed by our troops, who, apparently inspired by the impulse of victory, carried the hill simultaneously at six different points, and so closely upon the heels of the enemy that many of them were taken prisoners in the trenches. We captured all their cannon and ammunition before they could be removed or destroyed.

After halting for a few moments to reorganize the troops, who had become somewhat scattered in the assault of the hill, General Sheridan pushed forward in pursuit, and drove those in his front who escaped capture across Chickamauga Creek. Generals Wood and Baird, being obstinately resisted by re-enforcements from the enemy's extreme right, continued fighting until darkness set in, slowly but steadily driving the enemy before them. In moving upon Rossville, General Hooker encountered Stewart's division and other troops. Finding his left flank threatened, Stewart attempted to escape by retreating toward Graysville, but some of his force, finding their retreat threatened from that quarter, retired in disorder toward their right, along the crest of the ridge, when they were met by another portion of General Hooker's command, and were driven by these troops in the face of Johnson's division of Palmer's corps, by whom they were nearly all made prisoners.

It will be perceived from the above report that the original plan of operations was somewhat modified to meet and take the best advantage of emergencies, which necessitated material modifications of that plan. It is believed, however, that the original plan, had it been

carried out, could not possibly have led to more successful results. The alacrity displayed by officers in executing their orders, the enthusiasm and spirit displayed by the men who did the work, cannot be too highly appreciated by the nation, for the defense of which they have on so many other memorable occasions nobly and patriotically exposed their lives in battle. Howard's corps (Eleventh) having joined Sherman on the 24th, his operations from that date will be included in Sherman's report; also those of Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, who reported for duty to General Sherman on the 21st. General Granger's command returned to Chattanooga, with instructions to prepare and hold themselves in readiness for orders to re-enforce General Burnside at Knoxville. On the 26th, the enemy were pursued by Hooker's and Palmer's commands, surprising a portion of their rear guard near Graysville after nightfall, capturing three pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit was continued on the 27th, capturing an additional piece of artillery at Graysville. Hooker's advance encountered the enemy posted in the pass through Taylor's Ridge, who, after an obstinate resistance of an hour, were driven from the pass with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss was also heavy. A large quantity of forage and some additional caissons and ammunition were captured at Ringgold. On the 28th, Colonel Long (Fourth Ohio Cavalry) returned to Chattanooga from his expedition, and reported verbally that on the 24th he reached Tyner's Station, destroying the enemy's forage and rations at that place, also some cars, and doing considerable injury to the railroad. He then proceeded to Ooltewah, where he captured and destroyed some trains loaded with forage. From thence he proceeded to Cleveland, remaining there one day, destroyed their copper-rolling mill and a large depot of commissary and ordnance stores. Being informed that a train of the enemy's wagons was near Charleston, on the Hiwassee, and was probably unable to cross the river on account of the break in their pontoon bridge, after a few hours' rest he pushed forward with a hope of being able to destroy them, but found, on reaching Charleston, that the enemy had repaired their bridge and had crossed their trains safely, and were prepared to defend the crossing with one or two pieces of artillery, supported by an infantry force on the north bank. He then returned to Cleveland and damaged the railroad for 5 or 6 miles in the direction of Dalton, and then returned to Chattanooga.

On the 28th, General Hooker was ordered by General Grant to remain at Ringgold until the 30th, and so employ his troops as to cover the movements of General Sherman, who had received orders to march his force to the relief of Burnside by way of Cleveland and Loudon. Palmer's corps was detached from the force under General Hooker and returned to Chattanooga.

I have the honor to annex hereto consolidated returns of prisoners, captured property, and casualties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No 1.]

Report of Casualties, Department of the Cumberland, during the battle of Chattanooga, November, 1863.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.										
Major General GRANGER.										
First Division, Major-General Stanley.	1	18	19	5	80	85	.....	.....	.....	104
Second Division, Major-General Sheridan.	12	123	135	105	1,046	1,151	.....	.....	.....	1,286
Third Division, Brigadier-General Wood.	14	136	150	59	792	851	.....	.....	.....	1,001
Total	27	277	304	169	1,918	2,087	.....	.....	(*a*)	2,391
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*b*										
Major-General PALMER.										
First Division, Brigadier-General Johnson.*c*	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	304
Second Division, Brigadier-General Davis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*d*)
Third Division, Brigadier-General Baird.	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	461	.....	.....	7	565
Total	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	719	.....	.....	7	869
ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.										
Major-General HOWARD.										
Second Division, Brigadier-General von Steinwehr.	3	22	25	14	162	176	8	116	124	325
Third Division, Major-General Schurz.	.....	1	1	1	13	14	.....	10	10	25
Total	3	23	26	15	175	190	8	126	134	350
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.										
Major-General SLOCUM.										
First Division, Brigadier-General Williams.*e*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brigadier-General Geary.	7	49	56	33	252	285	.....	4	4	345
Total	7	49	56	33	252	285	.....	4	4	345
Grand total*.....	37	349	529	217	2,345	3,281	8	130	145	3,955

a Number missing included in sub-report.
b Officers and enlisted men reported in same column in sub-report.
c Third Brigade not included in sub-report.
d No report from Second Division.
e First Division not engaged.

At least 225 rebels killed.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from Major-General Granger at Knoxville. The list of casualties in the Fourth Army Corps on the previous page [above] is compiled from the state-

*See full revised statement p. 80 *et seq.*

ments of staff officers at this place; the discrepancy cannot be explained until General Granger's report is received.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, VIA CALHOUN, TENN.,
January 16, 1864.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Lost in Sheridan's and Wood's divisions, 2,544 men; in Stanley's, about 200.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of rebel deserters and prisoners of war received and captured October 20–December 1, 1863.

	October.			November.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Deserters	1	40	41	2	530	532	3	570	573
Prisoners of war	6	92	98	230	5,241	5,471	236	5,333	5,569
Total	7	132	139	232	5,771	6,003	239	5,903	6,142

[Inclosure No. 4.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., January 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of all ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy, together with a list of expenditures and losses by our own troops, in the recent battle of Chattanooga:

Captured from the enemy.

FIELD GUNS AND HOWITZERS.

Smooth-bores:		
6-pounder guns, 3.67-inch bore	8	
12-pounder light guns, Confederate pattern, 4.62-inch bore	13	
12-pounder light guns, model 1857, Leeds & Co., New Orleans	6	
12-pounder field howitzers, 4.62-inch bore	3	
Total smooth-bores		30
Rifled guns:		
3-inch, Confederate pattern	1	
10-pounder Parrott gun, model 1861, 2.9-inch bore	4	
6-pounder field, 3.67-inch bore	2	
6-pounder James, 3.80-inch bore	1	
Total rifled guns		8
Siege, garrison, and sea coast guns: 24-pounder guns, 5.82-inch bore		2
Total pieces captured		40

ARTILLERY CARRIAGES.

Field carriages:	
For field 12-pounder gun	13
For 12-pounder field guns (no limbers)	6
For 6-pounder field guns	5
For 6-pounder field guns (no limbers)	3
For 12-pounder field howitzers (no limbers)	3
For 10-pounder rifled guns	3
For 10-pounder rifled guns (no limbers)	1
For 6-pounder rifled guns (no limbers)	3
For 3-inch rifled guns	1
Caissons:	
For 12-pounder light guns	18
For 12-pounder field howitzers	2
For 10-pounder rifled guns	3
For 6-pounder rifled guns	2
For 3-inch rifled guns	1
Battery wagons	4
Traveling forges	1

Artillery harness: A good many parts of harness were also captured, but no complete sets.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

	Rounds.
For light 12-pounder gun	1,137
For 12-pounder field howitzer	320
For 6-pounder field gun	347
For 10-pounder rifled gun	324
For 3-inch rifled gun	57
For 3.8-inch rifled gun	151

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small-arms:		
Stand of small-arms, mostly Enfield		6,175
Cavalry sabers		28
Infantry accouterments:		
Bayonet scabbards		547
Cap pouches		511
Cartridge boxes		1,911
Cartridge-box plates		439
Cartridge-box belts		149
Waist belts		165
Waist-belt plates		149
Infantry ammunition	rounds	55,000

Expended and lost by our own troops.

Small-arms	stand	211
Infantry accouterments	sets	171
Artillery ammunition	rounds	1,977
Infantry ammunition	do	1,460,125

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. BAYLOR,

Captain, and Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of the Cumberland.

ADDENDA.

SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA SIGNAL STATION,
November 22, 1863.

Captain MERRILL,

Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: A heavy body of troops are moving in direction of our left on crest of Missionary Ridge. One portion of them are northeast

of the tunnel on the crest of the ridge, their train being directly above the tunnel. Another portion of them are on the crest of the ridge and side, also near the farthest log fortifications on their right. I think they are moving down the east side of Missionary Ridge.

DE MOTTE,
Lieutenant, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

SIGNAL STATION OPPOSITE SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA,
November 22, 1863—10 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

Column of infantry—at least one division—moving to our left from rebel center along the base of Missionary Ridge.

QUINTON,
Lieutenant, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

MOCCASIN POINT SIGNAL STATION,
November 22, 1863. (Received 11.55 a. m.)

Captain LEONARD:

Can see artillery and long train of wagons going up the road on Mission Ridge, eight degrees east of south from this station.

WOOD,
Captain, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

BALD MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 22, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain MERRILL,
Chief Signal Officer:

The enemy are stirring; moving toward our right.

QUINTON,
Lieutenant, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Caldwell's Ferry, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: A few moments after the first guns of artillery were fired at Chattanooga this morning, the enemy's infantry was discovered moving rapidly up the hill a little below and opposite this point. A column of a brigade has passed since first discovered. The column is still moving on. They seem to be moving for action. No wagons are to be seen with it.

I send this by my medical director, Surgeon Payne, who can give particulars.

Very respectfully,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above the column is seen going up the river, and a large train is also seen moving up the river some distance above this point.

NOVEMBER 22, 1863—1.50 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

All the enemy's camps upon his right look like they are deserted. The troops are evidently out of them for some purpose or other.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 313. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 22, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 272 (current series), from these headquarters, Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, is hereby detailed as general officer of the day for to-morrow, November 23, 1863. He will report at these headquarters at 8 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863.

Lieutenant QUINTON:

General Thomas wants to know whether in your dispatch of yesterday the rebels were moving toward our right or toward Rossville. You must be more particular.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

STATION OPPOSITE SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA,
November 23, 1863. (Received 10 a. m.)

Captain MERRILL:

They were moving toward Rossville; came out of their camps by company, formed on their color line, and moved off by regiments. I counted ten regiments.

QUINTON,
Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

—

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I send you the following rebel message. It is not quite complete:

11 p. m.

HARDEE:

Enemy all north of east. Troops were massed from left to center. Those on the right moved to center. South from Raccoon, on mountain, were in line in full sight, east. If they intend to attack, I think it will be on our left. Bridges gone.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I send two more rebel messages, the first one taken from Lookout and the other from Missionary Ridge:*

HARDEE:

I observed from this point the movements of the enemy until --. The object seemed to be to attract our attention. The troops in sight were formed from center to left. Those on the right moved to center. Troops from Raccoon were in line in full sight. If they intend to attack my opinion is it will be upon our left. Both of their bridges are gone.

S[TEVENSON],
General.

On whose left did General S. think your attack would be made? Respectfully submitted.

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 23, 1863—3 p. m.

General THOMAS:

The enemy's rifle-pits in front, 1,200 yards, very strong and filled with rebels. They cannot be carried without heavy loss.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

—

NOVEMBER 23, 1863—4.15 p. m.

General THOMAS:

Heavy columns are passing to our left to the front of Howard. They have double lines of rifle-pits in his front.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

—

CHATTANOOGA,
November 23, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: An order has just been handed me directed to Brigadier-General Baird, directing him to "close to the left on Sheridan." Is it intended that he shall advance so as to connect with Sheridan's line?

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
November 23, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that General Baird's troops move to the left and connect with General Sheridan. The troops need not

* Message from Missionary Ridge not found.

move farther to the front than is necessary to connect, and only those on the extreme left.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

General GRANGER:

Hold and strengthen your position. General Howard's corps is taking position on your left.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

The general commanding department directs that you throw one division of the Fourth Corps forward in the direction of Orchard Knob, and hold a second division in supporting distance, to disclose the position of the enemy, if he still remain in the vicinity of his old camp. Howard's and Baird's commands will be ready to co-operate if needed.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General Wood, with his division, will, as soon as possible, carry out the foregoing instructions, and he will be supported by General Sheridan's division, to be posted along near the line of railroad, its right resting about midway between Moore's road and the Brush Knob, in front of Lunette Palmer.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

—

NOVEMBER 23, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: They signaled from Lookout Mountain that both our pontoons were broken. This was only the latter portion of the message; all that could be caught. All quiet except a few shots on Sheridan's right. From the exclamations, I think probably some deserters coming in.

Respectfully,

J. C. McKIBBIN,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 23, 1863—10 p. m.

GENERAL: Nothing of importance except heavy camp fires in Chattanooga Valley, extending clear back to the Nickajack road, as if troops had come down the mountain.

The following was signaled from Lookout Mountain:

Maj. D. H POOLE:
What is the position of things on the right?

JACKSON.

J. C. McKIBBIN,
Colonel.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

If Woods' division does not get across the river by daybreak, he is ordered to report to you, and in that event the general commanding department directs that you endeavor to take the point of Lookout Mountain.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 23, 1863—10.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The firing heard when I left headquarters was only a few shots on Baird's front. Baird informed me that before receiving the order to close to the left on Sheridan, he was in that position. After leaving him I rode around the line of pickets on my front. The officer in command of the advance post immediately to right of Rossville road reports the movement of wagons on his front, but could give no information as to the direction they were moving. He said, "They are massing troops on our front; I heard distinctly the order, 'close in mass.'" The officer in command of a detachment of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regulars reports the felling of trees by the enemy near the base of Lookout Mountain. From the direction he pointed in giving the information, they may be blocking the road around the point of the mountain.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
North Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a rebel picket, on the opposite side of the river, called across to one of my pickets, and asked

when we would be ready to move our pontoon-boats out of the creek. And also said, "You Yankees think you will take us by surprise." From this it seems that the rebels have become acquainted with our movements; this is nothing more than I anticipated, for on last Tuesday, before I myself was fully advised of the plan, and before a single pontoon had reached this point, and even before the road was cut to convey them hither, a citizen fully detailed the plan to one of my captains, stationed at Moccasin Gap. On the morning the pontoons left Chattanooga, at least 20 citizens were allowed to pass them unmolested and unarrested, before the pontoons had left the Poe road to come to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. McCOOK.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 314. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 23, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 272, current series, from these headquarters, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, is hereby detailed as general officer of the day for to-morrow, November 24, 1863. He will report at these headquarters at 8 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

Intercepted rebel dispatch is to the effect that rebels expect us to attack them on their left in the morning. General commanding desires that you make demonstrations early as possible after daybreak on point of Lookout Mountain. General Grant still hopes Woods' division will get across to join Sherman, in which case your demonstration will aid Sherman's crossing. If Woods can't cross you can take the point of Lookout if your demonstration develops its practicability.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 24, 1863—2 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I am just informed that Woods' division will not be able to cross the river for twelve hours, and in consequence have given directions

for it to take position for an advance on Lookout Nose, to be there at sunrise. That there may be no mistake as to the crossing, I will send a staff officer to ascertain positively.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—3.15 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I now have information that the bridge will not be completed to-day, and I have made preparations accordingly. I will make my demonstrations as soon after daylight as practicable.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

My troops are all in position, but in consequence of the swollen state of the creek the crossing will be delayed an hour or so.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I have sent Geary, supported by Whitaker, to cross the creek at Wauhatchie, and work down on the right bank of it.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

BALD MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, 1863—8 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

One division of infantry is now moving toward our left on Missionary Ridge.

J. H. CONNELLY,
Lieutenant, and Acting Signal Officer.

—

OPPOSITE SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA,
November 24, 1863—11 a. m. (Received 12 m.)

Captain MERRILL:

Sherman has three divisions across and four guns. Rebels moving heavy force to our left. They have a battery at Tunnel bridge. Bridge laid; steamer ferrying.

QUINTON,
Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Fort Wood, [*November*] 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The enemy are moving by flank to our left on Missionary Ridge. (Signal from Colonel Barnett's battery, opposite side of river.)

G. M. L. JOHNSON,
Captain, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I am in condition to cross the creek, but as it will be attended with some considerable loss, I have deemed it advisable to await the arrival of Geary's command down its right bank before doing so. I think that he will be up as early as 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

The valley is now clear. General Geary's division is on the crest of the slope of Lookout Mountain.

JOSEPH HOOKER.
Major-General, Commanding.

—

BALD MOUNTAIN SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, 1863—12.20 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

General Howard's column has formed junction with Sherman.

C. A. DANA.

—

SIGNAL STATION OPPOSITE SIDE OF RIVER,
November 24, [1863]—12.30 p. m.

General THOMAS:

Bridge completed.

DANA.

—

CAMERON HILL SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, [1863.] (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Captain MERRILL:

Our forces have carried the works near white house, on Lookout.

HOWGATE.

FORT WOOD (FROM SIGNAL STATION
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER),
November 24—1 p. m.

General THOMAS:

Woods is about to cross.

DANA.

—

HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 24, [1863]—1.25 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

In announcing the fact of our great success this morning I had no time to state its results. The conduct of all the troops has been brilliant, and the success has far exceeded my expectations. Our loss has not been severe, and of prisoners I should judge that we had not less than 2,000. The bulk of my infantry is now assembling on the east side of Lookout Mountain. Of course the routes do not admit of the passage of artillery.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
White House, Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, [1863]—2 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I have established my headquarters in the white house, on Lookout Mountain. The enemy are massing rapidly on my right. Support me. Have taken two guns.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
White House, on Lookout, November 24, [1863]—2 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel FULLERTON,
Chief of Staff:

I am in possession of the white house, on Lookout Mountain, and if I get ammunition I can hold it. The enemy are massing on my right.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Can you let General Whitaker have ammunition? We have no ordnance officer, and General Granger is in the front.

Very respectfully,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

General Thomas has just ordered the Moccasin Point battery to open on the Summertown road. Order sent by courier.

J. P. WILLARD,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp.

—

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 24, 1863.

Captain WILLARD,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: The order from General Thomas to batteries on Moccasin Point, directing them to open on Summertown road, cannot be sent just now, on account of mist and rain. I will send it as soon as possible, unless otherwise directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE MERRILL,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

—

Captain MERRILL:

Please send me a copy of the order.

J. P. W[ILLARD].

—

NOVEMBER 24, 1863—2.35 p. m.

WOOD:

General Thomas directs that the battery on [Moccasin] Point open on the Summertown road immediately.

MERRILL.

—

NOVEMBER 24, 1863. (Received 3.10.)

Captain LEONARD:

Naylor's and Aleshire's batteries are firing at enemy in line of battle on our right, beyond rolling mills.

WOOD,
Lieutenant, and Signal Officer.

—

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
November 24, 1863—3.45 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Hold position until you can replenish ammunition. Brigade getting across Chattanooga Creek to support you.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

Your success is glorious. Resupply ammunition if possible. We are crossing a brigade to connect with you. Send prisoners to Kelley's Ferry to be guarded. Take accurate list.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

It is so dark in Chattanooga Valley that it is impossible for me to see the position of the enemy or his numbers, and I deem it very imprudent to descend into it to-night. I hold the line from the white house to the point where the railroad passes beneath the mountain down the river on the Chattanooga side.

We have smart skirmishing along the line, particularly the upper part of it, but my troops are unflinching, and cannot be driven from their position, which they are strengthening every moment. The enemy continue to hold the top of Lookout Mountain, and I cannot prevent it until I can move around and take possession of the Summertown road, which, as I am informed, requires me to descend into the valley.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 24, 1863—5.15 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

General Carlin's brigade has just reported to me. I have sent it to the right of my line, resting on the white house, as this was held by troops exhausted from the labors of to-day. At this point they will be in position to threaten the enemy's rear, if he does not retire before morning.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 24, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I am all right for to-night. In the morning I shall be short of batteries, though I hope to have the road and the bridges in condition to enable me to bring forward some of mine by the time I shall require them. The enemy had felled trees across the Chattanooga road over the mountain, and a slide in the road made it necessary to expend a good deal of labor upon it. From the dense fog to-day I have not been able to learn much of the topography of Chattanooga Valley in my front. For this reason I suggest that the operations

of to-morrow be suspended until the fog lifts, if it should not require too much detention. I request that General Smith will forward me the map of which he spoke a day or two since.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Lookout Valley:

The general commanding the department congratulates you most heartily upon your glorious success to-day, and desires that you convey his warmest thanks to the troops under your command for their valorous conduct. General Grant has just directed that General Sherman move along Missionary Ridge to-morrow with his force, while our force advances to the front, co-operating with Sherman and compelling the enemy to show whether he occupies his rifle-pits in our front. Be in readiness to advance as early as possible in the morning into Chattanooga Valley and seize and hold the Summertown road and co-operate with the Fourteenth Corps by supporting its right. Map sent by courier at 8 o'clock this evening.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 315. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 272, current series, from these headquarters, Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, is hereby detailed as general officer of the day for to-morrow, November 25, 1863. He will report at these headquarters at 8 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
November 25, [1863.]

General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I had the flag of our country unfurled on Lookout's bold front at sunrise this morning, and have possession of the point. Have skirmished it for a mile on top. Saw only 6 rebels.

Respectfully,

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
White House, Lookout Mountain, November 25, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I have the honor to report that we have possession of the peak of Lookout Mountain. Present indications point to the enemy's having abandoned our front; prisoners think they have abandoned the valley entirely. Have ordered a reconnaissance to get some information, and will know more presently.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

NOVEMBER 25, [1863]—7 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

The general commanding desires that you immediately move forward, in accordance with instructions of last evening.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

[Captain WILLARD,
Aide-de-Camp:]

CAPTAIN: We have no communication with General Hooker. The two officers were ordered to join General Hooker on the mountain, and are on their way there now. Will have communication very soon, I think. I will send message as soon as open.

Respectfully,

JESSE MERRILL.

—

WHITE HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 25, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Column of troops passing along Mission Ridge to our left; been moving for some little time.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 25, 1863—8.45 a. m.
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Major-General HOWARD:

The general commanding department directs that you move your force toward General Sherman's, looking well to your right flank

and in readiness to form line on your right in case you should be attacked on the march.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
White House, Lookout Mountain, November 25, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Upon the clearing up of the fog, since dispatch at sunrise, we can see the enemy's camps over on the slope of Missionary Ridge and in the valley near there. Our glasses are not strong enough to detect how thickly they are filled. I failed to inform you yesterday that we captured two pieces of artillery and about two thousand stand of small-arms; the latter are scattered over the whole field of yesterday.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

SIGNAL STATION OPPOSITE SOUTH CHICKAMAUGA,
November 25, 1863—9 a. m.

Captain MERRILL:

One division infantry is now moving toward our left on Missionary Ridge.

CONNELLY,
Signal Officer.

[Indorsement.]

Communication has just been opened with Lookout, and message to General Hooker sent.

MERRILL.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 25, 1863—9 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Wood:

Do not fire any more from Fort Wood, except an occasional shot into the enemy's rifle-pits on their extreme right, and on top of the ridge, when the enemy show themselves in force.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

—

WHITE HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 25, 1863—9.20 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Have regiment on Summertown road; one on summit of Lookout. Enemy reported picketing Chattanooga Creek. They appear to be burning camps in valley. I await orders.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
November 25, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Leave Carlin's brigade at Summertown road, to rejoin Palmer. Move with the remainder of your force, except two regiments to hold Lookout Mountain, on the Rossville road toward Missionary Ridge, looking well to your right flank.

By order Major-General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 25, 1863—10.30 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Wood:

The enemy is in force in farther edge of woods below their camp to left of Orchard Knob. Put a few shells in there.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 25, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Battery North Side of River:

Your elevation is too small. Shells fall just in front of our troops. Fire at enemy's camp and top of ridge.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

—

MOCCASIN POINT SIGNAL STATION,
November 25, [1863]—10.45 a. m.

[Captain LEONARD:]

CAPTAIN: Fifty degrees east of south, and about 2 miles distant, heavy column of rebels moving toward Missionary Ridge.

WOOD,
Signal Officer.

—

ORCHARD KNOB,
November 25, 1863—11 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Wood:

You are firing in the wrong direction. Fire near the tunnel north of Orchard Knob.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 25, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I wish you and General Palmer to move forward firmly and steadily upon the enemy's works in front of Missionary Ridge, using General Sheridan as a pivot.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

—

NEAR CHATTANOOGA CREEK, TENN.,
November 25, 1863—1.25 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

I have been delayed preparing crossing at Chattanooga Creek. Bridges are destroyed. Shall be stopped perhaps an hour. The advance are skirmishing with the enemy across the creek, probably rear guard.

The bearer will return with any dispatches.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 25, 1863—1.35 p. m.

General REYNOLDS:

Have you seen General Hooker? Failed to find him. Established no headquarters. Reported gone to Chattanooga. His forces gone to Carlin's brigade on ridge. Granger, Sheridan, and Hazen at Bragg's headquarters.

JOHNSON,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 25, 1863—6 p. m.

General THOMAS:

I think we have them, but I want a battery.

Respectfully,

GRANGER,
General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
BRAGG'S VACATED HEADQUARTERS,
Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863—7.15 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: It is probable that we can cut off a large number of the enemy by making a bold dash upon the Chickamauga, either

upon the Rossville road or the one to the north of it, or upon all of the roads leading from our present front to the Chickamauga. The enemy are evidently badly demoralized. Our men are in great courage and in spirits. I am ready for any orders or dispositions you may be pleased to make.

We have captured about forty pieces of artillery and about 2,000 prisoners, small-arms, &c., in proportion, besides 50 wagon loads of forage.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is very heavy.

—

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1863—12 m.

Major-General GRANGER,
Missionary Ridge:

Your dispatch of 7.15 p. m. was duly received. Please accept my hearty congratulations on the splendid success of your troops, and convey to them my cordial thanks for the brilliant style in which they carried the enemy's works. Their conduct cannot be too highly appreciated. I have just seen General Grant, who desires that you make preparations to move up the river as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

This message was sent to Missionary Ridge, but as messages came from there, I concluded he is in town.

SHERIDAN,
U. S. Army.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 316. } *Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov.* 25, 1863.

I. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 272, current series, from these headquarters, Brig. Gen. A. Baird, commanding Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, is hereby detailed as general officer of the day for to-morrow, November 26, 1863. He will report at these headquarters at 8 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
No. 7. } *Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov.* 25, 1863.

The splendid achievements of the troops engaged in the assault and capture of Lookout Mountain have elicited from the general commanding the department his warmest congratulations, and it is

with the highest satisfaction they are communicated to the command. The triumphs of yesterday, the successive gallant charges up the mountain side over the enemy's intrenchment, with the successful results, will be remembered as long as the giant peak of Lookout shall be their mute but eloquent monument. No words of the major-general commanding can express his admiration for the conduct and valor displayed during the operations of yesterday by the troops engaged, including the First Division of the Fourth Corps; the First Division, Fifteenth Corps; the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, and the Second Division, Twelfth Corps.

The following extract from a telegram received is promulgated in compliance with orders:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November* 24, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

The general commanding the department congratulates you most heartily upon your glorious success to-day, and desires that you convey his warmest thanks to the troops under your command for their valorous conduct.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
November 26, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

From the best information I have been able to obtain from the reconnaissance of my own command and from those of others, and after giving the subject my best reflection, I am already of the opinion that my column should move to Graysville via Rossville. In suggesting this, it is with the impression that the entire force of the enemy is falling back with all possible rapidity. If I am not prevented from making this movement rapidly, I think there is good reason to suppose that a portion of the enemy's retreating column may be intercepted. The general can judge whether or not my column should be supported by that of General Palmer. Permit me to suggest that the troops of General Sheridan, now at Mission Mills, be instructed to destroy the railroad bridge across Chickamauga River.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

ROSSVILLE,
November 26, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Colonel Simmons, instead of sending the rations, sends a note to me, ordering me to direct the commissary of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps to apply at Chattanooga for commissary stores, and returns the guide sent down to conduct the train. Perhaps you can comprehend this; I cannot. We shall rely upon your having some one execute your orders to place 20,000 rations and forage at Rossville as soon as possible. The guide will show them out.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 26, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

General Thomas approves your suggestions, and directs that you push on to Graysville. General Palmer is ordered to report to you and support you.

Very respectfully,

J. J. R[EYNOLDS].

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 26, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General PALMER:

You will report to General Hooker, and co-operate with him in his movement on Graysville. You will move with Baird's division and Johnson's, except the brigade in the fort.

By command of General Thomas:

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

NOVEMBER 26, 1863—1.45 p. m.

General GRANGER:

The general commanding directs me to say to you that it is General Grant's order that you complete your preparations for the Knoxville expedition as soon as possible.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Near Pea Vine Creek, Ga., November 26, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

We have reached a ridge said to be 2½ miles from Ringgold. General Palmer led the column, and captured three pieces of artillery complete near the ridge, where we now are, where we struck the rear of enemy's column. His (Palmer's) advance is at Graysville. We are informed that it was the rear of Hardee's command, composing the Left Wing of Bragg's army. If not otherwise directed, I shall move on Ringgold at daylight. Subsequent movements will depend upon what I learn there.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Graysville, November 27, 1863—6.30 a. m.

General JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS:

With Johnson's division last night surprised General Stewart, took three guns (Napoleon), two caissons, and many prisoners. Surprise complete. I send prisoners and artillery in this morning. Here we took an additional gun.

J. M. PALMER.
Major-General.

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

Our column has arrived at this point. Some skirmishing now in front in the gap through which the railroad passes to Dalton. We had skirmishing (light) along the road this morning, and picked up some prisoners. The town is pretty much cleaned out. The road was strewn with caissons, limbers, ambulances, &c.; every evidence that the retreat is precipitate and disorderly. Our provisions have not arrived, and as the men have been without food for twenty-four hours I shall be compelled to return for supplies.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: In compliance with the instructions sent direct to General Palmer, I have directed him to return to Chattanooga with his command. I send with him about 200 prisoners, in addition to those sent in yesterday and last evening.

I inclose herewith copy of a letter* captured here, written by a staff officer of General Hardee's to his wife, as it will inform the general of rebel views of our recent operations.

Of the rations forwarded yesterday there was a great deal of flour, which cannot be used in consequence of the absence of means to make bread.

The general will observe, from my instructions from General Grant (copy forwarded last evening), that I am not permitted to advance unless I do so without fighting a battle. This puts me in the condition of the boy who was permitted to learn to swim provided he would not go near the water. I have information, which I deem reliable, that the enemy are preparing defenses to make a determined resistance at Tunnel Hill.

Under orders of General Grant, I have destroyed the bridge and 2 miles of railroad yesterday, and am prepared to burn the depots, mills, and tanneries before my departure.

Under my present orders, I am required to remain here until the 30th. I request orders for my movements after that time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

The enemy makes a stand determinedly in the position where the railroad passes through the gap here. I have not yet been able to drive him from it or to turn it. There is still skirmishing going on, but I have given directions for the firing to cease.

My artillery has but now arrived. I shall try the effect of that as soon as it can be got in position. None of Palmer's has been en-

* Not found.

gaged. About one-half of my original command (Osterhaus' and one-third of Geary's) have been engaged. My loss has been quite heavy. I shall not persist in the attack unless it is to my advantage.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: The enemy have been forced to abandon the position he held on the ridge reported in my last.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: By direction of General Grant, I have sent a brigade in the direction of Tunnel Hill. This force is sent not so much to fight as for making captures of trains reported stalled and to convey the impression of pursuit of the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

The summary of operations to-day thus far is: Our march here, driving the enemy from his camp on Chickamauga and here, and finally driving him from his position in the gap, heretofore reported. Our captures will be probably 150 or 200 prisoners; the number cannot be accurately given, as they were sent to the rear in different parties from different commands; a store-house at the depot, with a large quantity of forage; four or five caissons, partially filled with ammunition. General Palmer captured another piece of artillery at Graysville, making four in all since we left Rossville, coming this way. Nothing yet from the brigade sent toward Tunnel Hill.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 27, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

I have not been able heretofore to send a memorandum of the operations of the 25th on Missionary Ridge.

As soon as the bridge over Chattanooga Creek could be completed we advanced along the ridge in three columns, capturing one piece

of artillery and several hundred prisoners from Stewart's division, opposing us. The balance of the enemy that maintained any organization were driven in and captured by General Johnson's division. We captured a large quantity of flour at Rossville, 50 or 60 boxes artillery ammunition, large quantities of small-arms, among them many new ones in boxes unopened. Our loss in killed and wounded was slight, and did not compare with that inflicted upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

RINGGOLD, GA.,
November 27, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chattanooga:

I cannot leave here until my wounded are all removed. If the ambulances sent for arrive, I shall probably be able to get them off to-morrow. General Palmer's command might be withdrawn from here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863—12 m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Two musicians, deserters from the enemy, came in this morning. They state that Bragg's army was pretty fairly concentrated at Tunnel Hill, about 8 miles from here, the object being to cover their trains, baggage, &c. Their pickets were this side, within 3 or 4 miles from here. They thought no stand would be made this side of Atlanta. They state that the woods and ravines are full of deserters who were determined to leave the enemy now, but did not like to come into our lines, and would try to get into Kentucky and Tennessee (their homes) around our lines. The musicians were from a Kentucky regiment, and brought in their instruments with them. We have taken 70 barrels of flour, which is ordered to Chattanooga, to be delivered to the chief commissary.

Our exact casualties, as reported, of yesterday, are:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
General Geary	22	179	4	205
General Osterhaus	43	245	16	304
Total	65	424	20	*a* 509

a Less 2 missing, since brought in, 507.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

RINGGOLD, GA., *November* 28, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: Under the orders I now have (but just received from General Grant), I shall need 50,000 rations, to be sent out as soon as possible.

From information I have that the enemy are re-enforcing their troops at Tunnel Hill, said to be from Johnston's command, I have taken the liberty of retaining General Palmer's command until I can satisfy myself with regard to the accuracy of the report.

I inclose copy of General Grant's order.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Of the order to General Palmer I only learned by chance. I have to request that all orders affecting my command may be sent through me.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 29, 1863—4 p. m.

Major-General PALMER:

The general commanding department directs that your troops resume their camps at Chattanooga. You will throw out a proper picket on our old front line. Starkweather's brigade has just started on an expedition on the top of Lookout Mountain.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

From railroad crossing on Citico Creek to the Chimneys on Chattanooga Creek.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff, Chattanooga:

Two contrabands, just arrived from Dalton, report the main force of the enemy gone beyond Dalton, about 300 men at Tunnel Hill, and the enemy's cavalry this side. The rations requested to be sent out yesterday morning have not arrived. I am without provisions for one brigade, and shall be compelled to return for them. The non-arrival of the train will, I now fear, compel me to leave some machinery, which I hoped to take back with me in the emptied wagons.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 30, 1863—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

GENERAL: The general commanding department directs that you leave Ringgold with the forces under your command, starting

*See Grant to Hooker, p. 48.

shortly after the moon rises to-night, and move toward Chattanooga.

The troops of the Twelfth Corps and those of the Fourth Corps will resume their original positions west of Lookout Mountain and on the road to Bridgeport.

Osterhaus' division will be halted at a convenient point between Chattanooga and Rossville, and the commanding officer will report to General Grant for instructions. Execute the orders received from General Grant in reference to the destruction of property at Ringgold. It is reported, on what seems good authority, that some of our dead lie unburied on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Order a detail from the command of General Cruft, or the whole command if necessary, to return via Chickamauga and bury them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, and Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, January 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from December 1 to 31, 1863, as follows:

December 1, General Hooker returned to Chattanooga from Ringgold with Geary's division, of the Twelfth Corps, and Osterhaus' division, of the Fifteenth Corps. Cruft's two brigades, of the First Division, Fourth Corps, were ordered to proceed to Chickamauga battle-field and bury such of our dead as still remained unburied by the rebels. This duty finished, they were to return to their former positions on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Whiteside's and Bridgeport. General Hooker, on evacuating Ringgold, destroyed the railroad depot and other buildings, as well as such captured property as could not be removed. General Granger's corps marched to the relief of Knoxville, acting in connection with General Sherman's command, which was also moving toward that place. Third Brigade, First Division of Cavalry, Colonel Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky, commanding, was stationed at Rossville, with an infantry support of two regiments, to guard our south front. General Elliott, with the First Cavalry Division, was ordered to proceed from his position, in the vicinity of Sparta, to Kingston, East Tennessee. He received later instructions, to the effect that in case he did not reach that place in time to participate in the pursuit of Longstreet, he was to establish his headquarters at Athens, and throw out posts as far as possible to the southeast to observe the movements of the enemy in that direction.

Information given by deserters from the enemy places the rebel army in our front as follows: Cleburne's division is at Tunnel Hill, and the balance of the army is stationed between there and Dalton. They state that the troops are very much demoralized, the men being very much scattered from their regiments, and desertions are numerous. Buckner's corps was not in the battles in front of Chattanooga, it having gone to the assistance of Longstreet seven or eight days previous.

December 3, Col. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, commanding Pioneer Brigade, commenced constructing a double-track wagon road over the nose of Lookout Mountain.

December 13, General Gillem reports from Nashville that he had

just returned to that place from the Tennessee River. The work on the Northwestern railroad was progressing. Guerrillas between the Cumberland and Duck Rivers broken up. Perkins and Ray were disposed of, the former having been killed and the latter captured. Refugees and conscripts from the south side of the river report that Forrest and Pillow are at Jackson, West Tennessee, with about 4,000 men, 1,000 of whom are well mounted and organized.

December 15, a small party of rebels, under Maj. Joe Fontaine, Roddey's adjutant, was captured by General Dodge near Pulaski. They had been on a reconnaissance along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. Measures were immediately taken to guard against an attack on either railroad.

On the 17th, Howard's corps returned to Chattanooga from Knoxville; also Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps. The latter was posted along Spring Creek, south of Missionary Ridge, and the former returned to its position in Lookout Valley.

Through scouts we learn that the enemy is strengthening his position between Tunnel Hill and Dalton; also at Resaca, near the Coosa River, and at Allatoona Mountains, the last named place being a formidable position. Information from various sources leads to the belief that Hardee is making the Oostenaula River his front, defended by rifle-pits and fortifications; also the Etowah River. All deserters and scouts agree in their statements that the rebels in our front are disheartened and demoralized. President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation was having a good effect in encouraging desertions, and movements have been taken to circulate it quite extensively within the enemy's lines. The cavalry command, under General Elliott, having been detained by General Foster for duty in his department, Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, was stationed at Calhoun, on the Hiwassee River, for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy in that vicinity. The balance of the Second Division, under command of General Crook, was ordered by General Grant, on the 20th, to move from Huntsville, where it then was, to Prospect, with a view to operate against Forrest. General W. S. Smith, chief of cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi, with the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Kentucky, Second and Fourth Tennessee, and Eighth Iowa Cavalry Regiments, started for Savannah on the 20th, to cross the Tennessee, and operate on the flank and rear of Forrest and drive him from West Tennessee. The operations of the cavalry have been quite brilliant during the month. Col. L. D. Watkins, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, from his position at Rossville, has made several successful raids into the enemy's lines. On the 5th, a reconnaissance sent by him proceeded as far as Ringgold without finding any signs of the enemy, except stragglers and deserters. Again on the 14th, with detachments of the Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, numbering about 250 men, he made a reconnaissance toward La Fayette, surprised that town, capturing a colonel of the Georgia Home Guards, 6 officers of the rebel signal corps, and about 38 horses and mules; our loss, none. On the 23d he sent out a scout of 150 men from Fourth and Sixth Kentucky Regiments, under command of Major Welling, of the Fourth Kentucky, which proceeded as far as La Fayette, capturing at that place 1 commissioned officer, 16 non-commissioned and privates, 10 citizens (said to be violent rebels), and 38 horses and mules.

On the 22d, a party of Wheeler's cavalry, numbering about 75 men, attacked a small party of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, stationed at Cleveland. Our loss was 1 or 2 captured, some property lost, consisting of overcoats, saddles, &c., but the enemy were finally driven off.

On the 23d, Geary's division, of the Twelfth Corps, left their camp at Lookout Valley to take up a position along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, one brigade to be stationed at Bridgeport and the other at Stevenson.

On the 28th, Colonel Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry, in charge of a train and escort, principally of convalescents belonging to the Fourth Corps, proceeding from Chattanooga to Knoxville, was attacked by a force of Wheeler's cavalry, numbering between 1,200 and 1,500, as he was crossing the Hiwassee River at Charleston. He immediately formed his guard in line of battle on the south side of the river, succeeded in crossing all his train in safety, and then charged the astonished rebels and drove them in confusion. He then called upon Col. Eli Long for cavalry co-operation, who sent all the force he then had in camp, numbering 150 men. With this small force Colonel Long charged the enemy with sabers and drove him 5 miles, capturing 130 prisoners, including 5 commissioned officers. Our loss was 2 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy left his dead and wounded, as well as quite a number of small-arms, &c., upon the field. Both Colonels Laiboldt and Long are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they repelled this attack. I earnestly recommend them to favorable consideration for promotion; Colonel Laiboldt, for his executive ability and efficiency as a brigade commander of the Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; Col. Eli Long, for the valuable service he rendered during the recent battles in front of Chattanooga and for many instances of previous good conduct.

Provost-Marshal-General Wiles reports that 1,080 deserters from the enemy have come into the lines of this army between the 19th of October and December 31.

Twenty regiments had reorganized as veteran volunteers on the 1st of January, 1864, as follows:

Command.	Brigade.	Division.	Army Corps.
29th Pennsylvania Infantry	2	2	12
28th Pennsylvania Infantry	1	2	12
111th Pennsylvania Infantry	2	2	12
147th Pennsylvania Infantry	1	2	12
26th Battery, Pennsylvania Artillery	1	3	4
66th Ohio Infantry	1	2	12
29th Ohio Infantry	1	2	12
14th Ohio Infantry	3	3	14
38th Ohio Infantry	3	3	14
6th Ohio Light Battery	2	3	4
17th Ohio Infantry	1	3	14
3d Wisconsin Infantry	3	1	12
35th Indiana Infantry	2	1	4
9th Indiana Infantry	3	1	4
29th Indiana Infantry	1	1	4
38th Indiana Infantry	1	1	14
60th New York Infantry	3	2	12
78th New York Infantry	3	2	12
102d New York Infantry	3	2	12
9th Michigan Infantry *a*	.....	.....	14
16th Illinois Infantry	1	2	14

a Provost guard.

The above regiments had left their divisions on the 1st of January, 1864; a great many others were preparing to reorganize as veterans.

I have the honor to annex hereto* the official report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding; also that of Col. Bernard Laiboldt, Second Missouri, concerning the repulse of Wheeler's cavalry at Charleston, and copies of the official reports of the cavalry force under General Elliott at the engagement at Mossy Creek, E. Tenn.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Army Corps, including operations since November 18, *with congratulatory orders, etc.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, East Tenn., February 11, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland, the following report of the operations of the Fourth Army Corps in the recent battles of Chattanooga. For particular and detailed accounts of the facts mentioned therein, I refer to the official reports of division, brigade, and regimental commanders, herewith forwarded.

On the 18th day of November last, I received instructions from Major-General Thomas directing me to hold the two divisions of my command, then at Chattanooga, in readiness to join in an attack about to be made upon the enemy in our front. In this attack I was to co-operate directly with Major-General Sherman after he had crossed his command from the north bank of the Tennessee River, immediately below the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, and had reached the north end of Mission Ridge. This attack was ordered to be made at daylight on the morning of November 21. I was, therefore, directed to bridge Citico Creek, a deep, narrow stream that would separate my command from the position that was to be occupied by Major-General Sherman, working under cover of darkness on the night of the 20th, and to cross it with my two divisions before daylight the next morning, moving toward the north end of Mission Ridge, and marching so as to arrive at that point simultaneously with Major-General Sherman. It was designed that after having effected a juncture with these troops I should change the direction of my column, and move along the northwestern side and base of Mission Ridge, taking the enemy in front and flank. This contemplated attack, however, was not made on the morning of the 21st, the orders having been countermanded on the 20th, when it was found that Major-General Sherman's column, which had been much delayed on

*See pp. —.

the march from Bridgeport, Ala., by the heavy rains and the bad roads, could not get up in time for it. On the night of November 22, acting under orders similar to those above mentioned, I bridged Citico Creek and placed my command in readiness to cross it, but did nothing further, as I received a note, after dark, from department headquarters informing me that as an accident had happened to the bridge at Brown's Ferry Major-General Sherman would be there detained, and that consequently immediate action was to be suspended.

The disposition of the troops of this corps on the morning of November 23 was as follows: The Second Division, under command of Major-General Sheridan, and the Third Division, under Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, were camped within our advanced line of rifle-pits in front of Chattanooga, the right of Major-General Sheridan's division resting on the Rossville road, and the left joining General Wood's right, while the left of General Wood's division rested on the right bank of the Tennessee River northeast of the town. The First Brigade of the First Division was at Bridgeport, Ala., and the Second and Third Brigades of the same division—the Second commanded by Brigadier-General Whitaker, and the Third commanded by Colonel Grose, and both under the temporary command of Brigadier-General Cruft—were marching from Shellmound and Whiteside's, *en route* to join Major-General Hooker's command, on the south side of the Tennessee River, near Brown's Ferry. On the night of November 22 there were movements in the enemy's camp indicating that he was advised of our intentions, which by reason of delays and accidents had become somewhat apparent, and that he was either withdrawing or concentrating his forces. His front, however, remained unchanged. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the next day, November 23, I received a dispatch, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

The general commanding department directs that you throw one division of the Fourth Corps forward in the direction of Orchard Knob, and hold a second division in supporting distance, to discover the position of the enemy, if he still remain in the vicinity of his old camp. Howard's and Baird's commands will be ready to cooperate if needed.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Orchard Knob is a rugged hill rising 100 feet above the Chattanooga Valley, lying between Fort Wood, a work on our exterior line of defense northeast of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, being distant from the former point 1¼ miles, and about 1 mile from the ridge. The ascent of the knob is very steep, save on the side to the right, looking south, where the ground, gradually sloping from the summit, makes a dip or gorge, and rises on the other side to nearly the same height as the knob; from this point, running off in a southwestern direction for over one-half of a mile, turning to the right, is a rough, rocky ridge, which is covered with a sparse growth of timber. Along the crest of this ridge the enemy had made breastworks of logs and stone and a line of rifle-pits. Along the base of Orchard Knob, on the side toward Chattanooga, was another line of rifle-pits, which extended beyond the knob, on our left, for more than 1 mile, following the curvature of Citico Creek, and yet to the left of its termination, and on the other side of the creek ran

two additional and parallel lines. A heavy belt of timber, ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width, lay between our lines and Orchard Knob, covering the front of the knob and the line of the ridge, and serving the enemy as a mask for his position and movements. Between this timber and Chattanooga were open fields, some of which, being low and swampy, were difficult to cross with troops. Through them runs the Atlantic and Western Railroad which, as it approaches the river, bends toward the north end of Mission Ridge, where it passes through the tunnel.

The foregoing is a brief sketch of the ground and points over which, and in the direction of which, I was ordered to make a reconnaissance. It would be necessary to give a more complete description of such to fully explain the movements of my troops that were made in obedience to this order. As such cannot be given in this brief report, I will forward a map * of the topography of the country, to be attached hereto, and for reference, as soon as it can be procured.

In order to carry out the instructions of Major-General Thomas, I directed Brigadier-General Wood, commanding the Third Division, to prepare for an advance by forming his troops in the open field at the base of the slope of Fort Wood, and without the lines of our rifle-pits, and at the same time I directed Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Second Division, to hold his troops within supporting distance on the right of General Wood, posting them along the line of the Atlantic and Western Railroad, with his right resting opposite Lunette Palmer. The positions indicated were promptly taken by these two divisions at noonday, with no attempt at concealment or surprise, and in plain view of the enemy, who watched them from Mission Ridge and Orchard Knob.

The troops moved into line and position with such regularity and precision as to present the appearance of a formation for review or parade, and the enemy's pickets, but a few hundred feet off, were apparently awaiting a display or military pageant when our skirmish line advanced and opened fire. At half past 1 p. m. I directed General Wood to advance. In a few moments his troops, having passed through the open fields, engaged the enemy in the woods, and drove them back to their rifle-pits. The resistance here met with, especially in front of Hazen's brigade, where we sustained the heaviest loss, was very stubborn, and the enemy was only driven back when his works were cleared by the bayonet. In this dash, which was quick and gallant, we lost 125 officers and men killed and wounded, and by it we gained Orchard Knob and the ridge to its right, at the same time capturing many prisoners. The Twenty-third Alabama Infantry almost entire, with the regimental colors, was captured.

As soon as General Wood had occupied the knob and the ridge, I directed Major-General Sheridan to advance his division, and it was placed in position, *en échelon*, on the right of General Wood, the two divisions forming a continuous line of battle resting on the rising ground lying almost parallel with Mission Ridge, and sweeping on the extreme right around toward our chain of defensive works at Chattanooga. The reconnaissance was a complete success. In making it we not only obtained the desired information, but had

* To appear in the Atlas.

also successfully attacked the enemy and had driven him from a strong and important position. Orchard Knob and the ridge to its right looked into the long line of rifle-pits at the base of Mission Ridge, which were held by the enemy in force, and they also afforded points of observation upon movements that the enemy might make through the valley toward the scene of Major-General Sherman's operations. My command now remained in position awaiting further orders. I reported our success and the position and condition of the enemy in our front to Major-General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and at 4 p. m. I received a dispatch from him instructing me to hold and strengthen my position, and stating that Major-General Howard's command was taking position on my left. In accordance with these instructions, a rude line of breastworks was thrown up along my front during the evening, and an epaulement for a six-gun battery was constructed on the knob, in which Bridges' battery of four 3-inch Rodman guns, and two Napoleons were placed before morning.

Immediately after receiving the above instructions, I observed from Orchard Knob that Major-General Howard was meeting with such resistance from the enemy in the double line of rifle-pits to the left of our position and on the opposite side of Citico Creek as to prevent him from making any further advance or from gaining possession of them. I therefore ordered Brigadier-General Beatty, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, to send two regiments through the woods as quietly as possible, to surprise the party of the enemy, and to attack them in flank. The regiments sent by him for this purpose, the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, commanded by Colonel Manderson, and the Ninth Kentucky Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cram, came upon the enemy suddenly, attacked them in flank, and drove them back toward Mission Ridge. The rifle-pits, however, not having been taken possession of by the troops in their front, were re-occupied by the enemy during the night, but they were again cleared in a similar manner by the same two regiments after daylight the next morning, and, for some reason unknown to me, were not even then occupied by the troops of the Eleventh Corps.

On the 24th day of November, the two brigades of the First Division of this corps, under command of Brigadier-General Cruft, were, with Major-General Hooker, engaged in his splendid assault upon Lookout Mountain. Copies of the official reports of Brigadier-General Cruft and of his brigade and regimental commanders have been forwarded to me. The original reports have been forwarded to Major-General Hooker. To these and to the report of Major-General Hooker I refer for a full statement of the conduct of my troops on Lookout Mountain. It may be allowed me, however, as their commanding officer, to thank them for their conspicuous gallantry, for the important service they rendered, and for the hearty support which they gave to Major-General Hooker on that memorable day.

During the night of November 23, Major-General Sheridan's and Brigadier-General Wood's commands were engaged in strengthening their positions. All of the next day they remained in line, watching the enemy in front, and awaiting orders. No movement was made by them during the day, and the quiet of this part of our lines was only broken by an occasional exchange of shots between Bridges'

battery on the knob and the enemy's batteries on Mission Ridge. At 6 p. m. I received a dispatch of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General GRANGER:

The general commanding the department directs that you have everything ready for an offensive movement early to-morrow morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff.

One mile in front of our position, and almost parallel with it, was Mission Ridge, a line or "backbone" of rugged hills running from a point about 4 miles northeast of Chattanooga, where it juts toward the Tennessee River in a southwesterly direction until it dips into the valley at Rossville, 4 miles south of Chattanooga. It is of almost a uniform height along the part mentioned, rising about 500 feet above the valley that lies at its base. On the side looking toward Chattanooga it presents a bare, rough, and broken surface, marked by gullies and ravines. This mountain barrier, even as nature planted it, was a most formidable fortress. The commander who held it might be warranted in the conclusion that troops could not storm it. But strengthened as it was by the enemy with a line of heavy breastworks running along its base, with two additional lines of rifle-pits, one partly girdling it midway up and the other fringing its crest, and with epaulements on the summit for fifty guns, it could well be deemed impregnable. Lying between Mission Ridge and Orchard Knob and the ridge to the right is a broad wooded valley, extending on the right to the southwestern end of the ridge, while to the left it extends beyond Orchard Knob, stretching toward the river and Chattanooga. From the end of the ridge last mentioned this valley sweeps around into the Chattanooga plain; that part of it, though, is almost altogether cleared of timber, leaving open ground for the most part between Mission Ridge and the position held by Major-General Sheridan's division. In front of Mission Ridge the enemy had cleared away the timber for a distance of from 300 to 500 yards, so as to leave no obstruction to a direct and enfilading fire from them. During the night of November 24, the enemy withdrew from Lookout Mountain and from Chattanooga Valley, and commenced to mass his whole force upon Mission Ridge. At daylight the next morning, November 25, Major-General Sherman having crossed the Tennessee River at the designated points, gained possession of the northern end of the ridge near the railroad tunnel. Long columns of the enemy could be seen before sunrise moving toward that point, and it was not late in the day before their guns, with General Sherman's briskly replying, were heard opening the battle. For hours my command, from behind their breastworks, anxiously and impatiently watched this struggle of their brothers in arms away off to their left, on the northern end of the ridge. They saw these veterans from Vicksburg coming to their relief and engaging the same enemy who had beleaguered them for nine long weeks, holding them in their defensive works by strong lines of circumvallation that rested upon Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge and in the Chattanooga Valley, and that stretched like an iron crescent from the river on their right to the river on their left. As the day wore on, their impatience of restraint gathered force, and their desire to advance became almost uncontrollable; at last came the order to move.

General Sherman was unable to make any progress in moving along the ridge during the day, as the enemy had massed in his front; therefore, in order to relieve him, I was ordered to make a demonstration upon the works of the enemy directly in my front, at the base of Mission Ridge. I accordingly directed Major-General Sheridan and Brigadier-General Wood to advance their divisions at a given signal, moving directly forward simultaneously and briskly, to attack the enemy, and, driving him from his rifle-pits, to take possession of them. At twenty minutes before 4 p. m. six guns, the signal agreed upon, were fired in rapid succession, and before the smoke had cleared away these two divisions (Sheridan on the right and Wood on the left) had cleared the breastworks that had sheltered them for two days, and were moving forward. They were formed in the following order: First, a double line of skirmishers, that covered the troops behind; then the line of battle by brigades, commencing on the extreme right with Colonel Sherman's brigade, then Colonel Harker's, then Brigadier-General Wagner's, then Brigadier-General Hazen's, then Brigadier-General Willich's, and next, on the extreme left, Brigadier-General Beatty's; following this line were the reserves in mass. It pleases me to report that scarcely a straggler could be seen as this magnificent line, stretching 1 mile from end to end, swept through the valley up to the assault. At the moment of the advance of these troops Mission Ridge blazed with the fire from the batteries which lined its summit. Not less than fifty guns opened at once, throwing a terrible shower of shot and shell. The enemy, now taking the alarm, commenced to move troops from both extremities of the ridge for the purpose of filling up the works below and around these batteries. In the meantime the troops holding the woods were driven back to the works at the base of the ridge, their pursuers rapidly following. Here they halted and made a stout resistance, but our troops, by an impetuous assault, broke this line in several places; then, scaling the breastworks at these points, opened a flank and reverse fire upon them, which, throwing them into confusion, caused their precipitate flight. Many prisoners were left in our hands, and we captured a large number of small-arms. My orders had now been fully and successfully carried out, but not enough had been done to satisfy the brave troops who had accomplished so much. Although the batteries on the ridge, at short range, by direct and enfilading fire, were still pouring down upon them a shower of iron and the musketry from the hill-side was thinning their ranks, they dashed over the breastworks, through the rifle-pits, and started up the ridge. They started without orders along the whole line of both divisions from right to left and from left to right, simultaneously and with one accord, animated with one spirit and with heroic courage. Eagerly they rushed forward to a danger before which the bravest, marching under orders, might tremble. Officers caught the enthusiasm of the men, and the men in turn were cheered by the officers. Each regiment tried to surpass the other in fighting its way up a hill that would try those of stout limb and strong lungs to climb, and each tried first to plant its flag on the summit. Above these men was an additional line of rifle-pits filled with troops. What was on the summit of the ridge they knew not, and did not stop to inquire. The enemy was before them; to know that was to know sufficient. At several points along the line my troops were ascending the hill and gaining positions less exposed to the enemy's artillery fire,

though more exposed to the fire of his musketry. Seeing this, I sent my assistant adjutant-general to inquire, first of General Wood and then of General Sheridan, whether the troops had been ordered up the ridge by them, and to instruct them to take the ridge if possible. In reply to this, General Wood told him that the men had started up without orders, and that he could take it if he could be supported.

In the meantime an aide-de-camp from General Sheridan had reported to me that the general wished to know whether the order that had been given to take the rifle-pits "meant those at the base of the ridge or those on top." My reply was that the order had been to take those at the base. Conceiving this to be an order to fall back to these rifle-pits, and on his way to General Sheridan so reporting it to General Wagner, commanding Second Brigade of Sheridan's division, this brigade was withdrawn from a position which it had gained on the side of the ridge to the rifle-pits, which were being raked by the enemy's artillery, and from this point, starting again under a terrible fire, made the ascent of the ridge. My assistant adjutant-general, on his way to General Sheridan, reported to me General Wood's reply, but by my instruction went no farther with the message which I had given him, as I had already sent Captain Avery, my aide-de-camp, directly to Major-General Sheridan, instructing him to go ahead and take the ridge if he could. I had also in the meantime sent all of the rest of my staff officers, some of them to deliver similar messages to Major-General Sheridan and Brigadier-General Wood—fearing the first messages might not get through—and others to order up the reserves and every man that remained behind to the support of the troops starting up the ridge. Brigadier-General Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, was now ordered up to the support of Major-General Sheridan, while Brigadier-General Baird's division, of the same corps, was pushed up to the support of Brigadier-General Wood on the left. Through the shower of musket shot that came from above, climbing up the ridge over rocks and felled timber, my command marched upward. In just one hour from the time of leaving Orchard Knob it was driving the enemy from his last line of breastworks and rifle-pits and capturing his batteries. As soon as the enemy had been driven from the summit of the ridge in front of Major-General Sheridan he fled down its southern slope, retreating toward Chickamauga Creek. General Sheridan promptly followed them, moving with two brigades of his division (Brigadier-General Wagner's and Colonel Harker's) down the road leading to Chickamauga Station. He had pursued but 1 mile, when, as night was approaching, he came up with a large body of troops posted, with eight pieces of artillery, in a strong position on a high ridge. Our men, elated with their success thus far, stopped not at this obstacle, but boldly pushing up to the enemy's line, opened a vigorous fire of musketry and then made a gallant assault, which caused him to fly. Two guns and part of the enemy's wagon train were here captured. As it was now night, and as the troops were almost exhausted by the fatigues of the day, they were halted on this ridge for the purpose of taking a short rest before continuing the pursuit. Brigadier-General Wood had just driven the enemy from his front on the summit of the ridge, when I observed a large force of the enemy coming from that part of the hill occupied by Major-General Sherman, and moving in the direction of our left flank. Before General Wood could get his troops in shape to meet them, Brigadier-General

Baird opportunely arrived with his division, and went into position on our left. When the enemy came up a sharp contest here commenced, which afterward lasted until dark. After the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry had wheeled to the left and fired a few volleys into the enemy's flank, thereby immediately relieving Baird's right, I directed General Wood to form his division on the ground it then occupied, for the purpose of resting his men and getting them also ready for the anticipated pursuit of the enemy.

Two and a half miles straight forward from the ridge, held by General Wagner and Colonel Harker at dark, is Chickamauga Creek. From this point it runs toward the north end of Mission Ridge, which was held by Major-General Sherman; then, sweeping around the same, it flows in a northwestern direction for a short distance and empties into the Tennessee River. Taking the north end of Mission Ridge as the apex, and the ridge and Chickamauga Creek as sides, we have an acute triangle. It was my design, as soon as the troops were sufficiently rested, to move, and, as soon as I could procure guides, to push Sheridan's division, supported by Wood's, down Moore's road, and, if possible, get possession of the crossings of Chickamauga Creek; then, swinging my column around, to move toward the north end of Mission Ridge. By this movement I expected to capture many prisoners, together with wagon trains and artillery that could not get over the creek in time to be saved by the enemy. The night was favorable for this movement, as the moon shone clear and bright. At 7.15 p. m. I sent a dispatch to Major-General Thomas, informing him that I thought we could cut off a large number of the enemy by making a bold dash upon the Chickamauga, moving down the roads that led from our front, and that I was in readiness for any disposition that he might be pleased to make. Being, to my great disappointment, unable to procure guides acquainted with the country between the ridge and the creek, I was not able to commence the movement until midnight, so that by the time General Sheridan reached the creek the rear guard of the enemy was just crossing. The enemy was so closely pursued, however, that he was obliged to burn his pontoon bridge before all of his forces could cross the creek, leaving several hundred of them to fall into our hands as prisoners. We also captured a large number of wagons loaded with quartermaster's supplies, together with caissons, limbers, small-arms, artillery ammunition, &c.

In accordance with orders received from Major-General Thomas, I withdrew the troops from this pursuit before daylight, to make preparations to start on forced marches for the relief of Major-General Burnside at Knoxville.

The bold and successful attempt to storm Mission Ridge, the results that followed, the short time consumed in beating back the enemy, and the fruits of the victory, were such as to render this one of the most remarkable battles of the age. The ridge was taken after a hard struggle, and those who looked on from below were unable to tell which division or what regiment first reached its summit, for along my whole line many regiments appeared to dash over the breastworks on the crest at the same moment. Although it took but one hour to gain the ridge, my command lost 20.21 per cent. of the forces engaged, in killed and wounded. For the particulars of the casualties, I refer to the tabular statement of the same herewith filed. We captured thirty-one pieces of artillery and 3,812 prisoners.

General Sheridan reports 1,762 prisoners taken by his division,

for whom he obtained receipts, and General Wood reports 2,050 taken by his division, for over 1,000 of whom he also obtained receipts. I do not hesitate to state that the enemy, in his flight, lost over 5,000 stand of small-arms. In many places the ground was covered with them. We passed by without gathering them up, as we were pursuing and fighting the enemy until after dark and as my command was recalled during the night for the purpose of marching to Knoxville. For an account of the captures made by the two brigades of my First Division, on Lookout Mountain, and for a statement of their losses, I refer to the official reports of Brigadier-General Cruft, forwarded to Major-General Hooker. Were I to name all who in this most gallant feat of arms won credit, I must needs call the roster and rolls of my command. Sufficient be it then, in this place, that I refer for the names of officers and men worthy of special mention to the reports of their immediate commanders.

To Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, conspicuous for his conduct and gallantry on every battle-field where he has been engaged, and not less so upon this one; to Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, the tried and trusty soldier, who here added a new glory to his enviable record; to Brigadier-Generals Willich and Hazen and Wagner, and Samuel Beatty, and to Colonels Harker and Sherman, commanding brigades, whose names will be heard whenever is told the story of the marching and fighting of this army; to the regimental and company officers, and to the private soldiers in the ranks, not merely my own acknowledgments, but those of the whole country, are due. To all of the members of my staff for rendering me important service in carrying dispatches and orders over the hottest part of the field during the battle, and for promptly and efficiently performing all other duties required of them, I offer my sincere thanks.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of killed, wounded, and missing in the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan; and in the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, in the battle of Mission Ridge.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Sherman	6	26	32	27	239	266
Second Brigade, Second Division, Brigadier-General Wagner	2	70	72	50	586	636
Third Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Harker	4	23	27	34	235	269
Total Second Division	12	119	131	111	1,060	1,171
First Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Willich	7	46	53	17	267	284
Second Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Hazen	7	86	93	30	399	429
Third Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Beatty	2	12	14	12	148	160
Total Third Division	16	144	160	59	814	873
Total Second and Third Divisions*	28	263	291	170	1,874	2,044

* But see revised statement, p. 81, 82.

Statement of killed, wounded, and missing, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Sherman	.....	.....	.....	33	265	298
Second Brigade, Second Division, Brigadier-General Wagner	.....	2	2	52	658	710
Third Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Harker	.....	.....	.....	38	253	296
Total Second Division	.....	2	2	123	1,181	1,304
First Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Willich	.....	.....	.....	24	313	337
Second Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Hazen	.....	.....	.....	37	485	522
Third Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Beatty	.....	.....	.....	14	160	174
Total Third Division	.....	.....	.....	75	958	1,033
Total Second and Third Divisions*	.....	2	2	198	2,139	2,337

Respectfully submitted.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that there is every indication that the enemy are breaking up their camp and leaving. Instruct your pickets to find out, if possible, whether they are going.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., and Chief of Staff, Fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: David Gardiner, first lieutenant Company B, Thirty-seventh Tennessee Infantry, Tyler's brigade, Bate's division, Breckinridge's corps, who resides near Knoxville, Tenn., came in last night, making the following statement:

Buckner's and Anderson's divisions moved day before yesterday to McLemore's and Pigeon Coves. Indications are that a general move is to be made. Baggage is being reduced, and hard bread is being issued. Most of the army is massed between Bragg's headquarters and Lookout Mountain; but few troops on the right of Bragg's headquarters. Reported yesterday that Longstreet occupied Knoxville. Bragg's army now here is composed of four corps, two divisions in each corps, four brigades in each division. The corps are commanded by Hardee, Breckinridge, Walker, and Buckner. Total strength about 60,000.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

The movement to McLemore's Cove was made to meet Sherman, who was expected to attack Stevens' Gap.

(Sent to Generals Thomas and Grant.)

But see revised statement, p. 81, 82.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 22, 1863.

Generals SHERIDAN and WOOD:

Your division will at once be provided with two days' cooked rations and placed in the haversacks of the men; also 120 rounds of ammunition per man, 60 to 80 rounds to be carried on the person of each soldier, the balance in wagons; the wagons to be left in the vicinity of Fort Wood in readiness to move wherever ordered. Two batteries to each division and 150 rounds of ammunition to each piece will be taken. The troops will be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning. The rations should be cooked and every preparation made, if possible, before dark this evening. Further detailed instructions in reference to your movement will be given as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division:

You will move your command to the left, so as to bring it opposite Hazen's right. Place the battery now on Brush Knob at the point I indicated to you. General Baird will close to his left and unite with your right, and he will also place another battery at Brush Knob.

Very respectfully,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The following instructions have just been received:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

General GRANGER:

The general commanding department directs that you have everything ready for an offensive movement early to-morrow morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff.

You will make every preparation for such movement.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 26, 1863—7.40 p. m.

General GRANGER:

Two rebel deserters report all Bragg's army across Chickamauga River, and forming about 6 miles from here. No stragglers this side of river.

HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Make every preparation for moving upon Knoxville to-morrow with four days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition per man; no wagons will be taken; everything in light marching order. A steam-boat will pass up the river abreast of the command, loaded with supplies, from which the troops will be furnished at points to be designated hereafter. You will report at these headquarters in person the moment your command is in readiness to march, and will then receive detailed instructions as to the route, march, &c.

By command of Major-General Granger:

WM. L. AVERY,
Captain, and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

Generals SHERIDAN and WOOD:

The general commanding directs me to say that there will be no movement of your division to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Missionary Ridge:

Bring in your command and put them in your camp at once.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1863.

Soldiers of the Fourth Army Corps:

The following dispatch from the major-general commanding the department is published for your information:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Missionary Ridge:

Please accept my congratulations on the splendid success of your troops, and convey to them my cordial thanks for the brilliant style in which they carried the enemy's works. Their conduct cannot be too highly appreciated.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

In announcing this distinguished recognition of your signal gallantry in carrying, through a terrible storm of iron, a mountain crowned with batteries and encircled with rifle-pits, I am constrained to express my own admiration of your noble conduct, and I am proud to tell you that the veteran generals from other fields who witnessed your heroic bearing place your assault and triumph among the most brilliant achievements of the war. Thirty cannon, more than 3,000 prisoners, and several battle-flags taken from the enemy are among your trophies. Thanks, soldiers! You made that day a glorious page of history.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

Generals SHERIDAN and WOOD:

The inclosed instructions will be carried into effect as follows: Sixty rounds of ammunition and ten days' rations per man will be loaded upon the Paint Rock as soon as possible. One company of sharpshooters from each division will go upon the steamer as a guard. Two wagons to each brigade—one for tools and one for brigade headquarters—will be taken. Tools for building bridges, repairing roads, such as augers, saws, axes, picks, spades, &c.; also one battery to each division, and two days' forage for each animal, will be carried. You will march as early as practicable to-morrow morning. One medical wagon to each brigade will be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding department directs that you march without delay with the divisions of Sheridan and Wood to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. You will take as much artillery as you can, and move without wagons. Ten days' rations for your entire command and extra ammunition will be transported on the steamer Paint Rock, now at the wharf. Take three days' rations and 40 rounds of ammunition on the persons of the men.

J. J. REYNOLDS.
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 11.

Report of Surg. Alonzo J. Phelps, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HDQRS. 4TH ARMY CORPS, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the medical department of this corps at the battle of Chattanooga:

About one week before the battle we had intimations, not official,

but from a reliable source, that a battle would soon take place for the repossession of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Accordingly I began to prepare for wounded men by emptying the division hospitals of the milder cases of sickness, and fitted up such other buildings as were placed at my disposal, including the U. S. General Hospital, under charge of Surgeon Salter, U. S. Volunteers.

By the time the battle came off I had good shelter for 1,200 men and beds for 650.

Having very few tents, I had to depend mainly upon buildings for shelter. The most of the regimental hospital tents were captured at Chickamauga, and had not yet been replaced.

The medical officers of each division were assigned to specific duty, and all was in readiness, so far as our limited means would permit, for the fight that opened on the 23d day of November.

The battle was opened by a reconnaissance in force, made by General Wood's (Third) division. It was made at 1 p. m. in the direction of Missionary Ridge. The result of this movement was a brisk fight of half an hour, and the occupation of a low range of hills, a mile distant from our lines. In this affair Wood's division lost about 125 men in killed and wounded.

The wounded were promptly removed to the hospitals in town. Having driven the enemy from this important position, our forces were ordered to halt and make themselves secure.

On Tuesday, the 24th, there was no movement of importance from our front; but about noon General Hooker, upon the right, made the attack upon Lookout Mountain. Among the troops with which he made the attack were the Second and Third Brigades of the First Division of this corps, and, although they were in front of the attacking forces, their loss in killed and wounded scarcely exceeded 100. The wounded were removed with difficulty over bad roads to Kelley's Landing.

On Wednesday, the 25th November, General Sherman, on our left attacked the enemy, and fought until past midday. At about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon the divisions of Wood and Sheridan, of this corps, were ordered to assault the rifle-pits of the enemy at the base of the ridge, which was distant about three-fourths of a mile. They moved forward steadily, carried the rifle-pits, and halted not until they had stormed and taken possession of the heights beyond. Here, in less than an hour, these two divisions lost over 2,100 men in killed and wounded.

The range was short, and the fire consisted both of musketry and artillery. Not less than forty cannon poured an enfilading fire of grape and spherical case upon the troops as they ascended the ridge, and as they neared the top they were greeted with hand grenades, extemporized by igniting shells with short time-fuses, and rolling them down upon our lines.

Some bayonet wounds were received upon the crest of the ridge; a large proportion of the wounds were severe.

The wounded were promptly removed from the field, so that by 2 o'clock at night it was reported to me that all the hurt were gathered under shelter. The slightest wounded were permitted to go to their regimental quarters.

The operating surgeons, with their assistants, were distributed equally around, and attention was given first to primary amputations. Amputation was recommended in all cases where the articular ex-

tremities of the knee-joint were involved by direct impingement of the ball, or by a fracture extending from the bony structure above or below. Fractures of the thigh, as a general principle, were not amputated.

A few days after the battle, the Second and Third Divisions of corps were ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where they are now engaged as a reserve for General Burnside's forces.

I wish to speak of the efficient aid that I received from Surg. Francis Salter, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of U. S. General Hospital No. 4.

I wish also to recommend to your favor Surg. W. W. Blair, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, division surgeon, Third Division; Surg. D. J. Griffiths, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, division surgeon, Second Division; Surg. A. M. McMahon, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Surg. A. W. Hiese, One hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Surg. E. B. Glick, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Surg. Francis W. Lytle, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The following is a summary of the killed and wounded, the nominal lists of which accompany this report:

Command.	Officers.		Enlisted men.		Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
First Division	1	5	18	80	104
Second Division	12	105	123	1,046	1,286
Third Division	14	59	136	792	1,001
Total*	27	169	277	1,918	2,391

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. PHELPS,
Surg., U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Fourth Army Corps.

Surg. GLOVER PERIN,
U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, U. S. Army, commanding Second and Third Brigades, First Division, including operations November 22–December 2.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND AND THIRD BRIGADES,
FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, December 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following report of the action of that portion of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, which was engaged in the recent operations near Chattanooga, is respectfully submitted:

On the 22d ultimo, the division was in position on the south side of the Tennessee River, as follows: First Brigade, Col. D. A.

* But see revised statement, p. 80–82.

Enyart commanding, opposite Bridgeport; Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Whitaker commanding, at Shellmound; Third Brigade, Col. William Grose commanding, at Whiteside's.

Orders from department headquarters had been previously received directing me to march the brigades from Shellmound and Whiteside's (except two regiments and the artillery to be left as garrison at each post) to Lookout Valley, and report for orders to Major-General Hooker. The occupancy of the roads, however, for the passage of troops of General Sherman's command, induced a modification of the orders from day to day.

On the morning of the 23d ultimo, the two brigades commenced their march. Six regiments of the Second Brigade (Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker) left Shellmound at 8 a. m., and six regiments of the Third Brigade (Colonel Grose commanding) left Whiteside's at 10 a. m., and after a march of 21 and 13 miles, respectively, were reported to Major-General Hooker during the afternoon of the same day.

The garrison left at Shellmound consisted of One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, Colonel Moore commanding; Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Major Neff commanding; Fifth Indiana Battery, Lieut. Alfred Morrison commanding; and that left at Whiteside's of Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. O. D. Hurd commanding; Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. John E. Walker commanding; Battery H, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. H. C. Cushing commanding.

The following twelve regiments from the two brigades of the division constituted my field command, to wit:

Command.	Effective strength.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Whitaker commanding:			
8th Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Sidney M. Barnes commanding	18	184	202
96th Illinois Volunteers, Col. Thomas E. Champion commanding	14	258	272
40th Ohio Volunteers, Col. J. E. Taylor commanding	16	333	349
35th Indiana Volunteers, Col. B. F. Mullen commanding	24	144	168
51st Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. H. Wood commanding	14	160	174
99th Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. E. Cummins commanding	24	276	300
Total	110	1,355	1,465
Third Brigade, Col. W. Grose commanding:			
59th Illinois Volunteers, Maj. Clayton Hale commanding	22	264	286
75th Illinois Volunteers, Col. John E. Bennett commanding	24	242	266
84th Illinois Volunteers, Col. Louis H. Waters commanding	22	283	305
9th Indiana Volunteers, Col. I. C. B. Suman commanding	22	271	293
36th Indiana Volunteers, Maj. Gilbert Trusler commanding	11	253	264
24th Ohio Volunteers, Capt. G. M. Bacon commanding	12	198	210
Total	113	1,511	1,624

In addition to the above infantry, Major-General Stanley, commanding division, very kindly added Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry (Capt. M. Van Buskirk commanding), for escort duty, numbering 2 officers and 43 enlisted men.

The aggregate effective strength in the command on the morning of the 23d ultimo was: Officers, 225; enlisted men, 2,909; total, 3,134.

On the night of the 23d, the command bivouacked, as directed, near General Hooker's headquarters, in Lookout Valley, nearly opposite

the point of the mountain. It was much fatigued from the long march of the day, which, owing to the heavy condition of the roads and the rains, was arduous.

The transportation did not arrive until late in the night, and then brought only the barest necessities in the way of ammunition, forage, and rations, all tents and camp equipage having been left behind.

Upon reporting to Major-General Hooker, it was stated by him that the command would probably be held in reserve, and orders were given to make the men as comfortable as possible with this view.

About a quarter past 3 a. m. of the 24th ultimo, orders were received from Major-General Hooker to have the command in readiness to march at the earliest dawn of day, and to detach Brigadier-General Whitaker's brigade to march back to Wauhatchie and report to Brigadier-General Geary to cross Lookout Creek near that place and co-operate with him. This order at once severed my command. It was, however, promptly executed. Brigadier-General Whitaker marched from his bivouac at 6 a. m., with his column, most cheerfully, though much worn by its march of 21 miles the day previous, and Colonel Grose's brigade was standing to arms at that time ready to march, and so reported.

At half past 6 a. m. orders from the major-general commanding were received to move the remaining brigade rapidly to seize two bridges over Lookout Creek, in our front, and place skirmishers in front of them and hold and repair them. The orders stated that Lieutenant Oliver, of Major-General Hooker's staff, who bore them, would guide the brigade commander to the bridges. He exhibited also a written paper, stating what the condition of the bridges was supposed to be, and the repairs necessary to be made to cross the column, which were trifling and much less than were found to be required.

Colonel Grose was ordered to provide himself with the few tools supposed to be requisite for the purpose, and to move straightway, and his column moved out at 6.45 a. m. Before reaching the bridges Colonel Grose's column was halted, and some time spent in sending back for tools. At 9 a. m. Colonel Grose was moved to position opposite the unfinished bridge, just below the railroad bridge across Lookout Creek.

Upon nearing the west bank of the creek, it was found that the enemy's skirmishers occupied the opposite bank in strong force, and it was impossible to reconnoiter it satisfactorily until these were driven away. They were strongly posted in rifle-pits near the bridgehead and in line upon a banquette back of the railway embankment completely commanding the bridge, and rendering it impossible for the working party to approach it.

Some very spirited skirmishing was had from 10 to 10.30 a. m. along the front of Colonel Grose's line. It was, however, held in check by orders from the major-general commanding, until he could be apprised of the approach of General Geary's column, advancing on the mountain side from Wauhatchie. About 10.30 a. m. orders were received to leave but two regiments of the brigade at the bridge and send the other four half a mile farther up the creek, there to construct a crossing if possible, and be ready to throw them across to join the left of General Geary's line of attack as it approached, and press up the mountain with it. This movement was promptly executed by Colonel Grose, he personally marching with the four regi-

ments, and leaving Colonel Waters, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and Colonel Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois, to carry, repair, and hold the bridge when the signal therefor should be given. At 11 a. m. Colonel Waters was ordered to have a sufficiency of poles cut and ready to place on the bridge in his front, so that he could be ready to throw his command across. He was also advised in orders of the manner in which the attack would be made upon the right, and that a section of artillery in position on the hills to his rear and right would open upon the rebel rifle-pits in his front. At this time (11 a. m.), in compliance with orders from Major-General Hooker, dispatches were sent to each detachment of my command, directing that as soon as the enemy were started our forces should pursue to the crest of Lookout slope only, where the lines should be reformed, and that the bridges across Lookout Creek should be made perfect after the troops had passed. These orders reached Colonel Grose and Colonel Waters; but owing to his position on the mountain side, the bearer of them could not deliver them to General Whitaker until the occasion for doing so had passed.

About 11.30 a. m. the troops of General Geary's first line became visible, marching steadily and slowly along the mountain side and gradually ascending it as they advanced. At a signal given the batteries upon Moccasin Point, on the Bald Knob, and the section near General Hooker's position opened fire on the rebel intrenchments in the valley with splendid effect.

The troops on the mountain moved forward as rapidly as possible over the rough and rocky ground. General Osterhaus and Colonel Grose threw their troops rapidly across the stream, the latter forming on the extreme left and commencing the ascent in extension of General Geary's line. The rebel camps and works on the mountain side were swept by our advancing line after a stubborn resistance. The brigade lying at the base of the mountain holding the roads became panic stricken under the terrible effect of the artillery fire and the successful charge of our soldiery upon the mountain above them, and fled from the trenches and scattered in all directions. Colonel Waters immediately seized the bridge and threw two companies of skirmishers across the stream, and occupied the works in the valley, capturing here many prisoners.

The bridge was found to be in a very incomplete state, requiring much labor upon it before even the residue of the column could be passed. This passage was accomplished as rapidly as possible, the men crossing upon a single log, and Colonel Waters' column was dispatched up the main mountain road with instructions to swing on to the left of the attacking line, which he accomplished by the time it had reached the crest of the mountain. He, however, at the suggestion of Major-General Hooker, was passed beyond the crest and to the left of the white house sufficiently far to uncover and protect the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, and allow Brigadier-General Carlin's command, of General Palmer's corps, to pass out from Chattanooga and join our left.

It was deemed a matter of the first importance that the bridge should be repaired so that artillery and ammunition wagons could cross it at the earliest moment. This matter was placed in charge of Captain Scott, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and Lieut. C. C. Peck, of my staff, who were furnished with a fatigue party of three companies of the Eighty-fourth Illinois. This bridge was over a hundred feet in length, and required several new string timbers and flooring for

nearly the whole length. It was completed by nightfall, however, and in time to supply the exhausted ammunition and rations of the troops upon the mountain. The officers in charge of it and the men who labored upon it deserve commendation for their energy.

After carrying the enemy's works and camp upon the hill-side, about half past 12 p. m. our assaulting lines pressed up the mountain side, driving the foe before them at every point. About 1 p. m. they made the bench of the mountain just below Lookout Point, stormed the rebel works there successfully and planted the national colors upon them, and pressed on beyond the white house as far as the Summertown road by about 1.30 p. m. Dispatches reached me at the left of our line on the mountain shortly after 2 o'clock from Brigadier-General Whitaker and Colonel Grose, dated at the white house 2 p. m., announcing the complete success of their commands, and the fact that they were in positions indicated and would be able, on receiving an additional supply of ammunition, to hold them successfully. In clambering up the mountain there necessarily was much irregularity of line among the assaulting regiments. Colonel Grose, with a portion of his brigade accompanying him, had pushed to the right in the ascent, and had connected with General Whitaker's left on the mountain, and both had some of their regiments in the front line.

At, say, half past 2 p. m. my command lay upon the bench of the mountain thus: Brigadier-General Whitaker at or near the extreme right; Colonel Grose farther on the left with four regiments; Colonel Waters with two regiments upon the extreme left, resting upon the main Chattanooga road and holding it. The line of skirmishers was beyond the white house. Log barricades were rapidly constructed along the front of the whole line. The residue of the afternoon was spent in sharp skirmishing with the enemy, who still appeared in considerable force on the east side and top of the mountain; a heavy fog enveloped the mountain, and a vast deal of ammunition was uselessly consumed by skirmish parties on both sides with trifling casualties; this continued until about midnight. The regiments in the front were relieved from time to time, so that during the afternoon and night all the regiments in my command had borne their part in the skirmishing and had more or less exhausted their ammunition. Before nightfall, thirty boxes of ammunition were conveyed up the mountain by the horses and troopers of my escort, and shortly after dusk the ammunition wagons were got over the bridge at Lookout Creek and a short distance up the slope of the mountain, and from these the men of the various regiments supplied themselves during the night by carrying it on their shoulders. Rations were also similarly procured, and the men made as comfortable as possible during the night.

The storming of Lookout must rank as one of the most splendid achievements of the war. It was a complete success throughout. It was comparatively bloodless on our part, but this was the result of the dash and intrepidity of the soldiery engaged. Detachments from three armies fought here side by side engaged in a common purpose, only emulating each other in the amount of peril and labor that each should encounter.

The spectacle of the assault on the west side of the mountain was sublime, and one which is not rewitnessed in a life-time. The exploit will become historical, and must take rank among the noblest feats of the arms of any nation.

At daylight on the morning of the 25th my command lay along the crest of the mountain in the position heretofore indicated. A cessation of picket firing during the night, confirmed by the best observation that could be made during the darkness, led to the belief that the enemy had evacuated the top of the mountain as well as the east slope of it and his works in the valley upon the left of his line. This result was anticipated by Major-General Hooker on the evening previous as the effect of the occupancy and holding of the crest. Arrangements therefore were made before the dawn of day by Brigadier-General Whitaker and Colonel Grose to send a party from each brigade at daylight to endeavor to scale Lookout Point and plant the national flag upon it.

Volunteers from the Eighth Kentucky (Col. Sidney M. Barnes) and the Ninth Indiana (Col. I. C. B. Suman) started with a noble emulation to see which should first attain the summit, plant the national colors upon it, and make reconnaissance of the upper plateau of the mountain. The Eighth Kentucky was the successful competitor for the honor.

As the morning sun rose it discovered the national banner floating out in the mountain air from Lookout Point, and the soldiery below caught up a shout from the regiment on the summit which rang through the crags and valleys and was borne to their comrades below, who were standing to arms behind the defenses of Chattanooga.

About 8.30 a. m. the distant sound of artillery was heard upon our left in the direction of Mission Ridge, which indicated the commencement of Major-General Sherman's attack in that quarter, and prepared the troops upon the mountain to anticipate the scenes of the day. About 10 a. m. orders were received from Major-General Hooker—two regiments to be placed upon the point of the mountain, with instructions to intrench themselves and hold it at all hazards. Under orders these regiments were also further instructed to make proper details to explore the late battle-field, bury the dead, and collect and secure all abandoned arms and property, and to make reports of the same to the headquarters of Major-General Hooker. This duty was assigned to the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers (Col. S. M. Barnes) and the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Champion), who were henceforth detached from their commands, and held the point until the morning of the 2d instant, when they were relieved by troops from General Geary's command.

About 10 a. m. orders were received from Major-General Hooker, commanding an advance on the Rossville road in the direction of Mission Ridge.

General Osterhaus' division was ordered to lead the column, this command to follow, and General Geary's command to bring up the rear.

About 11 a. m. this command moved out in the direction indicated and reached the foot of the mountain about 12 m., closely following General Osterhaus. The march was made in the direction of Rossville to Chattanooga Creek, a distance of about 5 miles, with promptness and without incident.

Upon reaching Chattanooga Creek it was found that the enemy had destroyed the bridges across it. General Osterhaus threw a regiment speedily across the creek, which passed to the gorge in the ridge and had some brisk skirmishing with the enemy. A section of the enemy's artillery was posted so as to command the gorge and part of the plain beneath, and was used freely in firing upon it, but

without effect. This was driven off by General Osterhaus' skirmishers.

Some delay was occasioned here in the construction of a bridge sufficient to cross the infantry column. This was, however, accomplished, and General Osterhaus' column was thrown across and a portion of it advanced in the direction of Mission Ridge, on the left of the Rossville road, striking the ridge about half a mile to the northward of McFarland's house, without encounter with the enemy.

My command was now ordered forward and was pressed rapidly out the Rossville road. Upon reaching the gorge at McFarland's house the column of General Osterhaus was met coming down the ridge with the intention, as the general stated, of passing down from the valley along the road at the base of the ridge in the direction of Chattanooga. Upon request of General Osterhaus, the head of my column was halted long enough to communicate with General Hooker, who was but a short distance to the rear. His answer came in a few moments in the shape of an order borne by Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, to occupy the ridge immediately and engage the enemy vigorously in case he should be met, pressing the line rapidly northward along the ridge until the enemy was encountered, and that General Osterhaus would support it in the valley on the right and General Geary in the valley on the left. The head of the column was turned immediately up the ridge from near McFarland's house at 4 p. m. In riding to the front in advance of the column to select the line of battle, myself, staff, and escort rode upon a line of the enemy's skirmishers advancing down the ridge and were subjected for a few moments to a sharp fire from them. Two regiments from the head of the column, Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana, were ordered up on double-quick, and running into line under fire of the enemy's skirmishers, instantly charged and drove them. The residue of the column was soon formed in line, the Third Brigade (Colonel Grose) in advance, Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Whitaker) within supporting distance except two regiments (Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-sixth Indiana), which were thrown to the front on Colonel Grose's left flank. A delay of a few moments occurred while the troops of the other commands upon the right and left were getting into position.

The ridge at the point of ascent, and, in fact, along the whole extent, was so narrow on top as not to admit of full brigade formation. The assault, therefore, was made in a column of four lines of three regiments front, at supporting intervals.

It is a coincidence worthy of remark that my command first encountered the enemy on the ridge behind intrenchments, which had been constructed by this division on the 21st of September last, and behind which it lay the day after the battle of Chickamauga. Everything being in readiness, and the supporting lines in position, the advance was sounded, and the lines moved steadily up and encountered the enemy with great spirit and enthusiasm, and, after a few moments, broke his line and started him in a total rout. The column marched on, with a steady fire from the front line, without scarcely breaking step, and drove the enemy before them, completely clearing the ridge for a distance of between 2 and 3 miles, and until it intersected the column of Major-General Palmer, moving out from Chattanooga on a line at right angles to our advance. Here the troops were halted and bivouacked for the night. So sudden and well conceived was this flank movement that it seemed to have taken the

enemy wholly by surprise. Prisoners captured stated that the force of the enemy encountered upon the ridge was the division of General Stewart. Very many of the enemy were killed outright in this attack, and some 40 badly wounded were afterward cared for by our surgeons in the field. Two hundred and fifty-seven prisoners were captured and held during the assault. The whole ridge was swept of the enemy, who, in their retreat, ran down the east slope of it, and many fell into the hands of General Osterhaus' command. The casualties of my command in this engagement were slight, not exceeding 4 killed and 30 wounded.

The impetuosity with which the men charged the enemy, and the success which they had in breaking his lines early in the fight, rendered the assault comparatively bloodless on our side.

The men were encamped along the ridge near the headquarters which the rebel general, Stewart, had occupied in the morning. Our long line of blazing camp-fires must have presented a welcome spectacle to our comrades in arms at Chattanooga.

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, orders were received to march, via Rossville, to Graysville, this division in advance, followed by General Geary, General Osterhaus in rear. The line of march was commenced about 10.30 a. m. Upon reaching McAfee's Church, some 3 miles beyond Rossville, the head of the column encountered a portion of Major-General Palmer's corps, occupying the road and marching eastward. A short halt was made, permitting General Palmer's troops to pass on, when the march was resumed, following them.

Reaching West Fork of Chickamauga River it was found that the bridge over that stream had just been destroyed by the enemy. Some delay occurred here in constructing a bridge sufficient to cross the infantry. This was, however, accomplished, under charge of Lieuts. C. C. Peck and John A. Wright, of my staff, with a fatigue party from General Palmer's corps. My column commenced crossing at 4 p. m.

About dark the head of the column reached Pea Vine Creek. The camp fires of the enemy were visible on the ridge beyond Pea Vine Valley, and it was reported that some considerable force of the enemy were still in the valley in our front.

Orders here were changed, making Ringgold the destination of our column. Major-General Palmer was to proceed by way of Graysville. The troops of the latter, however, were formed in line between the Ringgold and Graysville road and moved forward to attack the enemy in the valley occupying the Ringgold road, which was done with success.

The night was dark, and these dispositions involved such delay that my command did not commence crossing Pea Vine Creek until after 8 p. m. The command was moved cautiously forward upon the enemy's camp upon the ridge some 2 miles east of the creek. It was found, however, that he had fled, leaving his camp fires burning, and the command under orders bivouacked for the night on the ridge at 10 p. m.

November 27, at half past 7 a. m., the command marched under orders in rear of the column in the direction of Ringgold, distant about 5 miles, which was reached about half past 9 a. m. Arriving at the East Fork of Chickamauga River, it was found that General Osterhaus was engaging the enemy in considerable force along the base of the ridge on the east of the town and in the gorge to

the south of it. The troops at the head of the column made a considerable *détour* up the river across the hills, in order to cross the stream at the covered bridge. This command followed the column, and was ordered to enter the town and halt. The enemy were using artillery from the ridge east of the place freely, and my command marched up under range of his fire. The head of the column was halted near the Catoosa House. In this position the command was subjected to occasional musketry from the enemy's sharpshooters at long range, and one man, Private Johnson, Company H, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, only was killed, and but 2 or 3 others slightly wounded.

At half past 11 a. m. Colonel Grose's brigade was moved up to the railway and placed in position along the west side of the embankment, with its right resting on the depot, to relieve a portion of General Geary's command. A very sharp fight had been progressing from about 10 a. m. upon the slope of the mountain, east of the place and in the gorge below it, between the enemy and some of the regiments of Generals Geary's and Osterhaus' commands, in which this command did not participate.

At half past 12 p. m., in compliance with orders, the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins) was sent from General Whitaker's brigade across the river to ascend the mountain and, if possible, hold the crest on the south side of the gorge.

Two companies of this regiment, as skirmishers, had nearly succeeded in gaining the crest, pressing up the mountain in a very gallant manner, when the order was countermanded, the enemy having effected a general retreat. About 1 p. m. all firing ceased, and our forces were left in possession of the town. In compliance with orders my command was bivouacked in the woodland on the north margin of the place.

At 3.40 p. m. orders were received to move a brigade toward Tunnel Hill, upon a reconnaissance. Reports led to the belief that a wagon train of the enemy might be captured by an energetic movement in that direction. Instructions did not permit an engagement to be brought on in case the enemy should be discovered in force, but directed such demonstration to be made as should convey to the enemy an impression of pursuit. The execution of this order was intrusted to Colonel Grose and the brigade under his command. He moved out at 4 p. m. After proceeding about 2 miles, Colonel Grose encountered the enemy's skirmishers and a small force of cavalry and pursued them, driving them before him for a mile and a half, when he came upon the main body of the enemy's rear guard, which he supposed to be the division of General Cleburne, which was posted on the hills commanding the road. The brigade laid in position in front of the enemy until 8 p. m., when it was withdrawn to its bivouac. As the result of this reconnaissance Colonel Grose obtained important information as to the movements of the enemy, which was promptly communicated to General Hooker's headquarters.

November 28, orders were received directing one brigade to be placed at work effectually to destroy 1 mile of the railroad track, commencing at the depot in Ringgold and extending in the direction of Graysville. The performance of this order was intrusted to Brigadier-General Whitaker, who, with his brigade, performed the work ordered in a rapid and satisfactory manner in the mode specified in his orders.

November 29, the command lay quietly at Ringgold.

On the 30th, orders were received, in compliance with orders from department headquarters, directing a detail of a brigade from my command to bury our dead on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Colonel Grose was ordered to perform this duty, and left with his brigade at 3 p. m.

Colonel Grose reached the Chickamauga at Reed's Bridge after nightfall and camped there, and the next day, December 1, performed the duties required of him. He found and buried, say, 400 bodies of our soldiers, who had been left on the field unburied by the enemy. His report details the manner in which he performed this service.

On the evening of the 30th, orders were received to return with the command to the respective positions heretofore held on the south side of the Tennessee River, commencing the movement at 2 a. m. the following day.

At the time mentioned Brigadier-General Whitaker's command moved and encamped in the evening at Wauhatchie. Colonel Grose, having completed his labors on the field of Chickamauga, encamped near Rossville.

On the 2d instant, both brigades had resumed their former positions at Whiteside's and Shellmound.

The following statement exhibits the casualties in the command during the three battles of the 24th, 25th, and 27th ultimo:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officer.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade	1	16	6	57	.....	2	82
Third Brigade	.....	4	5	55	.....	.....	64
Total	1	20	11	112	.....	2	146

In this none but cases requiring hospital treatment are rated as wounded. Many others were struck and slightly injured, but not incapacitated for duty.

The reports of Brigadier-General Whitaker, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. W. Grose, commanding Third Brigade, with the reports of the colonels of the various regiments appended, are herewith submitted, marked, respectively, A and B.* The brigade reports are well prepared, and furnish a clear idea of the operations of each. They are especially commended to the consideration of the major-general commanding.

These reports, as well as the regimental reports appended, contain numerous special mentions of individual officers and men for gallantry in action. Many of these fell under my personal notice. A list of these special mentions is collected, and herewith submitted, marked C, in order that they may be brought more particularly to the notice of the major-general commanding.

The report of Lieut. J. H. Jacques, acting provost-marshal of the division, is herewith submitted, marked D.† It furnishes the

*See pp. 154, 169.
†Omitted.

names and military history of the 598 prisoners captured during the recent engagements, and properly turned over; also copies of receipts for a large number properly turned over, lists of whom could not be furnished during the battle. Total number of prisoners captured by this division was, say, 1,377. In addition to prisoners, a large number of small-arms, ammunition, tents, commissary supplies, and forage were also captured and turned over to the proper authorities, invoices of which have not yet been made, so that the quantities cannot be satisfactorily stated of Brigadier-General Whitaker's command.

The report of Colonel Barnes and the accompanying papers are referred to.

Two pieces of abandoned artillery and their caissons were received by the division ordnance officers from Brigadier-General Whitaker and properly turned over under orders from Major-General Hooker.

The report of Surg. S. G. Menzies, medical directior of the division, is herewith submitted, marked E. This report shows that, in addition to caring for the wounded of this command, the entire medical force and all the supplies on hand were used in administering to the relief of the wounded and dying of Generals Geary's and Osterhaus' divisions after the battle of Ringgold.

Surgeons Menzies, Ball, Sherman, Kersey, Kyle, and Assistant Surgeons Gilmore, Ravenot, and Gaston, and Surgeons Beach and Matchett, were unremitting in the discharge of their duties in field and hospital, and, in addition to our own wounded, had large calls upon them in the ministration to the wounded of the enemy. They were untiring and unselfish in their efforts to alleviate [the sufferings of] all wounded men, without regard to where they belonged.

Especial obligations to the brigade commanders are awarded for the brave and skillful manner in which they handled their commands. Both of them are soldiers of long experience, and have left their mark on many battle-fields. Their conduct met my entire approbation.

Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, in the storming of Lookout, served with Brigadier-General Geary's command, and that brave officer bears testimony to his satisfaction therewith. The general managed his command successfully and courageously at all times, and deserves well of the country for the part which he bore in the late battles.

Colonel Grose has long commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland with marked ability, and his own conduct and that of his command during the late operations fully sustain his reputation. It is difficult to find a braver officer or one more worthy of promotion.

Colonels Barnes, Champion, Taylor, Mullen, Bennett, Waters, and Suman, with Lieutenant-Colonels Wood and Cummins, Majors Hale and Trusler, and Captain Bacon, commanding regiments, were gallant and earnest in the discharge of their duties, and, with their respective field and staff officers and the men comprising their commands, behaved well.

The following staff officers served with me during the battles: Maj. Lyne Starling, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. John A. Wright, First Kentucky Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. H. E. Stansbury, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. C. Peck, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. H. Jacques, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting provost-marshal; Lieut. B. F. Croxton, ordnance officer.

They each performed the duties of their respective positions in a fearless and satisfactory manner—shrank from no trial or exposure required of them.

Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry (Capt. M. Van Buskirk), deserves notice for the excellent manner in which it performed escort and other duties assigned to it. The officers and men of the company were indefatigable in their attempts to supply the brigades with ammunition by packing it upon their horses up Lookout Mountain, and in all the actions rendered efficient service in the capture and guarding of prisoners and conveying them to the rear.

Private J. H. Miller, Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, a detailed clerk in the adjutant's office of the division, sought and obtained permission to go to the front with his company, and carried his musket therein during the recent campaign. His desire to share the perils and exposures of the field with his comrades, when his detail shielded him therefrom, is worthy of commendation.

With regards to the major-general commanding for his many courtesies exhibited to this command during the recent short but brilliant campaign, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

C.

LIST OF SPECIAL MENTIONS.

Second Brigade (*Brigadier-General Whitaker's report*).

Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Col. Thomas E. Champion, Col. J. E. Taylor, Col. B. F. Mullen, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins, and Lieut. Col. C. H. Wood, "for bravery and the skillful manner in which they handled their regiments."

Majors Dufficy and J. S. Clark, "for gallant conduct."

Capt. J. R. Boone, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Phipps, Peck, and Riley, aides-de-camp; Lieutenant Pepoon, provost-marshal, and Captain North, brigade inspector, "for courage and bravery;" "through their assistance I was enabled to handle my brigade as I desired."

Captain Wilson, Company C, Eighth Kentucky Infantry; Sergt. H. H. Davis, and Private William Witt, of Company A; Sergts. Joseph Wagers and J. G. Wood, of Company B, and Private Joel Bradley, of Company I, Eighth Kentucky Infantry, "for bravely volunteering to scale the cliffs and plant the national banner on Lookout Rock."

Sergt. Maj. J. Mosely, Eighth Kentucky Infantry; Color Sergeant Duncan, Privates Jacob Butler, Company G, and Clark Thornton, Company D, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Sergeant-Major Powers, Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, "worthy of special observation."

Private Warren C. Gallihue, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and Private Spears, Fortieth Ohio, orderlies, "are recommended for promotion for gallantry."

Lieutenant Igoe, quartermaster Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers,

"offered his services as brigade quartermaster, and discharged his thankless, fatiguing duty, regardless of mud, and was active in obtaining supplies for the men."

From Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (*Col. S. M. Barnes' report*).—Adjt. Thomas Edgar Park, "for coolness and daring on battle-field."

From Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (*Colonel Champion's report*).—Adjt. E. A. Blodgett, "for efficient service and gallantry."

From Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (*Colonel Taylor's report*).—Maj. Thomas Acton and color-bearer Corpl. Richard Beetle, Company D, "who were killed on the enemy's works while urging the men forward." Lieut. J. W. Smith, "for gallantly leading his men forward to a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy in his works." Corpl. J. Rider, Company C, "for seizing the colors when shot down, and gallantly bearing them during the battle."

From Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry (*Col. B. F. Mullen's report*).—Adjutant Gallagher, "for coolness and intrepidity." First Lieut. John Maloney, Company A, "for daring and courage."

From Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (*Lieut. Col. J. E. Cummins' report*).—Adjt. E. B. Walkup, "for coolness and bravery." Color bearer, Sergeant Duncan, "for gallantry," and Private Jacob Butler, "for coolness and daring."

Third Brigade.

From Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (*Colonel Waters' report*).—Major Cox and Adjutant Caswell, "for gallantry and promptness in the discharge of their duties;" Captain Scott, Company B; Captain Nelson, Company F, and Lieutenant Miller, Company G, "are entitled to much credit for the construction of a bridge across Lookout Creek."

From Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (*Major Hale's report*).—Capt. J. M. Stookey and Adjt. George F. Clark, "for valuable assistance and ready co-operation." Corpl. R. Allen and Privates G. W. Canfield and J. B. Holcomb, Company A; Privates M. Kelley, W. H. Beard, and J. C. Still, Company B; Private J. P. Woods, Company E, and Private H. Twohous, Company C, "for gallant conduct."

E.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General CRUFT:

I have the honor to report the following, viz: That on yesterday, the 27th instant, when your command started around on the west side of Ringgold, the wounded from General Geary's troops were brought back across the bridge over the East Fork of the Chickamauga. Your forces, not being engaged, I took Surgeon Beach and Assistant Surgeons Matchett, Gilmore, Gaston, and Ravenot, who were on the ground, with me, to the assistance of Surgeon Ball, of General Geary's staff. About 10 o'clock, as the wounded began to be brought back, two houses were taken on the west side of the

river, and the sufferers attended to as well as could be, under the circumstances. Upward of 100 came to us, wounded in every conceivable manner.

After the battle ceased, many were taken into the town and placed in the Catoosa House, the court-house, and bank building, along with those who had been brought there immediately from the field, numbering in all 261.

I detailed Surgeon Sherman, in charge of the Catoosa House, assisted by Surgeons Kersey and Kyle, and Assistant Surgeon Avoirdick, Surgeon Beach, and his assistant, Surgeon Matchett, to help at the court-house, and Assistant Surgeons Gilmore, Gaston, and Ravenot, to the bank buildings. Surgeon Sherman remained at the Catoosa House until this morning (28th), when the wounded were sent to Chattanooga, discharging the onerous duties imposed upon him with great ability and perseverance.

The surgeons of the other commands were short of supplies, and our instruments, dressings, &c., were placed freely at their disposal. It is needless to say the dressing and supplies were used up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. MENZIES,

Medical Director, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
Shellmound, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

The following report of the part taken by my brigade in storming Lookout and driving the enemy from before Chattanooga is submitted:

On leaving Shellmound the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, the Eighty-fourth Indiana, and the Fifth Indiana Battery were detailed to defend the works erected for the protection of our supply line. These were under the command of Col. Jesse H. Moore, of the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois. This duty was well performed.

Six regiments, the Eighth Kentucky, Col. Sidney M. Barnes; the Ninety-sixth Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion; Thirty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Mullen; the Fortieth Ohio, Colonel Taylor; the Ninety-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins; the Fifty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, under my command, left Shellmound November 23, at 9 a. m. After a tiresome march, over rough roads, I reported to General Cruft, division commander, at the base of Raccoon Mountain, near the mouth of Lookout Creek, having made 23 miles during the day. For reasons unknown to me, the command of our brave and efficient division, General Cruft's (two brigades), was divided, and this brigade ordered to report at daylight on the morning of the 24th to Brigadier-General Geary, of General Hooker's command. This was done with celerity and dispatch. The troops were massed near Wauhatchie. They were deployed, crossing Lookout Creek on the dam of a little mill, near which, by order, the knapsacks and blankets of my command were left under guard.

The line of battle was as follows: Second Brigade, of General Geary's division, in front on the right; Third Brigade in the center, and First Brigade on the extreme left and near the base of the mountain. These brigades were small, and the division did not muster many more men than did my brigade, which was formed, the Eighth Kentucky on the right at the base of the rough projecting crags forming the summit of Lookout, the Thirty-fifth Indiana next, then the Ninety-ninth Ohio, and then the Fortieth Ohio on my extreme left; the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Fifty-first Ohio were placed 100 yards in rear of my right on the upper bench, to make firm my right flank. The lines of the entire storming party, though intended to be double, were, from the extent of the ground to be assailed, partially *en échelon*, and my front had to be protected by skirmishers. Owing to the formation of the mountain, my brigade, occupying the position nearest the apex of the cone, had a shorter route in going around the mountain than those nearest its base, and *ex necessitate* in advancing would and did overtake and pass the front line.

Thus formed, the brigade advanced rapidly and in good order over the steep, rocky, ravine-seamed, torrent-torn sides of the mountain for near 3 miles. It was laborious and extremely toilsome. The enemy was here found sheltered by rocks, trees, and timber, cut to form abatis or obstruction, while the summit of the mountain was covered with sharpshooters, concealed by the overhanging cliffs. Attacking them with vigor, we drove them before us. The enemy's camp being assailed by General Geary's command, lower down the mountain, numbers of them fled toward the summit and were captured. They did not conceive it possible for a force to advance on the ground my brigade was then covering. Steadily but energetically and firmly advancing, my brigade reached the crest of Lookout's bold projecting point. Its profile is delineated from beneath against the sky. In good order my bold command, now become one line, swung round the crest, the right being the pivot, with the flags of the Fortieth Ohio on the left and of the Eighth Kentucky on the right, floating free and triumphant. Two vast armies looked upon us. With beating hearts we heard the soul-stirring vivas of our country's friends, and, responding boldly, we charged upon the rallying columns of the rebels. A portion of General Geary's division, meeting overwhelming opposition from the rifle-pits in the orchard, before reaching the white house, and having no cover, were falling back in considerable disorder. The enemy were also sending re-enforcements from the summit of the mountain over a swag or depression in the cliff. Some 300 or 400 yards to our rear, on the west side of the mountain, the Eighth Kentucky, Colonel Barnes, was halted on the crest of the ridge, with orders to deploy skirmishers to drive the enemy back, and to hold the crest at all hazards. This was well done. The Ninety-sixth Illinois and Fifty-first Ohio were ordered forward to assail the rifle-pits in the rear, while the Fortieth Ohio, Ninety-ninth Ohio, and Thirty-fifth Indiana assailed them on the flank. These dispositions were made at more than double-quick time, and my brigade had now passed the right of the front line. Boldly the charge was made, the enemy resisted stubbornly, so that a hand-to-hand contest in portions of the pits ensued. The force on my right, under Champion and Wood, swept down between the white house and the summit. The other regiments passed the flanks, and we drove them along the sides and down the mountain between

one-fourth and one-half mile beyond the white house. My command pursued them, and, with portion of General Geary's division, formed and held the advance lines, not only against the retiring foe, but also against heavy re-enforcements of the enemy, until we were relieved by our troops. This took place near nightfall and after night. In this charge the Fortieth Ohio, Colonel Taylor, took two pieces of cannon, which have been turned over to the ordnance officer. And a little after 1 p. m. the general in command of this brigade, with a portion of his staff, had possession of the white house, whence messages were sent at 2 o'clock to General Cruft, division commander, General Granger, corps commander, and General Thomas, announcing our success. Later in the evening that brave officer, Colonel Grose, arrived with his troops on the crest in the rear of my command, where he took position. The skirmish firing of the enemy along the front was very spirited, occasionally varied by an effort to charge our lines. I directed him to throw forward two regiments to the right to the support of the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Fifty-first Ohio, to enable Colonel Champion to take the Summertown road in order to capture the artillery and rebel forces on the mountain. This he declined to do, and exhibited me a written order from General Hooker directing that, "as soon as the enemy are started, our forces pursue to the crest of Lookout only."

This he was bound to obey. This order I did not see or know of until after my command had driven the enemy beyond the crest of Lookout near a mile. I was subsequently supported ably, and a portion of my command relieved from skirmish duty on the front line during the night, by Colonel Grose. The enemy threw grenades or shell over the cliffs, and the fire of their sharpshooters was so galling that we must inevitably have lost many men but for a dense cloud that enveloped the mountain top about noon. Weary with the forced march of the previous day, and with the fight that had been prolonged all day and into the night, wet with the cold, drizzling rain that fell on the mountain, yet my command were vigilant and active to maintain the position so fearlessly and boldly won. The enemy's loss was heavy; to me it is unknown.

Early on the morning of the 25th, I called for volunteers from the Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry to scale the cliffs that overhang the crest of the ridge or point, and take Lookout Rock. It was not known what force was on its top. Captain Wilson, of Company C, Eighth Kentucky Infantry; Sergt. H. H. Davis and Private William Witt, of Company A; Sergts. Joseph Wagers and James G. Wood, of Company B, and Private Joel Bradley, of Company I, promptly volunteered for this purpose. It was a bold undertaking. Scaling the cliff, they took possession and unfurled our country's flag where so lately treason had defiantly flaunted her symbol of ruin. This flag was the gift of the loyal women of Estill County, Ky. It has been most honorably borne. These men were quickly followed by the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, led by Colonel Barnes, who was re-enforced later in the day by the Ninety-sixth Illinois, Colonel Champion leading. They were directed to hold the mountain at all hazards.

Considerable stores and munitions of war, with the tents of a large encampment, fell into our hands. For particulars I refer to the report of Colonel Barnes, who took them in charge. The number of prisoners taken by this command on Lookout is about 600. These

were sent to the prison pound at the rear. I refer to the report of the provost-marshal of this brigade for particulars.

About 11 o'clock of this day the Fortieth Ohio, Ninety-ninth Ohio, Fifty-first Ohio, and Thirty-fifth Indiana, under my command, advanced, by orders, in the direction of Rossville, to assault the left of the enemy on Missionary Ridge. At a signal from our center, near Chattanooga, we advanced, Colonel Grose's splendid brigade having the advance, my command supporting him. General Cruft was in command to-day of the division. The enemy were driven with great impetuosity. To prevent Colonel Grose's command from being flanked on the left, two of my regiments, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Mullen, and Fifty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, were ordered to the front. They advanced in fine order, and continued fighting gallantly on the front line until the enemy were driven from the ridge. That night we slept on Missionary Ridge.

Next morning, the 26th, we started in pursuit of the swift-footed General Braxton Bragg. Our progress was impeded by destroyed bridges and swollen streams. That night we slept on the ridge beyond Pea Vine, which divides the waters of East and West Chickamauga.

At daydawn (27th), the pursuit is continued and the rear of the enemy overtaken at Ringgold. In the battle at Ringgold (most gallantly maintained by General Osterhaus and General Geary) my command was held in reserve until late in the morning, when, by order from General Hooker, I detailed the Ninety-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins, to reconnoiter a peak of Taylor's Ridge, to the right of the gorge, through which the railroad passes. This was being rapidly done when the enemy were routed and fled. My command destroyed over a mile of railroad, beginning at the depot in Ringgold; the ties were burned and the iron bent. The weather became excessively cold; the men were without blankets and overcoats, but not a murmur of dissatisfaction came from them. Officers and men were inspired with a loyal enthusiasm that enabled them to beat the enemies of our Government and endure the bitter hardships of exposure unrepining. I specially commend Sid. M. Barnes, Col. Thomas E. Champion, Colonel Taylor, Colonel Mullen, Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood for bravery and the skillful manner in which they handled their regiments. I also call attention to Major Dufficy and Maj. John S. Clark for gallant conduct. I have not a word of censure for any officer of my command, but am truly gratified to have it in my power to say they all discharged their duty promptly and efficiently. The enlisted men were quick to obey and execute every order, however hazardous to carry out, and, in addition to those already mentioned, I add the names John Mosely, sergeant-major of the Eighth Kentucky; Duncan, color sergeant of the Ninety-ninth Ohio; Jacob Butler, of Company G, and Clark Thornton, of Company D, of same regiment; John Powers, sergeant-major of Thirty-fifth Indiana, as worthy of special observation.

To my staff I call the attention of the general in command. We had to dismount and go on foot in storming Lookout. The transmission of orders over its rugged sides in the face of the enemy was one of great danger and labor, but the energy of my intrepid assistant adjutant-general, Capt. J. Rowan Boone; of my untiring aides, Lieutenants Phipps, Peck, and Riley; of my provost-marshal, Lieutenant Pepoon, and of brigade-inspector, Captain North,

enabled me to overcome it all, and through their assistance, I was enabled to handle my brigade in the manner I desired. Not an order was sent that was not swiftly carried and as swiftly executed.

I deem it due Warren C. Gallihue, of Eighty-fourth Indiana, and William J. Speers, of Fortieth Ohio, orderlies on my staff, to recommend them for promotion for gallantry.

Quartermaster, Lieutenant Igoe, though not brigade quartermaster, offered his services for the expedition and discharged his thankless, fatiguing duty regardless of mud, and was active in obtaining supplies for my men and forage for the animals through the cold, freezing nights.

The strength of my command in storming Lookout was 110 commissioned officers and 1,355 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 1,465 actively engaged. My loss in killed is, 1 officer and 16 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers and 57 enlisted men; 2 missing; making an aggregate loss of 82 men. (See tabular statement herewith appended.)

Our country, his family, and his friends have to mourn the loss of Major Acton, of the Fortieth Ohio. He was among the best officers in the service.

It is a source of great satisfaction to have aided in accomplishing such magnificent results with so little loss, and I can only attribute it to the care of that Providence who spread the mantle of His protection over us; and the bold impetuosity of my brave men that gave no time to the enemy to rally their broken columns.

To the officers and men of General Geary's war-worn division, the heroes around whose brows cluster the unfading laurels of Gettysburg, we of the Army of the Cumberland extend a soldier's greeting and congratulation. They were our companions in storming Lookout, and the best testimonial we can give them of our appreciation of their bravery and endurance is, that we thought their valor and conduct worthy of our most energetic emulation.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brigade, First Div., 4th A. C.

Lieutenant WRIGHT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of the strength of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker commanding, and the deduction from loss in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold.

Regiment.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
96th Illinois Volunteers	14	258	272
40th Ohio Volunteers	16	333	349
99th Ohio Volunteers	24	276	300
51st Ohio Volunteers	14	160	174
35th Indiana Volunteers	24	144	168
8th Kentucky Volunteers	18	184	202
Total number engaged in the fight	110	1,355	1,465

Regiment.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
96th Illinois Volunteers	.....	2	.....	2	1	12	.....	13	15
40th Ohio Volunteers	1	1	.....	2	11	15	2	28	30
99th Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	.....	1	3	12	.....	15	16
51st Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	5	6
35th Indiana Volunteers	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	10	11
8th Kentucky Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Total	1	6	.....	7	16	57	2	75	82

W. C. WHITAKER,
Brigadier-General.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. George Hicks, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SIXTH REGT. ILL. VOL. INFANTRY,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: Owing to the illness of Col. Thomas E. Champion, I have made out the following report of the action of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers since leaving Shellmound, which report is herewith submitted, respectfully:

The regiment left Shellmound with the brigade on the 23d, and took place in the column as rear guard. We arrived within General Hooker's lines at 9 p. m., and encamped for the night. The regiment was in line before daylight of the 24th, and soon afterward followed General Geary's command up the Lookout Valley. We crossed Lookout Creek and ascended the mountain to the base of the cliff, having our position on the right of the third line. We then moved along the mountain side, conforming our movements to those of the preceding lines, and receiving a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters on the cliff above us. About noon we were ordered forward with the Fifty-first Ohio to the support of the first line, and Colonel Champion was placed in command of the two regiments, the undersigned assuming the command of the Ninety-sixth Regiment. Passing through the second line, the regiment advanced until it reached a point just above the white house, near which the Fortieth Ohio was severely engaged with the enemy, by whom that regiment was severely pressed. In obedience to prompt orders from Colonel Champion, this regiment was rapidly moved down the side of the mountain to the assistance of the Fortieth Ohio, and poured in on the enemy a hot enfilading fire. The contest was ended almost as soon as begun, the enemy retreating precipitately. The regiment then resumed its former course of march, and proceeded some hundreds of yards, until it reached a point where a portion of General Geary's command was lying in line. Pursuant to orders we halted there, forming on the right of the line. Here for nearly three hours we were engaged with the enemy, but our position was so strong and sheltered that the loss was comparatively light. A regiment was sent to relieve us about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but took position mainly on our left, and it was not thought advisable to withdraw

the regiment until other troops occupied the very important ground we covered. This was accomplished just at dusk, and the regiment retired to the rear line.

On the morning of the 25th, the Ninety-sixth was ordered to occupy the summit of Lookout Mountain, in conjunction with the Eighth Kentucky, and we have since remained here.

I deem it proper to state that Colonel Champion made persistent but ineffectual efforts to induce regiments lying just in rear of the first line to take position on the extreme right, and thus flank the enemy, according to directions of General Whitaker, and that efforts to relieve the Ninety-sixth Illinois before dark, so that our regiment might thus have moved, were also unavailing. Had such a move been made, our success on the 24th would have been much greater, as we would thus have obtained full control of the road leading from the mountain. The line officers and men of the regiment all deserve commendation for the manner in which they endured the unusual fatigue of the march up and along the mountain and over acres of abatis, and their unflinching bravery under the enemy's fire. I will add that I was greatly assisted in the operation of the day by Lieut. E. A. Blodgett, adjutant, who rendered efficient service and behaved with great gallantry.

It is with feelings of unfeigned thankfulness that I refer you to the fact that our loss was wonderfully light, as will be seen by the report of killed and wounded herewith appended.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE HICKS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. J. ROWAN BOONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Bernard F. Mullen, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Ringgold, November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the orders of Brigadier-General Whitaker, I beg leave to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the recent battles:

On the morning of the 24th instant, my regiment left camp in Raccoon Valley and proceeded toward Lookout Mountain. By orders of the general the men divested themselves of all superfluous baggage, and prepared to cross Lookout Creek, the Eighth Kentucky in the advance and the Thirty-fifth Indiana following. Crossing the creek we ascended a slope of the mountain and formed line of battle, the Eighth Kentucky on the right.

Now for the first time I understood our business to be to sweep the Lookout Valley and carry the enemy's works on the mountain by storm. The route across the spurs of the mountain was exceedingly rough, deep gorges, rugged ascents, and sharp projecting rocks rendering the march toilsome and tedious. Notwithstanding the character of the ground, my regiment, as indeed did the whole brigade, maintained a splendid and unfaltering line.

Close to the flank works of the enemy our line of skirmishers was discovered. A spattering fire commenced, and then, unable to pre-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

serve a well-regulated line with the other regiments of our brigade, and the enemy's fire becoming more severe, I ordered my men to press forward briskly and push through the line of skirmishers. When within 200 yards of the outer works a terrific volley from the enemy was let in upon our whole front line. I now ordered the regiment to charge in a run. This order was obeyed with a hearty cheer, and the Thirty-fifth, without firing a shot, entered the first works of the enemy.

Farther down the slope on my left I discovered a portion of our attacking party hotly engaged with the enemy, who held another strong intrenched position, and believing it to be important to push on with the right of our line I left the first works and with rapidity dashed at the second line of the enemy's defenses, capturing some prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The general being present there in person, ordered me to hold what I had, and I ordered the color bearer, Sergt. Jim Somers, to plant the flag of the regiment on the works. In the midst of a fire from the enemy on the hill-tops, and while holding the works, the Fifty-first Ohio, being in the second line, gallantly rushed forward to engage the retiring but still resisting enemy in our front. Toward evening I was ordered to relieve the line in front, which had exhausted their ammunition. I moved the regiment as ordered, and held the line until, our ammunition in turn being exhausted, we were relieved by another regiment. That night we bivouacked upon the ground won. The next morning the flag of the Eighth Kentucky, of our brigade, was floating from the peak of Lookout.

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, about noon, orders for march came, and we moved from Lookout, taking the Rossville road. Reaching Rossville Gap, the enemy was found to be in some force. A line of battle was established, throwing the Thirty-fifth Indiana on the extreme left of the front line of the brigade. After ascending the steep hill-side, a staff officer directed me to form on the left of Colonel Grose's line, which I promptly did, and moving forward with that line the enemy was routed and the field won. We slept upon Missionary Ridge that night, and marched the following morning upon Ringgold. Nothing was left for my regiment to do but to support the attacking party in this affair.

I am happy to state my loss in all of this was comparatively small. Capt. James Fitzwilliams, of Company G, was shot through the arm while gallantly leading his company at Lookout. I regret also to announce that Private James Kearns, of Company A, was desperately wounded (shot through the lungs) at the same time. I append a list of casualties, and beg leave to say my officers and men, without exception, behaved gallantly. To Major Dufficy, for his gallant conduct, I am under obligations. Adjutant Gallagher deserves especial mention for his coolness and intrepidity. First Lieut. John Maloney, commanding Company A, was conspicuous for daring and courage. Sergt. Maj. John Powers deserves mention for his coolness and courage throughout this marching and fighting.

Trusting the conduct of the Thirty-fifth Indiana has met the approval of the general commanding the brigade, I respectfully submit the foregoing hurriedly written report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MULLEN,

Colonel, Commanding Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. ROWAN BOONE, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 16.

Report of Col. Sidney M. Barnes, Eighth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Lookout Mountain, December 1, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I herewith submit to you, for the information of the commanding general, a report of the operations and part taken by the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, under my command, in the storming of Lookout Mountain, to wit:

I have the honor to report that at 8 a. m., 23d November, 1863, my command, together with five other regiments of the Second Brigade, General W. C. Whitaker commanding, marched from Shellmound to the front to engage the enemy, and at 6 p. m., or about that time of same day as above, arrived near the headquarters of Major-General Hooker, opposite Lookout Mountain and near the foot of Raccoon Mountain, and encamped for the night. Early next morning, at 6 a. m., we were ordered by General Whitaker forward into action, the Eighth Kentucky in the advance of the brigade. We proceeded by the way of General Geary's headquarters to the rear of a chain of hills on the west side of Lookout Creek and Mountain.

When the Second Brigade formed line of battle and prepared for action and the storming of Lookout Mountain, we formed on the left of the Twelfth Army Corps, or General Geary's division, and from there we moved by the flank, in rear of Geary's division, crossing Lookout Creek near mouth of Wauhatchie, after which three lines of battle were formed, Geary's command having the advance. The Eighth Kentucky formed on the right of the second line, and the whole force moved along the slope or side west of the summit of Lookout Mountain, the lines of battle extending from near Lookout Creek to the cliff of Lookout Mountain, which cliff extended along the entire slope and right of the line. The advance was rapid and over deep ravines, large rocks, high ridges, and very uneven and rough ground. We advanced in a northerly direction toward the point of Lookout Mountain, a distance of 3 miles, perhaps. The enemy was encountered about 1 mile from the point of the mountain. They made a stubborn resistance, but were ultimately driven around the point of the mountain in splendid style, many prisoners being captured and sent to the rear. The Eighth Kentucky was not really engaged in the action, although subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy on the mountain above for a mile at least. During our advance we advanced in supporting distance of the first line and sufficiently near to be repeatedly fired into by the enemy in front. After reaching the ridge or spur of the mountain, immediately opposite the point of Lookout Mountain and to the left of and immediately under the point where the rebel artillery had been stationed, and there operated, we were ordered to halt and hold the ridge or spur at all hazards, which we did. Here we remained from about 12.30 o'clock in the day until next morning, the 25th November, about sunrise, in line of battle, all the time without water, overcoats, or blankets, suffering considerably. An attempt was made, at the request of Brigadier-General Whitaker, by Lieutenant Jones, of Company F, Eighth Kentucky, to reach the summit, but it failed on account of the superior force of the enemy on the summit and the

use of hand grenades by the enemy. Here, however, the party killed 1 rebel, and sustained no loss. Early next morning, about sunup, Brigadier-General Whitaker approached the Eighth Kentucky and asked if they could not furnish a party to ascend the summit and plant the flag of the Eighth Kentucky, in honor of the Second Brigade. Immediately Captain Wilson, Company C, Eighth Kentucky, who commanded the color company, volunteered to try the experiment, the officers and men of the Eighth Kentucky agreeing to sustain and support him. Five of the regiment ascended with Captain Wilson. In a few minutes they planted the colors of the Eighth Kentucky on the summit or top of Lookout Mountain. I then forwarded the regiment immediately to the summit to his support, and threw out a strong skirmish line and formed line of battle and advanced the line several hundred yards from the point, and continued the skirmish line to Summertown and to the rebel encampment, finding most of the enemy had retreated, capturing a considerable amount of commissary stores, a large number of tents and camp equipage, several boxes of artillery ammunition, about one hundred and eighty small-arms, and some little corn. The Twelfth Army Corps have taken possession of most of the commissary stores and artillery ammunition, and a considerable quantity of the other captured property has been hauled away by order of Colonel Mackay, assistant quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland. We captured during the 25th, the day we took the mountain, 100 prisoners, and sent them to the rear. We now hold, together with the Ninety-sixth Illinois (Colonel Champion), Lookout Mountain. He and his command have rendered me valuable assistance in securing the captured property and other necessary duties in fortifying, &c. The Ninety-sixth Illinois belongs to the Second Brigade, and was ordered on the mountain to support the Eighth Kentucky; in fact, many of them rushed up after the Eighth Kentucky to assist without being actually ordered.

The Eighth Kentucky, under my command, numbered when we formed line of battle and crossed Lookout Creek, 18 commissioned officers, including field and staff, and 184 enlisted men; in all, 202 officers and enlisted men. Company G having been left in rear by order of Brigadier-General Whitaker to guard wagons, &c., they did not participate in the action.

All my officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, with the exceptions hereinafter named, did their duty and are entitled to praise, except Corpl. Burges Elliott and Privates John W. Ward and George Aldridge, of Company B; John Brandenburgh, John Ashcraft, William Hall, William H. Ross, Henry Fike, Company D; Privates William Maes and Daniel Edwards, Company F, and Privates William Aldridge, Hardin Moore, and John Selby, Company H. They are reported by their company commanders as having without permission fallen out and to the rear after crossing the creek and the advance commenced. Corporal Elliott contends he was sent to the rear with a prisoner by Lieutenant Phipps, of General Whitaker's staff, about which I am not advised. He has heretofore been a good soldier. The others contend they broke down and could not keep up. They are stout men, and I regret to say that I fear they did not altogether discharge their duty. They all rejoined the command on the mountain after the enemy were driven off.

We lost no officers in killed, none were wounded and none missing. Four enlisted men were wounded, none of them seriously. I cannot

account for the loss being so small except from the dense fog that enveloped the whole country during part of our advance and while we lay in line of battle. The fog continued from 1 p. m. to about 11 p. m., and obscured the scene.

I have the honor to especially mention Capt. John Wilson, Company C, and Sergt. Harris H. Davis, Company A; Private William Witt, same company; Sergt. Joseph Wagers, Company B, and James G. Wood, Company B; also Private Joel Bradley, Company I, for their extraordinary daring and gallantry in ascending the summit of Lookout Mountain and planting the colors of the Eighth Kentucky on the summit in advance of every other person, in the presence or sight of both armies. I trust they may be promoted. I also have the satisfaction in mentioning Maj. John S. Clark and Adjt. Thomas Edgar Park and Sergt. Maj. John Mosely for their coolness and daring in and during the whole action. They rendered me essential service, and they each deserve promotion.

I herewith return a tabular statement* of those wounded, &c.

All of which I respectfully submit.

SIDNEY M. BARNES,
Colonel Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Lieut. J. ROWAN BOONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—By way of supplement to my report I beg leave to report that Corpl. Burges Elliott, Company B, Eighth Kentucky, was really sent back with prisoners by Lieut. J. P. Phipps, aide-de-camp to General Whitaker, and he should be honorably mentioned. All of which is respectfully submitted.

No. 17.

Report of Col. Jacob E. Taylor, Fortieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTIETH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with General Orders, No. 12, Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry left Shellmound with the balance of the brigade on the 23d instant for the front, marching until late in the evening, when it encamped for the night near Lookout Mountain.

Early in the morning of the 24th, the line of march was again taken up, crossing a creek at the foot of Lookout and (continuing up the slope of the mountain, where three lines of battle were formed, the Fortieth Ohio first), from the left of General Whitaker's brigade, which formed the second line.

About 12 m. an advance was ordered. After advancing half a mile, slight skirmishing commenced with the first line, which gradually increased as the line moved forward until the firing became general, when General Whitaker, who was then in the line with his brigade, ordered a charge, which was successfully obeyed, and after

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

driving the enemy several hundred yards and into his camp, the Fortieth passed the front line, the men of the latter remarking as the Fortieth passed "Here comes fresh troops to relieve us;" "Go it, boys, we have chased them up for you; pour it into them; give them hell."

The Fortieth now being in advance continued the charge, routing the enemy in confusion from every point for more than a half mile, scaling his ditches and stone barricades about the white house, where two pieces of artillery and over 300 picks and spades were captured. The pursuit was continued over walls and ditches until the enemy were met in such numbers as to compel the regiment to fall back to a stone wall for protection, which it successfully held until relieved by fresh troops.

While directing the men in this last position, the gallant Major Acton fell, instantly killed by a musket shot through the breast. Also the brave Richard Beetle, corporal Company D, who so nobly carried the colors through the charge, was killed.

Effective strength of regiment before the engagement was 16 officers and 333 enlisted men. Casualties, 1 officer and 11 men killed, 1 officer and 15 men wounded, 2 men missing. Aggregate loss, 2 officers and 28 men.

On the morning of the 25th, the regiment was detailed to reconnoiter Chattanooga Valley, which was continued to the creek, and until about 12 m., with no further result than the capture of 6 prisoners and two cases of guns (new) nearly full. The regiment was then ordered to rejoin the brigade near Mission Ridge, which it did about 2 p. m., and moved with the balance of the brigade on the ridge, but was not brought under fire.

On the morning of the 26th, the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to move on the Ringgold road. After crossing a small stream about 9 p. m. the regiment was detailed to deploy and reconnoiter a mountain where it was supposed the enemy's train had encamped. This was done, with the result of the capture of 1 supply wagon and 1 caisson.

On the morning of the 27th, the march was continued to Ringgold, where the advance of the column again encountered the enemy. The regiment was again formed in line of battle, forming the fourth line of General Whitaker's brigade, but was not engaged in the action.

Officers and men, with but few exceptions, did most nobly during the campaign. Those deserving particular attention for gallant conduct in storming Lookout Mountain are Major Acton and Corpl. Richard Beetle (color bearer), who were killed on the enemy's works while urging the men forward; Lieut. John W. Smith, Company I, who gallantly led his men forward and encountered the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict in his works; Corpl. J. Rider, Company C, who picked up the colors when shot down, leaped upon a rock, and defiantly waved them in the enemy's face, and proudly bore them on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. ROWAN BOONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker, I have the honor to report the operations of the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers since it left Shellmound, and the part taken by it in the recent battles near Chattanooga:

On Monday morning, November 23, at 8 o'clock, I marched my command with the balance of the Second Brigade in the direction of Chattanooga, and after a very fatiguing march of 20 miles over rough roads bivouacked for the night in Lookout Valley, opposite the point of Lookout Mountain.

At 6 o'clock, Tuesday morning, November 24, I marched to Wauhatchie Station, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where, pursuant to orders, the regiment divested itself of all baggage preparatory to the storming of Lookout Mountain. Moving across Lookout Creek I ascended the mountain as high as the bluffs, and formed my regiment in the second line on the left of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. At the command "forward" I moved with the balance of the brigade along the side of the mountain, encountering the enemy. The first line drove him rapidly before it, the second line, following immediately in rear of the first and preserving an unbroken front, notwithstanding the galling fire of musketry and artillery that was poured into the ranks both from the front and from the top of Lookout Mountain, which swarmed with sharpshooters. On arriving at the point of Lookout Mountain, I passed through the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers on the right of the first line and, moving around the crest of the hill about 200 yards, halted. By this time the left of the first line, which had driven the enemy out of the works, was being repulsed, and I was ordered by the general commanding the brigade to move quickly to their support. Changing front forward on the ninth company, I moved my regiment double-quick down the hill; striking the enemy on his left flank, I poured in a few well-directed volleys, driving them back to the woods in great disorder. Changing front immediately to the right, I moved forward around the mountain and took position on the right of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which had been engaging the enemy on my right.

Before the formation with the Ninety-sixth Illinois was completed the enemy was observed to be moving to the right, evidently intending to turn our right flank. Posting the regiment among the rocks (which formed admirable breastworks) I advanced a line of skirmishers, which, however, were soon driven back and the enemy formed to charge us from our position. Massing their force they moved forward with a yell. My regiment reserved its fire until the rebels came within thirty paces, then, pouring in a deadly fire, they sent them back howling. A second charge was made with like results, and the enemy, finding it impossible to dislodge us from our position, retired about 50 paces, keeping up a continuous fire till half past 3 o'clock, at which time, my ammunition being exhausted, I was relieved by the Fifty-ninth Illinois and moved my command to the rear, where I bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 25th, at 4 o'clock, I was again ordered forward to the front line, but no firing passed between my command

and the enemy, daylight revealing the fact that he had retreated from the mountain. About 11 a. m. I received orders to march my command to Rossville, which point I reached about 4 p. m. Having found the enemy in force on Missionary Ridge, I was ordered to form line on the left of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and move up the ridge on the north side of the gap. On reaching the summit I received orders to report to Colonel Grose, whose brigade was warmly engaged with the enemy Reporting to Colonel Grose, he immediately moved me to the left of his front line, which was then exposed. Throwing forward one company as skirmishers they soon encountered the enemy. At this juncture an order was received for the entire line to charge, which it did, completely routing the enemy and capturing several hundred prisoners. By an order from General Whitaker I rejoined my brigade and bivouacked for the night on Missionary Ridge.

Thursday morning, November 26, I marched my command in the direction of Ringgold, and camped for the night on the ridge west of Pea Vine Creek.

Friday morning, November 27, I moved with the column on Ringgold, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched, on Taylor's Ridge. Quite a severe engagement took place, my command taking no part except supporting the attacking party.

I am pleased to report that the part taken by the Fifty-first Ohio, both at the storming of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, was attended with very small loss. I entered the action on the 24th with but nine companies, Company G being detailed as guard for baggage, and 1 officer and 13 men as guard for ammunition train, leaving me a command of 13 officers and 160 men. Company G was relieved on the 25th, and came up in time to participate in the fight at Missionary Ridge. My loss amounted to 1 man killed and 6 wounded.

In honor to the dead I wish to mention the name of Adam Iselie, who was killed in resisting the charge of the enemy on Lookout Mountain. Though a foreigner by birth, in very indigent circumstances, with a large family, and in poor health, ill able to bear the privations of a soldier, yet, when his country called upon her sons to defend her rights, his patriotism sacrificed all, and he was one among the first to respond. No braver spirit or more gallant a soldier ever fell in defense of his country's flag.

I cannot close my report without expressing my thanks to both officers and men of my command for the gallantry and intrepidity displayed by them throughout the entire action. To my staff I am specially indebted for assistance rendered me during the battle. In fact I am proud to state that the conduct of all my officers and men was such as will do honor to the State from which they came; but for fear further comment might be construed as boasting, I will refer them to the general commanding the brigade, under whose immediate eye they fought.

Accompanying this report I annex a list of the casualties.*

Hoping the conduct of the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers has met with the approval of the general commanding, I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WOOD.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. J. ROWAN BOONE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Shellmound, December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late engagement at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold, Ga.:

The regiment marched from Shellmound on Monday morning, November 23, with 24 commissioned officers and 276 enlisted men. Fifteen men and 1 commissioned officer were detailed to guard brigade headquarters teams, and 12 enlisted men to guard ammunition train. These men were not afterward with the regiment until our return to Shellmound. The regiment went into the fight on Lookout Mountain with 23 commissioned officers and 241 enlisted men, of which 3 enlisted men were killed, 12 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer wounded, viz.*

In marching up Lookout Mountain, with very few exceptions, the men and officers behaved exceedingly well. From the time the firing commenced on the skirmish line in the advance, the men pressed forward so eagerly that it was impossible to keep them back, and they rushed through the line in front, running right over the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry, and taking the extreme advance. I tried to halt the regiment and reform it in the intrenchments to the left of the white house, but it was impossible; the men rushed on, sweeping around the mountain until we met a heavy force of the enemy near where they had built rifle-pits on the side of the mountain next Chattanooga. I ordered the men to take position behind a stone wall, which position they held until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they were relieved by other troops. Nearly all of the officers and men behaved gallantly, and I only mention those who fell under my immediate notice. Adjt. E. B. Walkup was close by my side during the whole engagement, and rendered me valuable assistance. Captain Bope, when we were in the extreme advance, took charge of a party of men, stationed them among the rocks, and skirmished with the enemy back in a large open space between our troops and those on the right of the front line. I should remark that a portion, or perhaps the whole of the Fortieth Ohio Regiment and the Ninety-ninth, became mingled together in the impetuosity of the charge in the front, and remained there until relieved, fighting gallantly. Private Jacob Butler, of Company G, who captured a rebel major and was the first man in one of the rebel earth-works, deserves special notice; also Sergeant Duncan, color bearer of the regiment.

At Mission Ridge the regiment was not under fire. At Pigeon Mountain, Company D (Captain Bope) and Company B (Lieutenant Davison) were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced up the ridge on double-quick, capturing a rebel captain of artillery and 1 private.

At Ringgold the regiment was ordered to charge up Taylor's Ridge on the right of the gap, which they started to do with great

*Nominal list omitted.

alacrity, the skirmishers being advanced one-third of the way up the ridge, when the regiment was ordered back.

Private Clark Thornton, of Company D, who was a deserter from the regiment, voluntarily went with the regiment and engaged in the fight, acting with great coolness and bravery, always being in the front rank. I therefore recommend that he be restored to duty with the loss of pay during his absence.

The regiment returned to camp yesterday with all of the men it started with, except the killed and a portion of the wounded.

Respectfully, yours,

J. E. CUMMINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-ninth Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. J. ROWAN BOONE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Company B was detailed in charge of regimental wagons, and the company joined us before the charge on Lookout Mountain, except 8 men left in charge of wagons.

No. 20.

Report of Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Whiteside's, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with duty, I have the honor to report the part my brigade took in the recent battles before Chattanooga.

On the 23d of November, ultimo, under orders and command of Brigadier-General Cruft, I marched from this place with part of my command, Eighty-fourth Illinois, Colonel Waters; Ninth Indiana, Colonel Suman; Seventy-fifth Illinois, Colonel Bennett; Thirty-sixth Indiana, Major Trusler; Fifty-ninth Illinois, Major Hale; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Captain Bacon; effective force, officers and men, 1,693. We marched that day to Lookout Valley, and reported to Major-General Hooker, where we rested for the night, and were ready to move at daylight on the morning of the 24th, at which time I was ordered with my command to the front, and informed that General Hooker desired to see me in person. I repaired to his quarters and received instructions to move with my command and drive the enemy from and effect a crossing of Lookout Creek at a destroyed bridge near the railroad crossing of that creek, which courses along the base of Lookout Mountain on the west into the Tennessee River. I immediately went forward in advance of the troops to make observations and learn the position, and found the enemy's pickets on the east bank and ours on the west, within 30 paces of each other, enjoying a friendship which was soon after broken and turned into wrath upon the approach of my forces. I discovered soon that the creek was more swollen than was expected, and the only means of passage was to repair a space in the center of the bridge of about 15 feet, which was covered by the enemy from their rifle-pits on the opposite side and from the railroad embankment, which gave them complete protection. I ordered up the Eighty-

fourth Illinois, supported by the Seventy-fifth Illinois; the former in line, with proper skirmishers, advanced through a bayou or pond, some places to their waists, drove the enemy under cover, and soon occupied the west bank of the creek, and Captain Chambers, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, with a detail, was sent forward to do the work, but it was found impracticable without too great a loss. In the meantime, Captain Bacon, with the Twenty-fourth Ohio, had moved upon the left of the two Illinois regiments, and was briskly skirmishing with the enemy along the creek. General Hooker upon a hill to the rear soon saw the impracticability of the crossing, and desired to see me. On reporting to the general, he directed me to take the other four regiments not thus in position and proceed to the creek, a mile above and to the right, where General Woods' brigade, of General Osterhaus' division, was constructing a pole bridge, which was near completed when I arrived at the crossing point. I met General Woods there; he had some skirmishers over the creek, and a regiment ready to follow. As soon as that regiment passed over the general kindly gave me the use of the bridge, when I at once crossed over the four regiments and prolonged the line of battle on his right. I formed in double lines, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Fifty-ninth Illinois in front line, the right of my lines connecting with the left of the brigade of General Whitaker and of General Geary still to my right, who had advanced from a crossing still farther to the right and higher up the creek. The lines thus formed obliquely up the slope of the mountain and the grand forward move was soon in motion, moving forward as fast as the men and officers could climb (for all were on foot), sweeping everything before them, over rebel camps and rebel rifle-pits. As the lines advanced, so that the left of General Woods' brigade neared the position of the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois, flanking the rifle-pits of the enemy defending the crossing, the enemy were so surprised at the "Yankee trick" the most of them threw down their arms and surrendered. These two regiments immediately crossed under command of General Cruft, and extended the main line of battle on the left, covering and advancing on the main Chattanooga road over the point of the mountain slope, these two regiments of Colonels Waters and Bennett, the latter in front with the whole line, only halted when imperative orders were received to "pursue to the crest of Lookout Slope only, and no farther," until further orders.

The Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois had already been gallantly pressed forward 400 or 500 yards in advance of the crest and beyond and to the left of the white house, and sufficiently far to uncover the mouth of Chattanooga Creek and allow troops to pass from the city to our rear. My other regiments were in the line rather above and to the right of the white house, but fully covering the plateau of ground on which it is situated. There were two regiments of the troops on my right that were immediately under the high ledge of rocks at the top of the mountain that were farther advanced than the center of the line. I was greatly annoyed with overtures to relieve these two regiments with regiments from my command, and before nightfall I sent the Fifty-ninth Illinois and the Ninth Indiana to relieve them, making now four regiments of mine in the front line—two on the extreme left and two on the right, and far in the advance of all other regiments. At the point now occupied by these two regiments there was constant firing kept up on both sides, and about 8 p. m. Colonel Suman and Major Hale, commanding these

two regiments on the right, reported their ammunition exhausted, when the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Ohio were sent to relieve them, who held the position until about midnight, when the firing ceased on both sides, the enemy evidently having retired from our front and, as afterward appeared, from the top of the mountain, but not until these two latter regiments had also exhausted their ammunition. Thus all my regiments had been in the front line during this engagement. The ground in front of the center of the line, in and about the white house, I believe, was the common stock of the skirmishers of all the commands engaged, and at the house they found in park two pieces of the enemy's artillery (with the limbers), which were not in use upon our advance.

Early the next morning, the enemy having entirely left the mountain, the Stars and Stripes in triumph waved upon the point of rocks on the summit of this grand old mountain. This was the conclusive evidence to observers for many miles around that one of the grandest feats of the war had been performed by our soldiers in successfully storming this stronghold and taking most of the enemy that were there posted prisoners. Our advancing lines completely enfiladed most of the enemy's works, which were poorly adapted to the defense of the position.

Early on the morning of the 25th of November, the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois were advanced on the left to make a reconnaissance, and captured some rebel guards, camps, baggage, and several boxes of arms near the road from Chattanooga up the mountain to Summertown, and found that the main force of the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga Valley. These facts being reported, the whole force under General Hooker moved about 10 a. m. toward Rossville, situated at the base of Missionary Ridge, 5 miles distant from Chattanooga, at which place the La Fayette road passes through a gorge in the ridge, having to rebuild the destroyed bridge over Chattanooga Creek. It was after 2 p. m. before our advance, General Osterhaus' division, reached the rebel lines strongly posted in the gorge. The attack was soon made, however, and the advanced division forced the passage, routed the enemy, and moved forward through the gorge. As my advance approached the passage in the ridge, General Cruft directed me to move up the point of the ridge to the left and at right angles with the road. As we ascended the point of the ridge, a brisk fire was opened from the summit upon some cavalry escort in our front. They soon found other quarters, and gave way for our infantry—the Ninth Indiana. Colonel Suman was in advance, and seemingly by intuition came into line with skirmishers in front, supported by the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Major Hale, in double-quick on the left, the Eighty-fourth Illinois and Thirty-sixth Indiana in the second line, the Seventy-fifth Illinois and Twenty-fourth Ohio forming the third line. By the time the rear lines were formed, the advance line had charged and driven the enemy from two lines of barricades, visiting the enemy with severe punishment, killing and wounding a large number and taking all the balance prisoners that were behind the barricades. Two regiments of General Whitaker's brigade soon came up on the left of my second and third lines on the slope of the ridge, General Geary's division advancing still farther to the left in the valley; at the same time General Osterhaus' division was advancing on the east side of the ridge to my right.

We continued the advance, meeting and driving more of the enemy northward on the ridge; at the same time heavy firing was go-

ing on a couple of miles to our front. As we approached, it seemed to be advancing toward us, which turned out to be General Johnson's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, driving the enemy south on the ridge, where his lines and ours approached within 800 or 900 yards of each other. The enemy's forces between us threw down their arms, and firing and destruction of life ceased, and it appeared to me that we had more prisoners between than we had men in our own lines. Here we disposed of prisoners, cared for the wounded, buried the dead, and rested for the night. Colonel Suman and Major Hale, with their regiments, deserve favorable mention for daring and gallant conduct on this occasion.

On the morning of the 26th, our forces moved on the Ringgold road in pursuit of the routed enemy. Two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, under Major-General Palmer, had the advance, followed by General Osterhaus' division; then came the two brigades of our division, followed by General Geary's division, delayed at Chickamauga to rebuild bridge. We reached Pea Vine Valley about sunset, and the forces advanced cautiously through its mud and dense underbrush until the advance reached the La Fayette road, where it found a battery and train of the enemy moving. One volley captured all, scattering the men therewith in every direction. General Palmer's forces there took the Graysville road to the left. Our division moved forward out of the valley, ascended the hill, gathering up many scattering prisoners, and rested for the night 4 miles from Ringgold.

At early day on the morning of the 27th, General Osterhaus taking the advance, followed by our division, at about 8 o'clock we approached the town and found the enemy in force on White Oak Ridge, and in the gorge through which Middle Chickamauga flows beyond the town.

A severe engagement soon commenced, our forces endeavoring to carry the position by a front assault; the action lasted about four hours, with heavy loss to us. At last the place was carried and the enemy driven. My brigade had been placed in position in the town, took no part, but was under fire, where I lost 1 man killed shortly after the enemy had been driven from their position.

I received orders to move with my command in pursuit, and was soon under way; skirmishing with their rear guard soon commenced, and destroyed bridges made the pursuit difficult and slow. We followed them until night, a distance of 3 miles, and found what appeared to be a division in a well selected position, and, in accordance with orders, I returned to Ringgold. We recaptured 2 of our wounded men, took 2 more prisoners, found broken caissons, wagons, ambulances, dead and dying men of the enemy strewn along the way to a horrible extent.

We remained at Ringgold until the evening of the 30th of November, when I received orders to return to Whiteside's, via the Chickamauga battle-field. We marched to Reed's farm, on West Chickamauga, 6 miles, and camped for the night.

On the 1st day of December, we crossed the creek, proceeded 2 miles to the memorable battle-field of the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. We buried the remains of about 400 of our brave fallen comrades that had been the prey of animals for two and a half months. On the left of our line the dead of the enemy over a portion of the ground had been well buried, and ours tolerably well covered, but toward the center and right, but few of ours were attempted to be buried or covered at all. The heads and feet of those

on that part of the field that had been slightly covered were mostly uncovered, and frequently found separated and some distance from the bodies. On the west of the road from Lee and Gordon's Mills to Rossville, and on our center and right and as far as I went to the south, but few burials had been attempted of either party. We had not time to explore the entire field, and no doubt many of our soldiers remain unburied yet. All good clothing had been stripped from the bodies. Such a sight of inhumanity I hope never to witness again.

On the 2d of December, we marched to our old quarters at this post, and thus ended our part of a fruitful campaign.

My command took prisoners as follows, the evidence of which is herewith forwarded:

List of names and rank taken by my provost-marshal	245
Wounded on Missionary Ridge and prisoners	21
Voucher of Lieutenant Jacques, division provost-marshal	111
With officers	4
Vouchers of Captain Woodbury, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers	159
Vouchers of Captain Taulby, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers	37
Captured by Colonel Suman on Missionary Ridge and turned over to the regiment on his right, as he states, which was one of General Woods' regiments	200
Total	777

The conduct of the officers and men of my command was highly commendable, and I thank them for a prompt obedience and execution of all orders without regard to danger or fatigue.

I am under obligations to my staff officers for their kind and willing assistance rendered me during the campaign.

The following is a table of casualties in the brigade during the campaign, viz:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Maj. G. Trusler.	....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11	11
9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. I. C. B. Suman.	.....	2	1	22	.....	.....	1	24	25
59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Maj. C. Hale.	.....	1	4	13	.....	.....	4	14	18
75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. E. Bennett.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
84th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. L. H. Waters.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4
24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. G. M. Bacon.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total	.....	4	5	55	.....	.....	5	59	64

Knowing that I filled every post of danger required of me, I rejoice that so few of my men have fallen, compared with former battles. Lists of the casualties accompany the reports of the regimental commanders, respectively, which, for further particulars, are herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN A. WRIGHT, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 21.

Report of Maj. Clayton Hale, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Whiteside's, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from Colonel Grose, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Infantry in the recent operations near Chattanooga:

On the 23d day of November, the regiment left camp at this place and marched, with the others of the brigade, on the road to Chattanooga, and camped that night within General Hooker's lines, near Lookout Mountain.

On the 24th, at about 6 a. m., after supplying each man with 50 rounds of ammunition, I moved the regiment out and marched directly toward Lookout Mountain. When near Chattanooga Creek the brigade was halted, and an additional supply of 30 rounds of ammunition to each man was issued. At this point the Seventy-fifth and Eighty-fourth Illinois and Thirty-sixth Indiana were sent to the left, subsequently followed by the Twenty-fourth Ohio, the Fifty-ninth Illinois and the Ninth Indiana remaining where the brigade was first halted until after 12 m., when, in compliance with orders from Colonel Grose, I moved my regiment in a southwesterly direction, followed by the Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Twenty-fourth Ohio, on to the railroad, down which I followed about one-third of a mile; then, filing to the left, passed over a hill covered with fallen timber, and over intrenchments occupied by a portion of the Twelfth Corps, and by a circuitous route through a dense thicket to Lookout Creek, where I was joined by Colonel Grose, from whom I received definite instructions, and by whose direction I crossed the creek on a narrow bridge, which had been previously constructed, and, moving down the bank a short distance, filed the regiment to the left and entered a deep ravine, through which it passed, and debouched upon the mountain side. I then marched by the right flank straight up the mountain, which was so steep and difficult that the men were frequently compelled to cling to the rocks and bushes to enable them to maintain their footing. Continuing to march in this manner until I had passed a portion of the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and until a sufficient interval had been obtained to enable the other regiments of the brigade to prolong their lines on my left, I then caused the regiment to march by the left flank, having previously thrown Companies A and C forward as skirmishers. In this manner the regiment, with the others of the brigade, advanced in line of battle under a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, concealed behind rocks, and from one or more pieces of artillery planted on the summit of the mountain. Sweeping around the point of the mountain, the men moved steadily forward, capturing the enemy's camps and intrenchments, almost their entire picket guard, their officer of the day, and a large number of prisoners, until we reached the enemy's intrenchments near the white house, which had been hastily abandoned by them with two pieces of artillery. I then, by order of Colonel Grose, halted the regiment, remaining in position over two hours, during a part of which time the men were engaged in con-

structing breastworks, although much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters from the cliffs above. Our situation was rendered the more unpleasant by a cold, drizzling rain, and by a dense fog which settled down, shrouding surrounding objects from view.

At about 3 p. m. I received orders from Colonel Grose to relieve the Fifty-first Ohio, of General Whitaker's brigade, then engaged with the enemy about 300 yards in front. Supported by the Ninth Indiana on the right, my regiment moved splendidly and rapidly forward in line of battle over ground that was so steep, rocky, and covered with undergrowth and fallen trees that the men had great difficulty in preserving their footholds, but, regardless of these obstructions, they pushed boldly forward, clambering over rocks and fallen trees, amidst a perfect tempest of musket balls, and took position in a ravine held by the Fifty-first Ohio, which retired as soon as my regiment got into position and had opened fire on the enemy, who were posted behind rocks about 30 yards in advance of my line. For over three hours my men held their position in this ravine, firing steadily except at intervals, when I caused firing to cease for fear of exhausting my ammunition. During these intervals the enemy would increase their fire and advance their line toward us, when our fire would recommence along the whole line, forcing the enemy to hastily fly to the shelter of the rocks. It becoming nearly dark, and my ammunition being nearly exhausted, I sent a messenger to Colonel Grose informing him of that fact. He returned answer that I would be relieved very soon. At this juncture word was brought me that the Ninth Indiana, who had been fighting on my right, had fallen back, thus exposing my right flank to an enfilading fire. I immediately sent word to Lieutenant Gooding, commanding my right company, to have his men protect themselves as well as possible behind the rocks and trees, but on no account to fall back until ordered. At about 6.30 p. m., and just as the ammunition of my men was exhausted, the Twenty-fourth Ohio marched in to relieve me and took the places of my men, whom I caused to march out by the left flank into the road and back to brigade headquarters, where I reported to Colonel Grose, by whose direction I moved a short distance in rear of my former position and bivouacked for the night.

Nothing could exceed the coolness and steadiness of the officers and men on this occasion. Each man went in with 80 rounds of ammunition, all of which was expended against the enemy, and whenever a man was wounded and disabled I caused their remaining cartridges to be distributed among the men.

At about 7 p. m. I sent a detail of 28 men and 3 non-commissioned officers, in charge of Lieutenant Sanderson, down the mountain with instructions to go to the ordnance train and have a wagon-load of ammunition brought up the mountain, if possible. About 10 p. m. a portion of the detail returned, bringing loads of cartridges slung in blankets on the shoulders of the men, with a message from Lieutenant Sanderson that it was impossible to get the wagon up the mountain owing to the bad condition and steepness of the road, and requested that I would send more men with blankets to carry the ammunition up. I accordingly sent Company C, commanded by Lieutenant Henderson, with blankets and shelter tents, and by 3 o'clock on the following morning 15,000 rounds were carried in this manner up the mountain a distance of 2 miles and issued to the regiment.

On the morning of the 25th, it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned the summit of the mountain during the night, and about 10 a. m. the regiment marched, with the remainder of the brigade, down Lookout Mountain and across Chattanooga Valley, which had also been abandoned by the enemy, to Rossville. Arriving there at about 4 p. m., the regiment followed the Ninth Indiana up Mission Ridge. The Ninth, having formed line of battle across the ridge, was attacked by a large force of the enemy, which had been driven by General Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, toward Rossville. At the time this attack was commenced my regiment was ascending the ridge, and was marching by the right flank diagonally across it. Receiving instructions from Colonel Grose, I immediately caused my regiment to march by the left flank, and to change front forward on the first company, which was rapidly executed, and quickly brought the regiment on a line of prolongation with the left of the Ninth Indiana. These movements were executed on the double-quick and under a heavy fire from the enemy, but the men moved rapidly forward and returned the fire with effect, driving the enemy from their breastworks, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In this manner the enemy were driven by the Fifty-ninth Illinois and the Ninth Indiana over a mile, and back upon the division of General Johnson, which was advancing along the ridge toward Rossville, who took them in hand, killing and capturing the most of them. It being now dark, and the ridge clear of the enemy, I moved back toward Rossville about half a mile and bivouacked for the night. On the 26th, the regiment was on the march in the direction of Ringgold in pursuit of the enemy, and continued the march until after midnight. The picket guard thrown out from my regiment captured 6 prisoners during the night, who were turned over by me to the brigade provost-marshal; these were in addition to 12 captured by the regiment while on the march.

On the 27th, moved into Ringgold, and was held in reserve, but under fire, during the storming of the heights at that place. On the evening of the 27th, engaged with the remainder of the brigade in a reconnaissance in the direction of Tunnel Hill. Remained in camp at Ringgold until the evening of November 30, when we marched 5 miles in the direction of the battle-field of Chickamauga, and bivouacked.

December 1, marched on to the battle-field, and were employed until about 3 p. m. in the burial of our dead left on the field during the battle of the 19th and 20th of September; then marched beyond Rossville and bivouacked.

December 2, returned to camp at Whiteside's.

Great praise and credit are due the officers and men under my command for their uncomplaining patience and fortitude on the weary march and in comfortless bivouac, and for their dauntless courage and gallant conduct on the field of battle. Where all performed their whole duty so nobly and bravely, it would seem almost unjust to mention individual acts of bravery. Nevertheless, I deem it my duty to especially mention the gallant conduct of Privates Charles Crentz, Benjamin A. Griffith (who was wounded), George W. Canfield, Joel B. Holcomb, and Corpl. Richard Allen, of Company A; Privates Michael Kelley, William H. Beard, and James C. Still, of Company B, and Private James P. Woods, of Company E, in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and of Private Henry Twohous, Company C, who was engaged as a skirmisher at the battle on Mis-

sion Ridge, and who pushed forward into the enemy's lines and returned with two rebel prisoners, with their arms and accouterments. To Capt. James M. Stookey, who was an acting field officer, and to Adjt. George F. Clark, I was much indebted for valuable assistance and ready co-operation.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLAYTON HALE,

Major, Comdg. Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,

A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 22.

Report of Col. John E. Bennett, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

Whiteside's, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent campaign since leaving this camp on November 23, 1863, to the present date:

In accordance with orders received from Colonel Grose, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, of the Fourth Army Corps, early on the morning of November 23, 1863, I moved with my command in the direction of Chattanooga, with orders to repair the road beyond the railroad tunnel, but finding the road blocked with a supply train it was impracticable to do so. Consequently, I halted it, and awaited the arrival of the balance of the brigade. I then moved with them, and camped near Major-General Hooker's headquarters, about 2 miles from Chattanooga.

At 7 a. m. of the 24th, we marched to near the banks of Lookout Creek, which runs near the foot of Lookout Mountain. Here I formed line of battle in the rear of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, with orders from Colonel Grose to support their left. He also ordered me to send two companies to the railroad bridge on our right, with orders for them to take shelter behind the abutments. By his orders, I soon after sent two more companies across the railroad, which formed in line on the bank of the creek. These companies had orders to annoy the enemy as much as possible while the working party from the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers was repairing the bridge so that troops might cross. The six remaining companies of my command I had formed in line of battle, lying down immediately in rear of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry. We maintained this position for some time. At about 11 a. m. I received orders from Brigadier-General Cruft, commanding First Division, Fourth Army Corps, to cross the creek at once. I immediately ordered the four companies at and beyond the railroad, who were under the command of Major Watson, to meet me with the balance of the regiment at the bridge. Upon arriving there I found that the bridge was not passable. I ordered my men to stack arms and bring timbers, when we, with a small detail from the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, soon made it passable.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

The Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry claimed the right to pass in the advance, but Brigadier-General Cruft ordered me not to wait for any one, but to push forward as soon as possible. After crossing I sent out skirmishers from Companies B and G, and moved in line of battle until I came to the creek. Here I took quite a number of prisoners, which I sent to the rear, near the bridge which we had just crossed, where I saw a guard stationed for that purpose, as I was informed by a staff officer of the brigade. Upon arriving at or near the creek again, I called in my skirmish line and moved my whole command by the right flank across the railroad, over the brow of a hill near a vacant house, where I formed another line of battle. Here Captain Brooks, inspector-general for the brigade, reported to me. I also sent some 25 more prisoners to the rear which were taken at or near the house. Major-General Hooker soon rode up and ordered me to move on the mountain road toward Chattanooga, and, if possible, to go on until I could see that place. I then threw out Company E, under command of its efficient officer, Captain Frost, as skirmishers. Moved on the balance of my command. After we had gained the highest point of the mountain nearest the road, we overtook General Woods' command, who formed on our right. Here I halted and reported to General Hooker for orders, who ordered me to move forward to a point overlooking the road and its approaches, and to hold it at all hazards. I accordingly ordered an advance. My skirmishers were soon engaged with the enemy, but I still maintained my advance movement, and with little difficulty and no loss, I moved my command to a point in the road where it passes between two high rocks, in full view of one of the enemy's forts, quite a distance below and beyond the white house and open fields on the side of the mountain, which are so distinctly seen from Chattanooga. As soon as I could, with safety, I built breastworks across the road and in front of my whole line. I placed two companies on picket, the left resting on the creek at the foot of the mountain. My right did not connect with any one, but the left line of General Woods' pickets were immediately in my rear and to my right. The balance of my command bivouacked for the night, resting on their arms.

On the morning of the 25th of November, I received notice from Colonel Waters, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry, that Major-General Hooker had ordered his regiment and mine to make a reconnaissance into the valley, the Eighty-fourth taking the advance, my regiment acting as reserve. We advanced to near the valley road leading to Chattanooga, found no enemy, and returned to the position we had occupied the evening previous, my pickets during the evening and morning capturing 8 prisoners, which were turned over to the brigade provost-marshal. Here we joined the brigade again, and proceeded with it to Rossville. Finding the enemy in force, Colonel Grose ordered me to form a line of battle at the foot of Missionary Ridge, which I did, my right resting on the line of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, immediately in the rear of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry and the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry. As the advance line of the brigade moved forward, I immediately closed up with it. At dark we went into camp for the night, the enemy being completely routed from Missionary Ridge.

At 10.30 a. m., November 26, in obedience to the order of Colonel Grose, commanding brigade, I moved out with my command in a southeasterly direction on the Graysville road in rear of the Eighty-

fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry. At dark we could see the enemy's camp-fire not far distant. We were formed in position for battle, but not engaged. I then deployed three companies as skirmishers, and, with the balance of my regiment, moved up the hill past the enemy's deserted camp. At about 11 p. m. I placed my regiment in position for picket, commanding both sides of the Ringgold road, they being some distance in advance of the brigade.

About 1 a. m. of the 27th, we were aroused by firing on the picket line. My command was at once drawn up in line ready for an attack. After a few shots from our picket sentinels the rebel cavalry, which were advancing, wheeled and rode out of hearing. I then took Company A, under command of Captain Parker, and went in advance of the line some three-quarters of a mile and succeeded in capturing 2 prisoners, which were turned over to the brigade provost-marshal.

Soon after daylight we moved on toward Ringgold. As we came nearer the town the skirmishing increased until a regular engagement was had. We moved at a double-quick till we arrived in town, then halted. I soon received orders to move to the left and form a line of battle at the railroad track and shelter my men behind the embankments, where we remained until the enemy were driven from their position. At about 2 o'clock we went into camp near the northern part of town. About 4 o'clock I received orders to move, the men to leave their camp equipage and blankets behind, to join the balance of the brigade, which was ordered to pursue the fleeing enemy, as far as practicable, which we did for about 4 miles, skirmishing with them some part of the distance, my regiment being in the advanced line. Having arrived at a church situated near the creek, Colonel Grose, commanding brigade, ordered a halt, where we remained until after dark, when he caused large and numerous fires to be built along the several lines of the brigade; after which we returned to camp, marching in line of battle until we reached the railroad bridge.

We remained in Ringgold until November 30, when we moved in the direction of the Chickamauga battle-field, and at dark bivouacked for the night.

December 1, 1863, we moved on to the battle-field. The most part of the day was engaged in burying the dead who fell on those memorable days, September 19 and 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga. At about 3 o'clock we moved on, and encamped about 2 miles north of Rossville.

December 2, 1863, we resumed the line of march and arrived at this camp about 3 p. m., having had but 2 slightly wounded during the whole campaign.

The conduct of all the officers and men during the whole time was truly praiseworthy. All seemed to vie with each other to do their whole duty as patriots and soldiers.

The names of the prisoners I cannot give, as I immediately turned them over to the brigade provost-marshal, or sent them to the guard stationed at the bridge where we first crossed Lookout Creek.

Hoping that all future campaigns may be as successful, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BENNETT,
Colonel Seventy-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Louis H. Waters, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the colonel commanding the following report of the participation of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, under my command, in the recent battles before Chattanooga:

On the 23d instant, we left our camp at Whiteside's with 260 men and 19 officers, arriving at the camp of Major-General Hooker on the evening of that day. Early next morning we moved with our brigade to the front and were soon, with the Seventy-fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Bennett, detached from our brigade and ordered to take the bridge across Lookout Creek, near the point at which the railroad crosses that stream, and to drive the enemy from their rifle-pits along its east bank. We moved around the ridge lying between us and the creek, and at the east base deployed Companies F and G as skirmishers and pushed them forward to the creek, following with the Eighty-fourth in the first line and the Seventy-fifth in the second. Running parallel with the creek and some 75 yards from it we came upon a pond, varying in depth from 2 to 4 feet, through which, to gain the bank of creek, we had to charge under a constant fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Our men went bravely on and soon reached the west bank of the creek, where we soon constructed some log works that afforded us much protection. In addition to my skirmishers, I sent forward the best shots of each of my companies, and had in a few minutes the satisfaction of knowing that the rifle-pits across the creek were useless to the enemy, as he could not peer above them to shoot at us without being hurt. As soon as my command was in position a detail from the Thirty-sixth Indiana, under Captain Chambers, reported to me to repair the bridge. The enemy from the slope of Lookout Mountain, seeing this movement and suspecting that an effort was to be made to repair the bridge, immediately made dispositions to drive off the working parties. Nearly a regiment of the enemy was moved up to the railroad, which, on the east side, diverges from the creek at an angle of about 40°, and completely covered the bridge and opened a brisk fire upon Captain Chambers' party and such others as appeared in sight. Satisfied that no work could be done on the bridge until the enemy was dislodged from the railroad, I asked Colonel Grose to send such force as he might think necessary to my right and beyond the railroad. Four companies of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, under Major Watson, were promptly sent. About this time the working party was recalled, and I was informed by Lieutenant Boice, of Colonel Grose's staff, that our forces were to cross farther up the creek to flank the enemy, and that I was expected to divert their attention from this movement as much as possible. To do this I kept up a brisk fire along my skirmish line, and delivered an occasional volley whenever a squad of the enemy could be seen, and went actively to work felling trees. At 11.30 a. m. I received the accompanying orders, marked A and B. At about 11.45 a. m. the forces which had crossed above us began to drive the enemy along the mountain side before them, and the enemy's forces in our front, changing front to meet this advance, exposed their lines to an enfilading fire from my command,

which sent them in confusion to their rear. I hastily threw over the broken bridge some poles, and in a few minutes had two skirmish companies across, which were followed by the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and they by the other companies of my command. My companies captured and sent in 111 men and 4 lieutenants. They were taken from the rifle-pits and from behind the railroad embankment, where they had been kept by the vigilance of the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois. These prisoners were turned over to the provost-marshal, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and receipt taken therefor.

Leaving at the creek Company B, commanded by Captain Scott, and Company G, commanded by Lieutenant Miller, of Company D, to complete the bridge, we proceeded along the Chattanooga road to the crest of Lookout Slope, where we took position as follows, under the personal direction of Major-General Hooker: The Seventy-fifth Illinois was pushed forward and far in advance of our lines upon the mountain side, and until it entirely uncovered the crossing of Chattanooga Creek, thus enabling re-enforcements to reach us from Chattanooga without molestation. Colonel Bennett's skirmishers were within 200 yards of the mountain road leading from Summertown to Chattanooga. The Eighty-fourth Illinois was posted in rear of the Seventy-fifth, and a little in advance of General Osterhaus' front line. Being the only regiment upon this road, occupying a very important position, men and officers worked with a will in each command, and in a little while each regiment had constructed substantial works of logs and stone. Early on the following morning, by direction of Major-General Hooker, I made a reconnaissance with the two regiments out into the valley, and had the pleasure of reporting that the enemy had beaten a hasty retreat. In the second valley we captured a rebel camp, its guard of 15 men, a number of tents, 3 boxes of arms, and 1 box of rebel clothing. Leaving a guard over them, we returned to the positions we had occupied during the night, and at about 8 o'clock rejoined our brigade and moved with it to Rossville.

In the fight on Missionary Ridge my regiment was in the second line and immediately in the rear of the Ninth Indiana, but did not have an opportunity to participate, as the gallant Ninth monopolized the entire affair.

From Missionary Ridge, on the 26th, we moved to and encamped on Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, and on the following morning we moved to the town, and during the engagement at that place were in position along the railroad, but were not engaged. On the evening of the same day we proceeded with the brigade, my command having the advance, on a reconnaissance down the Dalton road. The enemy having fired the railroad bridge over the Middle Chickamauga, we were much annoyed in crossing this stream. As we neared Catoosa Platform, a station on the Atlanta road, the enemy's skirmishers posted along the opposite bank of the Chickamauga, which here ran parallel with our front, opened upon us a lively fire. I immediately deployed three companies to cover our flank, having two already deployed covering our front, and pushed my line at double-quick to the creek, followed by the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the remaining companies of my regiment in line. The enemy's skirmishers fell back to a wooded hill beyond our range, and rejoined what appeared to be their rear guard. The bridge at this place having been fired and unsafe to pass, I reported the same to Colonel Grose, who di-

rected me to hold my position while he moved the other regiments of his command to the left. The enemy, doubtless believing from the vigorous manner in which Colonel Grose pushed forward, that our army was advancing, attempted to make dispositions to repel our advance, judging from the efforts of rebel officers to rally their men, whose commands were distinctly heard. In the station house we found 18 rebel and 2 Federal wounded. The latter were placed in the ambulance of the Thirty-sixth Indiana. The others were left, as we had no means of moving them to Ringgold. They were all severely wounded, and had been left by the enemy without any provision for their care. Their curses upon their former friends were both loud and deep. Late in the evening we returned with the brigade to Ringgold, delighted with the results of the campaign and proud of the part taken by the old Third Brigade.

During the entire affair my command behaved to my entire satisfaction. Captain Scott, Company B; Captain Nelson, Company F, and Lieutenant Miller, commanding Company G, with their companies, are entitled to much credit for the construction of a bridge across Lookout Creek. Major Cox and Adjutant Caswell were constantly at their posts, and prompt in the discharge of every duty. Captain Brooks, brigade inspector, was with me during the 24th, and rendered me much valuable assistance.

We captured 130 prisoners, including 4 lieutenants, and near 250 small-arms. Those in boxes were turned over to Lieutenant Croxton, ordnance officer, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

In the affair of the 24th I lost 3 men, severely wounded, and had 1 severely wounded on Missionary Ridge on the 25th ultimo.

Below I append a particular list of the casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. WATERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL HOOKER,
November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker directs that as soon as the enemy are started, our forces pursue to the crest of Lookout Slope only, where the lines will be formed. Pursue no farther than the crest without further orders. The bridges are to be made perfect after the troops have passed.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure B.]

NOVEMBER 24, 1863—11 a. m.

Colonel WATERS,
Commanding:

Have a sufficiency of poles cut and ready to place on the bridge in your front. The attack will be made by Generals Geary, Woods,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

and other troops of General Osterhaus on right, and you will be ready to cross as soon as they may force the enemy off the ridge to the right. A section of our artillery will open from the hills in your rear and right, on the rebel works on hill and the rifle-pits.

By order of Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Col. Isaac C. B. Suman, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

SIR: Being ordered to furnish a report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24, 25, 26, and 27, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the 23d of November, my regiment left camp on Raccoon Mountain, near Whiteside's, Tenn., and with the brigade marched to near the foot of Lookout Mountain, where we camped for the night. In the forenoon of the 24th, after crossing Lookout Creek, we were put in line of battle and moved forward toward the top of Lookout Mountain, which we found very steep and rocky. In passing up this mountain for half a mile my regiment was under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters; 2 of my men were struck by them, though but slightly hurt. As my regiment moved forward I found that my line of battle was coming on a line with the range of two pieces of artillery on the top of the mountain. The enemy depressed one of his pieces and fired at my regiment, when his gun exploded and part of the fragments fell in the ranks of my regiment, but doing us no harm. From that point I moved my regiment by the flank and under cover of the rocks to the open field, where again I found the enemy. Here they made a stand, and I again brought my regiment into line of battle. At this point I received orders from one of the aides of Colonel Grose to halt my regiment. After remaining at this point near one and a half hours, I received orders to move my regiment forward and relieve some regiment that was reported out of ammunition. Some officer, representing himself as belonging to the regiment that was being pressed and out of ammunition, offered to guide my regiment to the point where the said regiment was engaged, but after following him a short distance I found if I continued to follow him I should be nowhere near the point that Colonel Grose had ordered me to occupy with my regiment. After arriving at the point indicated by Colonel Grose, I threw out skirmishers and moved my regiment forward, paying no attention whatever to the guide, and soon engaged the enemy at a range of about 125 yards, the fog being so thick that it was impossible to see a man at that distance. The enemy holding ground some 20 feet higher than that which I occupied behind the crest of a hill, caused him to fire over my regiment to a great extent. At this point it would be well to speak of the gallant services of my adjutant, S. P. Hodsden, in connecting the left of my regiment with the troops on my left, which he did with promptness, although the task was one of great danger to his person, having to pass over a ridge that the enemy's bullets struck that passed over the regiment. He descended

the hill, which was over 50°, found the troops on my left, delivered my message to them informing them of my position on their right and front, and rejoined his regiment in safety, assuring me that my position was made known to the troops on my left. At this time, finding my ammunition about exhausted and my men greatly fatigued from working with the train the previous night until 12 o'clock, I sent him to Colonel Grose to inform him that my men were nearly out of ammunition, and that I wished to be relieved by some fresh troops that had had the comforts of camp the previous night. After waiting until the last round was fired, which was taken from the wounded and dead of my regiment, and the enemy still keeping up a continual fire upon my regiment, it being near 8 p. m., I sent Major Carter to see Colonel Grose and inform him as to the condition of my regiment, and ascertain if it could be relieved, so as to have some ammunition brought forward. At half past 8 p. m. I was relieved by the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and moved my regiment back to the open fields near the white house, and camped for the night. My loss up to this time was 1 (private) killed and 15 enlisted men wounded.

On the morning of the 25th, I received an order from Colonel Grose to send some 20 men under charge of an officer to the top of the mountain and feel the enemy, and see if he still held his position. Some 30 men volunteered for the expedition, and Colonel Grose consented that I might take charge of the expedition myself. After ascending part of the way up the hill with 30 men and my color-guard and colors, I beheld the Stars and Stripes planted upon the craggy rocks by the gallant troops of General Whitaker's brigade, when my party descended the hill and joined their regiment after showing their brigade commander that their will was good in trying to be the first to plant their banner upon the summit.

About 11 a. m. we were again on the march toward the foot of the mountain on the road leading toward Rossville, and arrived at the base of Missionary Ridge near 4 p. m. and commenced ascending the hill by the flank, being the advance regiment in the brigade, General Cruft and staff and Colonel Grose and staff riding in front of my regiment. As soon as they gained the top of the ridge the enemy's skirmishers opened fire upon them, scattering portions of the cavalry escort down through the ranks of my regiment. I promptly threw forward my two first companies as skirmishers and changed front forward on third company, and moved forward to the top of the ridge where the enemy had checked the advance of my skirmishers. As soon as my regiment gained the top of the ridge his line of battle opened fire upon me. Without allowing my regiment to fire a shot from its line, I ordered bayonets to be fixed and my regiment to charge their position at a double-quick, which was gallantly carried. As soon as I had gained the desired point, I ordered a volley to be fired into their broken and fleeing ranks. At this point we captured some 50 prisoners, also killing and wounding a large number of their men. Soon my men had reloaded their guns, and the enemy by this time had rallied his broken ranks behind some breastworks 300 yards in his rear and opened fire on my regiment. Seeing the reserves come up over the brow of the hill, I ordered my regiment to charge their second breastworks, which were carried by storm. At this point my regiment captured some 200 prisoners, which I turned over to the regiment on my right, not wishing to break my line of battle to send them to the rear. As

I expected he would make another stand, I pushed forward some 200 yards farther, and captured some 20 more prisoners. At this point we killed some 10 or 12 of his men, and wounded some 30. Here I received orders to halt my regiment until the reserves came up. When they came up we pushed forward about a mile, and, finding no enemy, we camped for the night. In this action I lost 1 private killed, 2 privates mortally wounded, and 5 enlisted men wounded, and 1 lieutenant slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 26th, we took up our line of march for Ringgold, where we arrived on the morning of the 27th at 10 a. m., and witnessed a severe skirmish between the troops of Generals Geary and Osterhaus' divisions and two brigades of the enemy posted on Taylor's Ridge. After the enemy was driven from his position, my regiment, with the brigade, went into camp. About 3 p. m. my regiment, with the brigade, was ordered out on a reconnaissance some 3 miles on the road leading to Tunnel Hill. Finding no enemy near us in force, we returned to camp. Drs. Sherman and Gilmore, my surgeon and assistant surgeon, were at their posts discharging with fidelity their duty. The officers and men of my regiment conducted themselves with the greatest gallantry during the several engagements of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and they have the warmest thanks of their regimental commander therefor. *

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

I. C. B. SUMAN,
Colonel Ninth Indiana.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Report of Maj. Gilbert Trusler, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Whiteside's, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers during the recent battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pigeon Ridge, and Ringgold:

On the morning of the 23d ultimo, we took up our line of march with the brigade, moving a distance of 10 miles over bad roads, bivouacking for the night near General Hooker's headquarters and opposite Lookout Mountain. At daybreak on the 24th, my regiment moved in direction of Lookout Mountain at a point where a bridge had been burned by the enemy over Lookout Creek. This I was ordered to rebuild, and detailed Companies I, D, G, and F to do the work, which they were unable to perform in consequence of the raking fire of the enemy over the bridge, and our skirmishers were unable to drive them away. After waiting about two hours, we then moved to the rear and around some fortified hills that concealed our movements, and up the creek to a point where another bridge had been constructed, where we crossed and moved in line of battle directly up the slope of mountain; halted near the white house. Although the march was fatiguing and almost unreasonable, my men

* Nominal list of casualties (omitted) embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

never faltered or hesitated, but went to work immediately, digging rifle-pits to screen them from the enemy's fire. After dark I moved forward with my command to relieve the Ninth Indiana, of your brigade, who had exhausted their ammunition; this was done by ascending still higher up the mountain, then around a ledge of rock along an almost inaccessible path, where we formed line, our men fixing their bayonets in the ground to hold them to their proper places. We opened a most terrific fire on the enemy, which was kept up until 12 o'clock, when we were relieved for the night.

On the morning of the 25th, we moved across to Missionary Ridge, forming the second line of battle, supporting the advance, charging up the hill and along the summit till cleared entirely of the enemy.

On the night of the 26th, Company D, under command of Captain Chambers, surprised and took 14 of the enemy prisoners.

On the morning of the 27th, Lieutenant Smith, of Company G, with a detail of 6 men, captured 12 other prisoners. All this on Pigeon Mountain. After leaving Pigeon Mountain we moved on to Ringgold, where our forces were engaging the enemy, and took position to the left of depot and in rear of railroad embankment in support of a battery of two guns, then playing upon the enemy, who held Taylor's Ridge. Here we remained till ordered into camp, when late in the day we were summoned to arms and pursued the enemy a distance of 3 miles beyond Ringgold, in support of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, whose skirmishers moved the enemy before them.

The casualties in my regiment in these engagements are as follows:*

From Ringgold we returned to this camp by way of field of Chickamauga. We found large numbers of our dead robbed of every vestige of clothing and unburied. These we interred as decently as possible under the circumstances.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. TRUSLER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL WEST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. George M. Bacon, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Whiteside's, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith transmit the following report concerning the part my regiment took during the capture of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge:

On the 23d day of November, 1863, in pursuance to an order from brigade headquarters, my regiment left its camp at Whiteside's, Tenn., and proceeded on the Chattanooga road to the front of Lookout Mountain, near the headquarters of Major-General Hooker, and encamped there for the night.

On the morning of the 24th, the regiment took up its line of march and advanced to Lookout Creek, in front of the enemy's rifle-pits. Two of my companies were thrown out as skirmishers by order of

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

Colonel Grose, commanding brigade, while the regiment followed up, crossing a slough of Chattanooga Creek, to support the skirmishers, who became engaged with the enemy on the opposite bank of the said creek. Colonel Grose then ordered me to throw up breastworks, in order to shelter my men from the enemy's fire, which was kept up briskly by the enemy and vigorously replied to by my men. After engaging the enemy about an hour, Colonel Grose ordered me to rejoin the brigade. The brigade moved forward, taking a circuitous route, crossed Lookout Creek, formed a line of battle, and moved forward as fast as the nature of the ground would admit, driving the enemy before us. After the brigade reached the intrenchments of the enemy it halted, and, being exposed to a constant fire of the enemy, Colonel Grose ordered me to change the position of my regiment, and I accordingly moved about 200 yards and took a position on a ridge, in the rear of the enemy's intrenchments, and threw up breastworks in order to shelter my men from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, two companies being sent out in the meantime to guard our rear and watch the movements of the enemy. After remaining in this position until dark, Colonel Grose ordered me to the front to relieve the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, which had expended its ammunition. I held the position until the regiment exhausted its ammunition, and was relieved by the Fourth Iowa about midnight.

My regiment had 4 men wounded during the time it occupied the position held previously by the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, the names of which are annexed to this report.

On the morning of the 25th, my regiment left Lookout Mountain with the brigade, which crossed Chattanooga Valley and participated in the capture of Missionary Ridge.

My regiment marched with the brigade from Missionary Ridge on the morning of the 26th, and arrived at Ringgold, Ga., on the 27th. The brigade left Ringgold on the same day on a reconnoitering expedition, returning to the said place on the evening of the said day, and remained at Ringgold until the evening of the 30th. Left Ringgold on the night of the 30th, and encamped on Chickamauga Creek, near the battle-ground.

On the morning of the 1st of December, my regiment followed the brigade and marched to the battle-ground of Chickamauga, where it assisted in burying the dead, who were left exposed by the enemy since the battle on the 19th and 20th days of September, 1863.

After remaining on the battle-field nearly all day attending to the duty assigned to my regiment by Colonel Grose, we were ordered back and arrived at our old camp at Whiteside's, Tenn., on the evening of the 2d of December.

The conduct of officers and enlisted men of my regiment was all that could be expected. Orders were obeyed and promptly executed, and order and decorum prevailed during the affair, officers and men having the utmost confidence in their brigade commander, Col. William Grose.

The following is a list of casualties :*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. BACON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-fourth Ohio.

Captain WEST,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., Fourth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 80.

No. 27.

Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 20, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to the general commanding the following report of the operations of my division in the Valley of Chattanooga, embracing the storming of Mission Ridge and the pursuit of the enemy to the crossing of Chickamauga Creek, at Bird's Mill:

On the morning of November 23, my division lay inside of the fortifications at Chattanooga, its right resting on Fort Negley; the left well over toward Fort Wood; the front parallel to Missionary Ridge. This ground I had occupied for a long time. The right of my picket line commenced on the direct road from Chattanooga to Rossville, swept around on the arc of a circle, crossing Moore's road, and in front of an elevation on my front, known as Bushy Knob—now designated the National Cemetery—and joining on to the picket line of General Wood, nearly in front of Fort Wood. The division of General Baird was on my right; that of General Wood on my left.

My division consisted of three brigades, the First, commanded by Col. Francis T. Sherman, composed of the following regiments: Second Missouri, Fifteenth Missouri, Twenty-second Indiana, Thirty-sixth Illinois, Forty-fourth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Seventy-third Illinois, Eighty-eighth Illinois, and Seventy-fourth Illinois.

The Second, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner, embracing the following regiments: Fifteenth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Ohio, Ninety-seventh Ohio, and One hundredth Illinois.

The Third, commanded by Col. C. G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, consisting of the following regiments: Twenty-second Illinois, Twenty-seventh Illinois, Forty-second Illinois, Fifty-first Illinois, Seventy-ninth Illinois, Third Kentucky, Sixty-fourth Ohio, Sixty-fifth Ohio, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, in all, twenty-five regiments; the effective force about 6,000 officers and men.

The command had been prepared for an offensive movement for some days. About 12 m. of the 23d, I was notified by Major-General Granger that General Wood would make a reconnaissance to an elevated point on his (Wood's) front, known as Orchard Knob, and I was directed to support him with my division and prevent his right flank from being turned by an advance of the enemy on Moore's road and from the direction of Rossville. In obedience to these instructions, I marched my division from its camp at about 2 p. m., placing Wagner's brigade on the northern slope of Bushy Knob, Harker's brigade on the southern, and Sherman's in reserve.

Immediately upon taking this position, I was joined by two batteries of the Fourth Regular Artillery,* from the Eleventh Army

*Osborn joined with Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Battery I, First Ohio Light Artillery. See Osborn's report, p. —.

Corps, under command of Major Osborn. These were placed in position, one on Bushy Knob; the other in a small lunette, which I had previously constructed.

Shortly after this disposition had been made the division of General Wood passed my left flank on its reconnaissance, attacked the enemy's pickets, drove in their line, and took possession of Orchard Knob. Wagner's brigade followed up the movement *en échelon* with Wood's right, Harker moving forward *en échelon* with Wagner's right, and Sherman following in reserve. In this forward move the skirmishers of Wagner and Harker encountered those of the enemy and drove them in. After the two brigades had reached a slight ridge on the front, 300 yards in advance, they were halted, and, by direction of Major-General Thomas, a line of rifle-pits was constructed covering the front, making the position a very strong one.

Shortly after dark, General Wood, feeling uneasy about his right flank, by direction of General Granger, I moved closer to him, at the same time ordering Battery G, Fourth Artillery, to a position on the left of Wagner, so as to give entire security to General Wood's right. Strong lines of pickets had already been thrown out on my front, and I advanced scouts to watch any movements of the enemy during the night.

Next morning and next day found me in the above described line, without any inconvenience, except being at several times subjected to a very heavy artillery fire from rebel batteries on Mission Ridge.

During the day I was joined by Captain Guenther's battery, Fourth [Fifth] Artillery, which I placed on Bushy Knob.

On the morning of the 25th, I directed Colonel Harker to drive in the rebel pickets on my front, so as to enable me to prolong my line of battle on that of General Wood's, the necessity of refusing my right having been obviated by the capture of Lookout Mountain. The enemy's pickets retired without resistance, and Wagner, Harker, and Sherman were advanced on the prolongation of Wood's line, and lay down upon their arms in front of Mission Ridge. Battery G, Fourth Artillery, was moved to a position in front of Wagner's left, and Guenther's battery to a position in front of Harker's center. I would here state that the division of General Baird had been moved from my right during the morning.

Shortly after this disposition had been completed, about 2 p. m., orders were received from General Granger to prepare to carry the enemy's rifle-pits at the base of Mission Ridge, to report when ready, and that the signal for attack would be six guns fired from Orchard Knob in quick succession. I had few changes to make. Wagner was in two lines, connecting with Wood's right; Harker also on two lines, and closed on Wagner. Sherman I had directed to form with his brigade a column of attack, with a front of three regiments, and to throw out a heavy line of skirmishers on his front, covering the right flank of his column, as the troops on my right did not close onto me or were *en échelon*. Wagner and Harker were also directed to cover their fronts with heavy lines.

After this disposition for attack had been made, my right rested some distance to the right of Moore's road; my left joined Wood well over toward Orchard Knob.

A small stream of water ran parallel to my front. The center of my division was opposite to Thurman's house, on Mission Ridge, the headquarters of General Bragg. The ground in my front was,

first, open timber, then an open, smooth plain, the distance across varying from 400 to 900 yards to the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits; next, a steep ascent of about 500 yards to the top of the ridge, the face of which was rugged and covered with fallen timber; lastly, the rifle-pits on the ridge, about 250 yards from the first line of rifle-pits; at the base of the ridge was a second line of pits, commencing at a point about opposite my right center, and extending to the right.

While making my dispositions for attack, the enemy in plain view of the whole division, was making his dispositions for resistance. He marched regiments from the right, waving their blue battle-flags, and filled up the spaces in his rifle-pits not already occupied.

I had Wagner, Harker, and Sherman. Their men were veterans; they had been at Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga.

While riding from right to left, and closely examining the first line of pits occupied by the enemy, which seemed as though they would prove untenable after being carried, the doubt arose in my mind as to whether I had properly understood the original order, and I dispatched Captain Ransom, of my staff, to ascertain from General Granger whether it was the first line that was to be carried or the ridge. He had scarcely left me when the signal was given, and the division marched to the front under a most terrible tornado of shot and shell. It moved steadily on, and, emerging from the timber, took up the double-quick and dashed over the open plain and at the enemy's first line with a mass of glistening bayonets which was irresistible. Many of the enemy fled; the balance were either killed or captured. The front line of the three brigades reached the first line of pits simultaneously, passed over them, and lay down on the face of the mountain.

The enemy had now changed from shot and shell to grape and canister and musketry. The fire was terrific. About this time Captain Ransom, who had been dispatched to General Granger, as heretofore mentioned, reached the left of my division and informed General Wagner that it was the first line which was to be carried. Wagner withdrew his men to that line with severe loss. One of Harker's demi-brigades was also retired to the rifle-pits.

Captain Ransom then found me about the center of the line, and confirmed the original order; but believing that the attack had assumed a new phase, and that I could carry the ridge, I could not order those officers and men who were so gallantly ascending the hill, step by step, to return.

I rode from the center to the left, saw disappointment in the faces of the men, told them to rest for a few moments, and that they should go at it again. In the meantime the right and right center were approaching the second line of pits, led by twelve sets of regimental colors; one would be advanced a few feet, then another would move up to it, each vieing with the other to be foremost, until the entire twelve were planted on the crest of the second line of pits by their gallant bearers.

Looking to the left I saw a single regiment far over in Wood's line dash up the hill and lay down below the crest. General Hazen's men also commenced the ascent. Captain Avery, of General Granger's staff, here came up and informed me that the original order was to carry the first line of pits, but that if, in my judgment, the

ridge could be taken, to do so. My judgment was that it could be carried, and orders were given accordingly, obeyed with a cheer, and the ridge was carried. The right and right center reached the summit first, being nearest to the crest, crossing it to the right of General Bragg's headquarters.

The contest was still maintained for a few minutes, the enemy driven from their guns, and the battery captured. Two of the pieces taken were designated, respectively, "Lady Buckner" and "Lady Breckinridge." The adjutant-generals of Generals Breckinridge and Bate, and many other staff officers, were taken prisoners, the generals themselves barely escaping, General Bragg having left but a few moments before. The whole division had now reached the crest. The enemy was retiring, but had a well-organized line covering his retreat.

His disorganized troops, a large wagon train, and several pieces of artillery could be distinctly seen fleeing through the valley below within a distance of half a mile.

I at once directed Wagner and Harker to press their rear guard, and capture the wagon train and artillery if possible. The right of Wagner's and the left of Harker's brigade moved along the road leading to Chickamauga Station (Moore's road), their brigades being deployed to the left and right of the road.

Both brigades skirmished with the enemy in this advance. Wagner's brigade drove the enemy from, and took nine pieces of artillery. On reaching a point about 1 mile from Missionary Ridge, the road ran on a high, formidable ridge, on which the enemy had posted eight pieces of artillery, supported by a heavy force, notwithstanding which, these gallant brigades, without artillery, did not hesitate to attack him.

I immediately rode toward the front, and met a staff officer of Colonel Wood, commanding "demi-brigade," who informed me that the command was hard pressed, and that two regiments were on the left of the road with captured artillery. I repaired at once to the regiments, Twenty-sixth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana, and ordered them to advance, at the same time hastening forward myself to the front, where I found Colonel Wood contending bravely against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, his men clinging to the face of the hill, as they had done but a few hours before on Mission Ridge. It was dusk, and the two regiments above referred to were about flanking the enemy, but in order to accomplish this a high bluff, where the ridge on the left terminated, had to be carried. General Wagner here joined me, and I designated to him the point to be carried, and directed him to accompany the regiments in person. Colonel Harker, who had also joined me, was directed to push forward the "demi-brigade," of Colonel Opdycke, on the right.

But a few moments elapsed ere the Twenty-sixth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana carried the crest.

When the head of the column reached the summit of the hill, the moon rose from behind, and a medallion view of the column was disclosed as it crossed the moon's disk and attacked the enemy, who, outflanked on the left and right, fled, leaving two pieces of artillery and many wagons. This was a gallant little fight. While we were thus pushing the enemy and forcing him to abandon his artillery, wagons, and stores, the division of General Wood remained on Mission Ridge, constructing rifle-pits, and General Hazen and his bri-

gade employed themselves in collecting the artillery from which we had driven the enemy, and have claimed it their capture. General Wood, in his report to General Thomas of artillery taken, claims many pieces which were the prizes of my division, and when told by me that the report was untruthful, replied "that it was based upon the report of General Hazen, who, perhaps, will in time base his on those of the regiments." But whether Wood, Hazen, regimental or company commanders are responsible, the report is untrue. Eleven of these guns were gleaned from the battle-field and appropriated while I was pushing the enemy on to Chickamauga Station.

I beg pardon for this unpleasant digression. After the ridge was captured General Wagner and Colonel Harker went into bivouac.

About 12 o'clock at night, being ordered with my division to press the enemy, I drove him over Chickamauga Creek, capturing very many prisoners, caissons, limbers, and wagons; also a large quantity of artillery, ammunition, and small-arms. I reached the creek at about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 26th of November, and in the afternoon of the same day returned to camp at Chattanooga, and was ordered to prepare to march on Knoxville to raise the siege.

To recur again to the assault on Missionary Ridge and the positions taken for the attack, I would make mention of the most terrible cross-fire of artillery and musketry to which my troops were subjected for a distance of at least 1½ miles, while in and emerging from the timber, and during the time occupied in crossing the open plain to the first line of rifle-pits. In justice to my gallant officers and men, I must say that their conduct was more than heroic. It was the prompting of a brave heart in a just cause, and an inspiration caused by the sight of the old flag which had been borne by them through many battles. The gallant color bearers, officers and men, who planted their flags upon Mission Ridge are the true heroes of the battle.

In giving praise I cannot, nor will our country, forget that 123 officers and 1,179 men of this division bathed the face of Missionary Ridge with their loyal blood. The living have a monument, the dead a glorious grave in the National Cemetery in the Valley of Chattanooga, at the base of Mission Ridge.

I am pleased to recommend to the attention of the major-general commanding, and to my country, General G. D. Wagner and Colonels Harker and Sherman, commanding, respectively, the Second, Third, and First Brigades. Colonels Harker and Sherman accompanied the colors of their regiments, and inspired the men by their coolness and gallant bearing. I take great pleasure in recommending these officers for promotion to brigadier-generals, a position which they have fairly won on this and other fields, and which they are fully qualified by ability and long experience to fill. Of Colonels Laiboldt, Second Missouri; Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Wood, Fifteenth Indiana; Walworth, Forty-second Illinois; Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, each of whom commanded demi-brigades, I would say much in approbation; they are well worthy of any compliment their country can confer.

Of the regimental commanders, Colonel Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois; Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois; Marsh, Seventy-fourth Illinois; Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri; Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, Eighty-eighth Illinois; Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Beck, Second Missouri; Colonels Dunlap, Third Kentucky; Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois;

McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio; Miles, Twenty-seventh Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Bullitt, Sixty-fifth Ohio; Swanwick, Twenty-second Illinois; Major Davis and Captain Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois; Captain Swain, Forty-second Illinois; Major Davidson, Seventy-third Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Fortieth Indiana; Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana; Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio; Young, Twenty-sixth Ohio; Major Hammond, One hundredth Illinois; Major White, Fifteenth Indiana, many of whom were wounded, I would speak in the highest praise. By their brilliant example, at the heads of their respective regiments, men were inspired to the perfection of deeds of valor and heroism.

To the skirmish line, composed of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, Fifty-seventh Indiana, and Forty-second Illinois, great credit is due for the gallant manner in which it charged the enemy's lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Major Sherman, Thirty-sixth Illinois, and Captain Swain, Forty-second Illinois, in charge of the skirmishers of their respective brigades, are brave and efficient officers and well deserving of promotion. With such officers to lead success is inevitable.

In my special mentions must be included Captain Guenther, commanding a battery, temporarily assigned to me, and also the officers of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, to whom I am indebted for valuable services rendered, and regret that I am unable to particularize by name.

I wish also to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding the officers of my staff, my aides, Capt. J. S. Ransom, Lieuts. Frank H. Allen, M. V. Sheridan, and T. W. C. Moore, my faithful assistants; assiduous in the discharge of their duties, always ready and prompt to carry orders. Surg. D. J. Griffiths, medical director; Capt. George Lee, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Warren P. Edgarton, chief of artillery; Capt. W. L. Mallory, commissary of subsistence; Capt. P. U. Schmitt, acting assistant quartermaster; Maj. Francis Mohrhardt, topographical engineer; Capt. H. N. Snyder, commissary of musters, all of whom discharged their duties with fidelity.

In summing up, I make the following statement of casualties: Officers killed, 12; men killed, 119; aggregate, 131. Officers wounded, 111; men wounded, 1,060; aggregate, 1,171. Men missing, 2. Total officers killed, wounded, and missing, 123. Total men killed, wounded, and missing, 1,131. Grand aggregate, 1,304.*

The following captures were made by my division: Seventeen pieces of artillery. Six of these, with caissons complete, were turned over and receipts obtained therefor. The eleven were hauled off the field and appropriated, as heretofore mentioned, while the division was pushing the enemy back on Chickamauga Creek.

The number of prisoners taken are as follows: First Brigade, 470; Second Brigade, 762; Third Brigade, 530; in all, 1,762.†

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*But see revised statement, p. 81.

†Map accompanying this report will appear in the Atlas.

[Inclosure.]

List of killed, wounded, and missing of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps (battle of Missionary Ridge), Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade, Colonel Sherman.	6	26	32	27	239	266	.....	.....	.....	33	265	298
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Wagner.	2	70	72	50	586	636	.....	2	2	52	658	710
Third Brigade, Colonel Harker.	4	23	27	34	235	269	.....	.....	.....	38	258	296
Total *	12	119	131	111	1,060	1,171	.....	2	2	123	1,181	1,304

No. 28.

Report of Col. Francis T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, E. Tenn., January 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade at the battle of Mission Ridge on November 25, 1863:

On Monday, the 23d, my brigade was ordered to be in readiness to move to the front and beyond our lines of works at Chattanooga at 1 p. m. At the hour named the brigade marched, following the Third Brigade, and took position with my right resting on the Dalton road. By command of General Sheridan, the brigade was drawn up in two lines. The first was, by my order, placed under the command of Col. Silas Miller, Thirty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers. The second line was by me placed under command of Col. B. Laiboldt, Second Missouri Infantry Volunteers. During the afternoon the brigade lines were advanced 600 yards, and remained in position during the night, the men sleeping on their arms.

At 3 a. m. of the 24th, I received orders to move the brigade by the left, and take position in reserve and rear of the Third Brigade, which was promptly done. At 4 a. m. orders were received to place three regiments of my brigade on the right of the Third Brigade, in prolongation of their first line, behind hastily constructed rifle-pits. In obedience to this order the Forty-fourth Illinois, Thirty-sixth Illinois, and the Seventy-third Illinois were thus placed, and Col. W. W. Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois, assigned to take command of them. The Eighty-eighth Illinois and Seventy-fourth Illinois were placed in rear, as support to the above regiments.

This disposition of the brigade remained unchanged until 12 m. of the 25th, when the entire division line was moved forward some 300

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

yards. The other regiments of my brigade were moved to the right and rear of the line, when they were formed in the following order, in four lines, as follows:

First line: Forty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Seventy-third Illinois, Colonel Barrett commanding.

Second line: Eighty-eighth Illinois and Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Colonel Miller commanding.

Third line: Twenty-second Indiana, Colonel Gooding commanding.

Fourth line: Second Missouri, Fifteenth Missouri, and Seventy-fourth Illinois, Colonel Laiboldt commanding.

With a heavy line of skirmishers on my front and flank, under command of Major Sherman, Thirty-sixth Illinois, whom I commend to the general commanding.

At 2.30 p. m. I received instructions from General Sheridan in person to hold the brigade in readiness to advance and assault the enemy's works at the base of Mission Ridge at a signal which would be given from Orchard Knob by the firing of six guns at intervals of two seconds.

At 3 p. m. the signal guns were fired, and the brigade moved forward, in conjunction with other troops of the division, in quick time, through the timber to the open plain beyond, which lay in front of the enemy's works.

The troops at this point, taking the double-quick step by order, swept across the open ground under a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry with unbroken ranks, and cleared the first line of the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, taking many prisoners. After a brief halt for breath, the order to advance and carry the second line of works, behind which the enemy had rallied, was received by the troops with a cheer, and gallantly did they do their work as they dashed on through the storm of iron and lead hurled against them by our foes. In ten minutes' time the works were taken as before, the enemy, with broken ranks, retiring in confusion up the slope of the ridge to their third line, upon the crest. The troops, being much exhausted by their rapid advance and hard fighting, rested a few minutes behind the parapets of the rebel works of the second line, gathering their energies for the last and final advance to the third line, upon the crest of the ridge. From the second line the hill rises abruptly to an angle of nearly 40°, and was covered by fallen timber and brush, which made the ascent very difficult and fatiguing. Again the order to advance was responded to with cheers, the colors, borne by their brave and gallant bearers, taking the lead, each bearer wishing to be the first to place the banner of his regiment upon the last of the rebel works. Slowly and surely we pressed up the hill, overcoming all obstacles, defying the enemy in his efforts to check our determined advance. Officers and men alike vied with each other in deeds of gallantry and bravery, cheering one another on to the goal for which we were contending. In this manner we gradually worked our way to the summit, over the rugged sides of the ridge, every foot being contested by the enemy. Rocks were thrown upon our men when the musket ceased to be of use, but to no purpose. When within 10 yards of the crest our men seemed to be thrown forward as if by some powerful engine, and the old flag was planted firmly and surely on the last line of works of the enemy, followed by the men taking one battery of artillery. The battle was won and Mission Ridge was taken,

while the enemy fled in great disorder from before our victorious troops, who took whole companies of the rebels prisoners.

The brigade was reformed, the ranks being broken in the ascent of the ridge, and bivouacked for the night on the crest of Missionary Ridge. At 12 midnight we were, by order of the general commanding, marched on the road to Bird's Mill about 1½ miles in pursuit, and halted until 11 a. m. of the 26th, when we were moved to the Chickamauga Creek. At 4 p. m. orders were received to return to our old camp at Chattanooga, at which place we arrived at 6 p. m.

To Colonels Laiboldt, Second Missouri, and Miller, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, I am indebted for their untiring exertions and gallantry they displayed in encouraging and leading their respective commands to the assault, and by their example aiding in the successful termination of the battle.

I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the general commanding to their distinguished services. I also recommend to the general commanding, for favorable notice, Colonel Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois; Colonel Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois; Colonel Marsh, Seventy-fourth Illinois; Colonel Conrad, Fifteenth Missouri; Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, Eighty-eighth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Beck, Second Missouri, for meritorious conduct and cool courage they displayed in the action, each one leading his regiment in the assault until the ridge was taken, and by their example encouraging and inspiring their men with confidence to deeds of bravery and valor.

I take this opportunity to make favorable mention of the officers attached to the brigade staff—Capt. B. Carroll, Lieut. John M. Turnbull, Lieut. N. P. Jackson, and Lieutenant Morse, Twenty-first Michigan, acting assistant adjutant-general—for the prompt and cool manner they executed orders intrusted to them.

Herewith find copies of official reports of the regimental commanders of this brigade, together with a list of casualties sustained by the brigade in the battle.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel Eighty-eighth Illinois Infty. Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. T. W. C. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, to furnish a statement of the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the late action near Chattanooga, Tenn., I have the honor to make the following report:

At 12 m., November 23, 1863, the Thirty-sixth Illinois took position to the left of the Ringgold road, the right resting at the well

*Casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

of Warner's house; the left joining the right of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and fronting east. I took this position by order of Colonel Miller, he being assigned to the command of four regiments of the first line. At 2 p. m. I moved the regiment forward with the rest of the line 200 yards. At 5 p. m., in compliance with orders from Colonel Sherman, the Thirty-sixth Illinois went forward into the timber, our right joining the left of the Seventy-third Illinois. Details from the regiment were set to work erecting barricades, and here we remained during the night.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th November, as directed by General Sheridan, the Thirty-sixth Illinois was moved about 500 yards to the left of the road, and joining Colonel Harker's brigade. Colonel Barrett reported to me that he had been directed to take command of the three regiments of the First Brigade that were in the front line, the Thirty-sixth being one of them.

We were not engaged with the enemy during the day; remained here through the night. On the morning of the 25th November, at 10 o'clock, as ordered by Colonel Barrett, I sent forward three companies to be deployed as skirmishers (A, B, and F). These companies were placed under command of Major Sherman of this regiment. At 1 p. m., in compliance with orders from Colonel Sherman (my brigade commander), the Thirty-sixth was advanced to the first line of the enemy's works, about three-fourths of a mile from the foot of Missionary Ridge, my regiment forming a part of the front line.

At 2.30 p. m. Colonel Sherman directed that at a given signal I should move forward, as the whole line would advance at that time. The signal was soon given; the Thirty-sixth advanced with the front line; at the distance of one-fourth of a mile we emerged upon an open field stretching to the foot of the ridge. We moved across this field on the double-quick, our ranks meantime being plowed by shot and shell. Upon our approach the enemy fled in hasty retreat to the top of the ridge, from which place it was now evident they intended to make their defense. Upon reaching the first line of the enemy's works, near the foot of the hill, we halted for a minute or so to catch breath. I then ordered the regiment forward to the second line of works. The hill-side was now being swept with a merciless storm of grape and canister. Showers of musketry were hurled through our ranks, to which our men replied with great vigor and accuracy. Having reached the second line of works on the hill-side (being the third from where we started), again we halted for a short time. These moments of rest were faithfully employed in delivering the enemy a deadly fire. Again I ordered the regiment to advance. They obeyed with alacrity; thus we ascended the hill, halting occasionally a moment to deliver our fire and obtain a little rest, for the speed with which we had made the long charge—the men carrying 80 rounds of ammunition with accouterments of a soldier—had nearly exhausted them.

The hill was steep and rugged; the fire from the enemy was incessant; in many places they were strongly posted behind barricades of logs, rails, or stones; but, notwithstanding all the difficulties under which we labored, we reached the summit of the hill in less than an hour and a half from the time the charge commenced. As we arrived at the summit of the hill the enemy fled in great confusion; the rout was complete. In connection with other regiments of this brigade, we assisted in capturing several pieces of artillery, a num-

ber of caissons, and a great quantity of small-arms, for which I am sure that my superior officers will award a full share of credit to the gallant officers and men under my command. We went into bivouac upon the ridge near the house known as Bragg's headquarters.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th November, by order of Colonel Miller, the Thirty-sixth Illinois moved in pursuit of the enemy with the rest of the brigade upon the road toward Chickamauga Station. On the afternoon of the same day we returned with the brigade to Chattanooga.

Throughout the entire engagement the officers and men under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry and coolness. Though they have conducted themselves bravely and nobly on former fields, it seems to me that on this occasion the regiment has added a new and brighter luster to their already good name and well-earned laurels. I do not know that they exceeded the men of other regiments in this action, for all seemed to vie with one another in deeds of daring; but this I do believe, that their conduct for bravery and almost superhuman exertion has never been surpassed in any army. Their names will be held in remembrance by a grateful country.

It is impossible to mention specially, within the short space allowed for this report, the names of all who behaved nobly. I cannot, however, omit to mention the gallant conduct of Maj. George D. Sherman; much is due to the bravery with which he exposed his own life wherever he was needed. I desire also to thank Adjt. Charles T. Case for the efficiency with which he assisted me in managing the regiment; his conduct was exceedingly praiseworthy. The line officers conducted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner. I mention the names of the company commanders: Captain Merrill, Company I; Captain McNeal, Company C; Captain Biddulph, Company K; Captain Cass, Company D; Captain Mossman, Company F; Lieutenant Clark, Company E; Lieutenant Beebe, commanding Company H; Lieutenant Salisbury, Company A; Lieutenant Barstow, Company G; Lieutenant Haslehurst, commanding Company B; their bravery and coolness were manifested in every part of the regiment.

Of the conduct of the enlisted men the facts stated in this report form a more brilliant compliment than any other that could be given. I must, however, mention the name of the flag bearer, Private William R. Fall, of Company C, for bravery. He can have no superior; he was among the first to reach the summit and wave the Stars and Stripes in the face of the enemy.

It is not for me to comment upon the conduct of my superiors, but I desire to state that the conduct of Colonel Miller, of this regiment, was especially conspicuous for gallantry; he rode along the line exposing himself with the most perfect coolness, directing, encouraging, and urging forward the exhausted men of whatever regiment he found. I make this statement as an acknowledgment of his assistance, not that anything I could say would add to his high reputation.

To this report I append a list of casualties.*

Your obedient servant,

PORTER C. OLSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-sixth Illinois Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Lieutenant NIEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Wallace W. Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the part taken by this regiment in the late movement of this army, culminating on the 25th instant in the possession of Missionary Ridge.

On the night of the 22d of November, I received orders from Colonel Sherman, commanding the brigade to be ready to move at a moment's notice, with 80 rounds of ammunition to the man, and two days' cooked rations in the haversacks. In compliance with a previous order to the same effect, the men already had the ammunition, and the rations were immediately supplied.

At about 1 p. m. of the 23d, the regiment moved out and took a position just in rear of the first reserve of the division picket, in the second line of the brigade, the Fifteenth Missouri being on our right and the Seventy-third Illinois on our left. At about 4 p. m. we advanced about 100 rods, where we lay on our arms until some time in the night, when we moved by the left flank on to open ground on the left of a hill on our left.

Just before day of the 24th, the regiment, by order of Colonel Sherman, moved to the right of the first line of the brigade, behind some protection that had been constructed during the night, the Seventy-third and Thirty-sixth Illinois, successively, being on our left, and the Eighty-eighth and Seventy-fourth Illinois being in reserve. We remained in this position until about 12 m. of the 25th, when, the troops on our right being removed, I sent out, by order of Colonel Sherman, three companies from each of the three regiments forming the first line as skirmishers, to protect our front and right flank. This line of skirmishers was under the command of Major Sherman, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois. Shortly after, the whole brigade was advanced to the second swell of the ground in our front in some open timber, and formed in five lines of battle, this regiment still being the right of the first line.

At about 3.30 p. m. the signal was given from Orchard Knob to advance, Colonel Sherman directing me to go as far as I could. As soon as the line cleared the timber and entered the open ground in our front, the enemy annoyed us all they could with their batteries on Missionary Ridge. We crossed the open space, about half a mile wide, on the double-quick, and dislodged the enemy from their rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge in our front, which was at the same time done on our right by the line of skirmishers before spoken of. We now pressed up to the second line of rifle-pits, about a third of the way up the ridge, when we again compelled the enemy to retire.

At this point Captain Harnisch, of Company E, took the colors, which had fallen, and while carrying them conspicuously up to the third line of works, was shot dead. The colors were now taken up by Abraham Loring, a private of Company H, who carried them conspicuously in front of the whole line and planted them first of any upon the enemy's works on the top of the ridge. At the third line of works we were greatly annoyed by a galling fire from a hill on our right. We soon, however, caused it to slacken, and then, with a rush, cleared the ridge of the enemy. It was about an hour and a half from the time the signal was given to advance until we

carried the ridge. We lay that night in line of battle, and at about 1 a. m. of the 26th, we moved a short distance down the valley on the other side of Missionary Ridge, and at 11 a. m. of the same day we moved still farther down the valley. At about 4 p. m. of the same day we returned to camp. The officers, men, and all behaved splendidly, and exerted themselves to the utmost to make the movement a success. I desire to make especial mention of Abraham Loring, a private of Company H, for his bravery in taking the fallen colors and planting them first upon the ridge, and Benedict Waldvogel, a private, Company A, who, by killing a rebel captain, caused the capture of an entire company of the enemy. I transmit herewith a list of casualties sustained by the regiment in the charge upon Missionary Ridge.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. BARRETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. A. NIEMAN,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 31.

Report of Col. James F. Jaquess, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement of the 25th:

There seemed to be a perfect confidence among officers and men in the success of the move to be made; hence the order for forward was received with unusual joy and delight. In making the charge across the valley and up Mission Ridge the regiment was in the front, with the Forty-fourth Illinois on the right and the Thirty-sixth Illinois on the left. There was no faltering. When we reached the first rifle-pits, we halted but for a moment to take breath; having advanced on the run for about 1 mile, the men were quite exhausted. It required but a few moments, however, till they were ready for the "forward." On we charged, passing the second line of works, dealing death to the flying foe. The ascent from here to the top of the hill was difficult. The fallen trees, rocks, and underbrush, though impeding our progress, afforded us some protection, and over these we climbed under the flying missiles of the foe, eager to plant our colors on the top of the ridge. We were among the first that reached the goal.

I have no language equal to the task of expressing my admiration of the courage and noble daring of my officers and men. To make special mention of any would seem to do injustice to others, but I must be allowed to speak of a few cases of special note.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson was wounded at the first rifle-pit, after having heroically and bravely cheered the men through the storm of shot and shell that was poured out on us as we crossed the open field in reaching the enemy's first works. He was ordered to the rear. Captain Bennett, in charge of Companies A, B, and F,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

deployed as skirmishers, assisted by Captain Cross, of Company A, and Lieutenant Patten, of Company B, did a work that entitles them and their men to lasting praise and honor. Captain Kyger, of Company C, for gallantry in pushing forward the colors, and Captain Morgan, of Company H, and Lieutenant Wolgemuth, of the same company, Lieutenant Bodman, commanding Company D, and Lieutenant Van Winkle, commanding Company K, deserve great praise for courage and promptness in pushing forward their respective companies.

Lieutenant Tilton, Adjutant Wilmer, and Sergeant-Major Garrett, my special assistants, after Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson was wounded, did noble service.

Captain Burroughs, of Company E, deserves special mention, he being the only captain remaining of those present at the organization of the regiment. Captain Burroughs has been in every fight, and has displayed coolness and courage which has won the admiration of all. Corporal Hasty, the bravest of the brave, who carried the colors, has won for himself, his cause, and his country everlasting honors, and no officer or soldier in this or any other part of the army deserves more praise than Corporal Hasty. He will be rewarded with promotion in his company. His associates in the color guard did nobly.

The Seventy-third Illinois captured more prisoners in number than there were men in the regiment. The casualties in the regiment were 3 privates killed, 1 officer—Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson—wounded, 23 privates wounded, some 2 or 3 of them mortally.

The Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers has lost many valuable men since it entered the service, but is still ready for any emergency of march or battle. We are ready to do or suffer.

I have the honor to be, yours, truly,

JAMES F. JAQUESS,
Colonel Seventy-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Col. F. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Jason Marsh, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in compliance with order of this morning, to report that on the afternoon of the 23d instant my command moved with the brigade from camp directly to the front about half a mile, remaining with slight change of position until about 3 p. m. of the 25th instant, when the brigade was placed in line of battle, consisting of three lines. My command was placed in the rear of the extreme right of the third line of the division, and continued in that position until we reached the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits. Having had but little experience in such scenes, I am unable to describe the character of our advance over the last 100 or 150 rods to this line, better than to say that it was done amid an uninterrupted hail-storm of shells, canister, grape, and musketry, per-

fectly terrific, yet apparently exciting no terror; certainly not causing a man to flinch, or turn back. But as the different lines reached the rifle-pits the men dropped promiscuously into the ditch as a shelter from the enemy's fire, while they could get a moment's rest from the complete exhaustion caused by the rapid double-quick march for nearly a mile. After a very brief rest, an effort was made to move the men forward, which it was found a very difficult thing to do. The long, steep ascent in front covered with the enemy, the top lined with numerous batteries and breastworks, was well calculated to appall the stoutest hearts. It was, therefore, not strange that men required much urging to induce them to brave the danger. My efforts were directed entirely to the officers and men of my command to move them forward, irrespective of the previous order of the lines or of the movement of other regiments, and in this effort I was zealously and efficiently assisted by many of the officers of my command. I should fail to do justice and to give a true statement of what transpired were I here to omit to record the fact that the colors of my regiment first advanced over these works, ably sustained by the officers and men, and steadily kept the advance until planted on the enemy's breastworks at the crest of the hill. The entire charge up the hill was pretty much every man on his own hook, without regard to regiments or companies, and I do not mean that officers and men of other commands were not promiscuously mixed with my command in the entire charge up the hill, but I insist the fact to be that my regiment was there in more force than any other regiment, and I think I should not go beyond the truth were I to say than the entire brigade, so far at least as concerned the advance. The first on the enemy's works, and almost simultaneously, were Lieutenant Clement, Company A; Captain Stegner, Company I; Captain Bacon, Company G; Captain Leffingwell, with some of their men. The enemy was still in considerable force behind their works, but for some unaccountable reason they either fled or surrendered instantly upon the first few of our men reaching them, not even trying to defend their battery, which was immediately captured by Captain Stegner. As further evidence of the fact I have insisted on, in forming a line on the ridge within a very few minutes after the enemy had left, and for the purpose of immediate pursuit, there were but 2 men absent from Company A and 1 man from Company I, besides those wounded. It is not a matter of opinion, but a fixed fact, that no other companies in the brigade could show that record at that time and place. I did not personally see everything transpire as I have stated, for the reason that having reached within 6 or 8 rods of the crest with the advance I was severely wounded and disabled from moving farther, but from the point I occupied I had a distinct view of what was done and how it was done. In my own experience I have very little idea of the character of this brilliant achievement by comparison, but so far as I have learned of the engagements of other troops in other armies, I fail to remember many instances where officers and men, one and all, have evinced more daring courage, more enduring fortitude, more persistent and obstinate perseverance than did my entire command during this memorable charge.

Where all did their duty so nobly, so bravely, it would be unjust and impracticable to particularize individuals, and yet I cannot forbear to make mention of the unexampled bravery of my color bearer, Sergeant Allen, who kept the advance from the first until within 6

or 8 rods of the crest, where he was struck down and disabled. The flag was then seized by Corpl. S. C. Compton, who bravely bore it erect to within a few feet of the crest, when he was shot dead. Private Hensey, of Company I, then seized it as by instinct of duty and planted it where it was started—on the breastwork, on the very crest of Missionary Ridge, which they had boastingly but vainly regarded as inaccessible and impregnable. The schedule hereto attached will show the casualties of my command.*

Your obedient servant,

JASON MARSH,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers.

Col. F. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Chandler, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent engagement with the enemy:

The regiment, on the 23d instant, was on picket in front of Fort Negley when the movement of the army was begun. We were relieved on the morning of the 24th and ordered to join our brigade, which had moved to the left during the night.

At 11 a. m. on the 25th, under the direction of Colonel Sherman, I took position behind the breastwork on the picket line to the left of the road leading out from the left of Fort Negley. At 2 p. m. the regiment with the brigade advanced to the rise of ground on which had been the enemy's picket line, where it was halted. The regiment occupied the right of the second line, and at 3 o'clock, under the immediate direction of Colonel Miller, who had the direction of the second line, we advanced to the assault of the enemy's works on Missionary Ridge. We advanced on quick time until we reached the edge of the timber, when we took the double-quick across the plain, a distance of half a mile to the first line of works, the enemy firing into our ranks from the first line and pouring grape and canister from the batteries on the crest of the ridge. Here, under the little shelter afforded by this first line of works, the men sank from exhaustion. We remained here only a few moments, and advanced to the second line, driving the enemy before us. The men were now so completely exhausted, and there was kept up such a galling fire from the enemy, that a farther advance seemed almost out of question. A few moments of rest, however, and they followed the colors, which were ordered forward. The advance was slow but sure, having to contend not only with the direct fire, but an enfilading fire from the right. When near the upper works of the enemy we halted, waiting for the troops on our right to advance and draw from us the fire which was enfilading our own line of advance. This fire not in any way diminishing, I ordered the colors forward on the works, which

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

a moment after were carried and the Stars and Stripes waved triumphantly on Missionary Ridge, the enemy being in full retreat and great confusion.

The distance from where the charge was begun to the top of the ridge was at least 1½ miles across, a wide, open plain and up a long steep hill protected by three lines of rifle-pits, one at the foot, the second about half way up, and the third on the crest of the ridge, with artillery on the top. The time occupied was about one and a half hours.

The regiment rested on the ridge until about 1 o'clock the next morning, when, with the brigade, we moved to the front, 1½ miles, and halted until about 10 o'clock, when we moved forward to Chickamauga Creek. In the afternoon we returned to camp.

I desire to make honorable mention of the officers of this regiment, all of whom did their duty most gallantly. Capt. George W. Smith, of Company A, acting field officer, was conspicuous for his bravery while urging on the almost exhausted men, until about two-thirds of the way up the hill he fell severely wounded. First Lieut. Dean R. Chester, commanding Company G, was shot through the leg while crossing the plain, but gallantly led his company to the second line of works. Second Lieut. Henry L. Bingham, commanding Company H, was killed just before we reached the second line, but proved himself entirely worthy the straps he had so recently mounted. First Lieut. Edward E. Tucker, commanding Company D, was conspicuous for his daring in moving among the men urging them forward. Sergt. Maj. Richard Realf was everywhere urging on those who fell behind, of other regiments as well as those of our own.

It affords me great satisfaction to mention our brave color bearer, Sergt. John Cheevers. Gallantly he carried our banner, planting it always in the advance for the regiment to rally on, never letting it trail in the dust, but waving it encouragingly to those behind and defiantly to the enemy before him, never faltering till he waved it over the top of Missionary Ridge.

It is difficult to select any one from the ranks and give him special mention where all behaved so well, but I must mention Corpl. Thomas Larey, of Company K, and Private William Isbester, of Company B, who seemed to vie with the colors for the advance.

Accompanying this report I send a list of the casualties of the regiment.*

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours,

G. W. CHANDLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant NIEMAN,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Michael Gooding, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late engagement with the enemy in front of Chattanooga:

At 1 p. m. on the 23d instant, I received orders to march my com-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

mand out and form on the left of the brigade in the front line. I accordingly formed my regiment in the following order: Company A, First Lieut. John Gooding commanding; Company F, Capt. E. A. Stepleton commanding; Company D, First Lieut. P. H. Carney commanding; Company I, Second Lieut. L. S. Mayfield commanding; Company C, Capt. W. H. Taggart commanding; Company H, Capt. William Powers commanding; Company E, Capt. W. H. Snodgrass commanding; Company K, First Lieut. Alonzo Smith commanding; Company G, First Lieut. H. B. Baxter commanding, and Company B, Capt. A. D. Sawyer commanding. I moved cautiously forward until night, when we bivouacked in the rear of a line of intrenchments thrown up during the evening.

At 1 p. m. on the 25th instant, I deployed companies E (Captain Snodgrass) and K (Lieutenant Smith) as skirmishers, and received orders from the colonel commanding brigade to form in the center and rear of the brigade, with instruction to move on the enemy's works at the foot of Missionary Ridge and to act as a reserve, and was informed by the colonel commanding the brigade that there were three lines in advance of mine and to keep from 100 to 150 yards in the rear of the lines, and if they should not succeed in taking their works, to push forward with my regiment and take the intrenchments and hold them if possible. I accordingly moved forward in conformity with the movement of the brigade.

As I came near the edge of the open ground I found that the left of the brigade had no protection. I immediately gave orders to left oblique, double-quick, until I was uncovered by the front lines of the brigade and passed the lines, joined the skirmishers, and planted the colors of the regiment on the rebel works. I was well supported by the Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers immediately in my rear, and the Eighty-eighth and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, Second Missouri, and Nineteenth Ohio on my right. I ordered my men forward up the ridge, and Colonel Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois, and commanding first line of the brigade, ordered the whole line forward, and I pushed men up to the second line of works as fast as possible. On and on, clear to the top, and over the ridge they went to the hollow beyond, killing and wounding numbers of the enemy as we advanced, and leaving the rebel battery in our rear. We captured great numbers of prisoners and sent them to the rear without guards, as we deemed the pursuit of the enemy of greater importance. I then received orders to fall back to the top of the ridge, where we rested until 12 o'clock of the same night, from whence we marched on the Dalton road near 2 miles, and again bivouacked for the night.

On the following morning I received orders to move forward to Chickamauga Creek. We remained there until 3 p. m., and from thence returned to our present camp at Chattanooga.

All the officers and men of my command behaved nobly, charging the enemy's works in a gallant style, making the hollow below reverberate with their vociferous cheering. I will recommend Color Sergt. George W. Gibson, Company C; Color Corpls. John Caton, Company F, and Theodore B. Ridlen, Company H, to the Governor of Indiana for promotion, for their gallantry in action and for the admirable manner in which they escorted the colors up the heights of Missionary Ridge. I cannot give too much praise to Captain Powers, Company H; Lieutenant Smith, Company K; Lieutenant Gooding, Company A, and Second Lieutenant Moser, Company G, for their assistance and for the gallant manner in which they en-

couraged their men up the side of the mountain and charging the enemy's works right up to the muzzles of their guns. Second Lieutenant Mayfield was wounded early in the engagement, but commanded his company in the charge and over the ridge, and would not leave the field when advised so to do; also Sergeant Major Gray is commendable for his assistance in urging the men forward; also Actg. Adjt. V. P. Mason, Captains Snodgrass, Taggart, Sawyer, and Lieutenants Carney, Tanner, Gordon, Baxter, Linson, Kennedy, and Riggs performed their duties faithfully and were with the advance of their respective commands until the last rebel had left the mountain.*

Respectfully submitted.

M. GOODING,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Vols.

Lieut. A. NIEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. Arnold Beck, Second Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the action of November 25, 1863:

At about 1 p. m. on that day, the brigade received orders to move forward from a position held since the 23d to the edge of the timber, about half way between our fortifications and the Missionary Ridge. There we remained in line of battle until about 3 p. m., when an assault on the enemy's rifle-pits was ordered. My regiment pressed steadily forward. The enemy being thrown from the first rifle-pit, after firing deadly volleys in our ranks, was driven over his next parallel and to the mountain side, our troops being exposed to a most galling fire from the batteries on the crest of the hill as well as from a terrific musketry, especially while crossing a meadow more than half a mile in width. Almost exhausted, we reached the foot of the hill, but the order to take the formidable earth-works of the enemy, towering 600 feet above us and garlanded with a wreath of cannon, was to be accomplished yet. Climbing the steep mountain, my regiment pushed forward with might and main, and is fully entitled to its share of the glory of that assault, whose results have already been duly appreciated.

To mention a single officer or man for distinguishment I dare not do, without using the common phrase: "All did their duty." I must this time acknowledge that to praise a single one would be injustice to the balance.

Inclosed please find a list of casualties,* which, though comparatively light, took from our decimated ranks veterans whose misfortunes I deeply mourn.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD BECK,
Lieut. Col. Second Missouri Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

[Lieut. A. NIEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

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*Nominal list of casualties (omitted) embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

No. 36.

Report of Capt. Samuel Rexinger, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
November 27, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the movements of the Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry during the late movement, as follows:

The regiment lay inactive until the afternoon of the 25th, when, at about 2 o'clock, we were ordered into position in the woods fronting Missionary Ridge, in the last line of the attacking column. At about 3 o'clock the movement commenced. We marched at common time through the woods until we reached the edge of the plain, when double-quick was ordered and kept up until we reached the intrenchments at the foot of the hill. Here our lines became broken on account of the obstacles, and we struggled up the hill as best we could, each man for himself.

I would particularly mention from personal view the following men for their brave and gallant behavior: William Willi, bugler, who kept continually in front sounding his bugle to advance; Michael Kick, our color bearer, and First Sergt. John H. Droste, Company I, and Corpl. Ulrich Frei, Company E. for keeping with the flag most always in front of the whole storming column. Our colors were the second ones inside of the intrenchments at the summit of the hill. After reaching the summit of the hill our colonel was wounded while in pursuit of the flying enemy, and sent to the rear, at which time I took command of the regiment and formed in line of battle on the summit of the hill near where the road crosses the hill.

The troops on our right and left marching forward in line of battle, as no one appeared to give me orders, I concluded to follow them, and we took up position on the road in the valley at the rear of Wagner's brigade, which was engaged in our front. When the engagement was over I marched my men on top of the hill to our right and stacked arms, sending a messenger to find our brigade and to obtain orders, in accordance with which, when received, we marched back and joined the brigade on top of the Missionary Ridge, from which time we remained with the brigade until it returned to camp.

I subjoin a complete list of the casualties of our regiment.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL REXINGER,
Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Infantry.

[Lieut. A. NIEMAN, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*]

No. 37.

Report of Maj. Carl von Baumbach, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Chattanooga, November 27, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report as to the part my regiment took in the late campaign:

My command moved from camp at 2 p. m. on Monday, the 23d

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

instant, and took position in line of battle on the left of the Dalton road. I remained in this position until about half past 2 o'clock the next (Tuesday) morning, when I moved my command, by order of Colonel Miller, by the left flank, and took position about half a mile from my original one. I remained in this position until half past 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. From here we moved by the right flank a distance of about one-quarter of a mile to the left and rear of our first position. We remained in this position about two hours and a half. We then advanced by the right flank directly to the front, a distance of quarter of a mile. We then formed line of battle immediately on the left of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, remained in this position about one hour and a half, at the expiration of which time I received orders to advance. We advanced a short distance at the common step, when the command was given to move at double-quick. My regiment advanced in admirable line of battle up to the first pits of the enemy. Upon reaching the first line the men were pretty much exhausted, and unable to move for some time. In about five minutes, however, we moved over the first pits of the enemy, but after advancing beyond the first line, the line of battle was not regular. The men took advantage of all obstacles in the way for shelter, and thus advanced steadily toward the top of the ridge. The fighting fierce and severe, but owing to the formation of the ground my men were able to screen themselves partially from the deadly volleys that were being hurled at us at every step of our advance. In the course of the ascent my men had to rest several times on account of exhaustion. But at length we succeeded in gaining the crest of the ridge, after two hours' steady fighting.

My regiment remained on the top of the ridge for about four hours, when my men were provided with rations. We then moved down the opposite side of the ridge in a southerly direction, halted about 2½ miles from our position on the top of the ridge, remained in this position all night and until about 10 o'clock Thursday morning, when we moved forward toward Chickamauga Station, about 3 miles, where we halted and remained for some hours. From here we moved back toward our old camp near Chattanooga, where we arrived at sundown.

During the engagement of Wednesday I have to lament the loss of the following officers: Capt. Howard Greene, who was killed instantly while gallantly cheering on his men. Lieut. Robert J. Chivas was also instantly killed while cheering in the advancing lines. Capt. Richard H. Austin was quite severely wounded on the thigh and neck; never lived a braver man than the captain. Lieut. Thomas E. Balding was wounded very severely in the right lung. I wish especially to mention him for his gallantry on the field.

I take great pleasure in stating that all the officers and men did finely, and deserve a great deal of credit.

I would most respectfully mention Adjt. Arthur MacArthur, jr., for his bravery. When the color sergeant was exhausted he carried the flag in front of the regiment, cheering the men to follow him up the ridge.

Accompanying you will find a list of casualties.*

I am, respectfully, yours,

CARL VON BAUMBACH,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant NIEMAN, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

No. 38.

Report of Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 22, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Missionary Ridge, with accompanying reports of regimental commanders:

On the 23d of November, I received from General Sheridan orders to move to, and form my command in order of battle near the picket lines to the right of Fort Wood. Soon after I was ordered to advance and drive in the rebel pickets, which was done, advancing about 1,000 yards, with the loss of only 6 men. Colonel Harker was on my right and General Hazen on the left. I remained in the position thus gained until the 25th, with but slight skirmishing with small-arms and a few shots from Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which had reported for duty temporarily.

About 2 p. m. on the 25th, I was informed by General Sheridan that we were to carry the enemy's works at the foot of the ridge, and possibly storm the heights, and was directed to make dispositions accordingly. I moved my command forward some 800 yards, formed in order of battle, and, lying on arms, awaited the signal to advance. The Fifty-seventh Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard commanding, formed the first line, and was deployed as skirmishers at about 2 paces interval. The One hundredth Illinois, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Fortieth Indiana, and Twenty-sixth Ohio, formed the second line, which was commanded by Colonel Wood (Fifteenth Indiana). The Ninety-seventh Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana comprised the reserve, forming the third line. About 3 o'clock the signal to advance was given. The command at once moved forward, in conjunction with other commands on the right and left, respectively, and was met by a terrible fire which the enemy immediately opened from his artillery posted on the ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard carried the lower works with his regiment and pushed forward to the foot of the ridge, some 200 yards in advance, where he was joined by the second line, which had moved rapidly forward without halting. At this time I was informed by a staff officer that it was General Granger's order not to go beyond the works at the foot of the ridge. Part of my command, however, was already beyond that point, but I directed it to return to the works, and sent an officer to General Sheridan asking permission to carry the heights, as I saw we must do that or we could not remain in the works, the enemy having complete control of them with his artillery. However, before hearing from him, I ordered the command to storm the ridge, bringing up the Fifteenth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Ohio, which had not yet been engaged, although suffering from the enemy's artillery. The result is a matter of history, as we gained the ridge, capturing artillery, provisions, and small-arms; to what amount, however, I do not know, as we pushed on after the enemy as soon as I had reformed the command. The enemy was immediately in my front, retreating in the direction of Chickamauga Station, and attempting to get off a portion of his artillery and train. I immediately pushed forward in pursuit all the troops I had formed, sending the Fifteenth Indiana and Twenty-sixth Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Young, to the left

to capture a battery (that was trying to escape with a small guard), which was done. The Ninety-seventh Ohio and Fortieth Indiana took the main road, supported by the One hundredth Illinois and Fifty-eighth Indiana, to be followed by the Fifty-seventh Indiana as soon as it could be formed (it having been deployed as skirmishers). Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, also accompanied me with a portion of Colonel Harker's command. Having advanced about three-fourths of a mile, we engaged the enemy, who was posted on a ridge commanding the road. A battery well covered by woods was stationed on the ridge, and opened on the column as soon as it came in sight. This was about nightfall, and it soon became so dark that it was very difficult to prevent confusion, but after a brisk fight of half an hour, and General Sheridan arriving with re-enforcements, we routed the enemy, capturing two pieces of artillery and some prisoners. Here we rested for four hours, when we again moved after the enemy, following him to Chickamauga Creek, whence we returned next day to Chattanooga.

The force engaged numbered about 1,800, the loss being as follows: Killed, 2 commissioned officers and 71 enlisted men; wounded, 51 commissioned officers and 587 enlisted men; missing, 2; total, 713.*

For particulars I refer you to the regimental reports. This loss was so great for the reason that a concentrated fire of artillery from the front and flanks was brought to bear upon my command, as well as a most deadly fire from small-arms. It is impossible here to speak of the gallantry of individuals when all did so well; each did his duty nobly, but I must be allowed to call the attention of the commanding general to Colonel Wood, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, who commanded the second line, for the ability displayed, and to him I am much indebted, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel Lennard, Fifty-seventh Indiana, of the first line, who acted with his usual gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio, deserves great credit for his soldierly bearing, as he at the head of his regiment led his men through that storm of bullets; but none deserve more credit than Lieutenant-Colonel Young, Twenty-sixth Ohio, who, with his own hands, planted his colors on the enemy's works, as well did Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Fortieth Indiana, who, after several color bearers had fallen, took the colors and bore them up the hill, and in pursuit of the enemy, passing directly by Bragg's headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Major Hammond, One hundredth Illinois, commanding their respective regiments, performed their duty well. Major White, Fifteenth Indiana, although wounded, refused to leave the field until the ridge was carried, after which Captain Hegler assumed command of the regiment and deported himself so as to deserve promotion. The Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Comparet commanding, was absent, and not therefore engaged. To the members of my staff I am much indebted for the intelligent manner in which they assisted me on the field. Captain Tinney, with his usual gallantry, dashed up the line with the first troops, and, with the aid of an orderly (G. W. Dusenberry, Fifteenth Indiana), turned the loaded guns of the enemy on his retreating ranks. Lieutenants Nicar and Royse, aides-de-camp; Captain Aughe, inspector; Captain Hunter, provost-marshal, and Lieutenant Jones, ordnance officer, were very efficient in the discharge of their duties during the hottest of the en-

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

gagement. Lieutenants Royse and Jones had their horses killed under them; Captain Hunter was wounded; Lieutenant Sterne, acting assistant quartermaster, was also on the field and rendered good service. Doctor Glick, brigade surgeon, as he always does, rendered valuable services on the field. Corporal Miller, Privates Dusenberry, Vick, Alexander, Campbell, and Smith (the latter being wounded), members of my escort, behaved well and are worthy of mention.

This report is not as perfect as it should be, owing to the regimental reports having been forwarded during my late absence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE LEE,
A. A. G., Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Col. John Q. Lane, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 15, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters of the Second Division, I have the honor to submit for the information of the general commanding the following report of the operations of this brigade from and including the 23d day of November, to and including the 26th day of November, 1863, in the late battles in front of Chattanooga:

About 12 m. on the 23d, General Wagner moved the brigade from its camp in Chattanooga to a position in front of Fort Palmer, and deployed it in the following order of battle: First line, One hundredth Illinois, Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Ninety-seventh Ohio; second line, Fifty-seventh Indiana, Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Fifteenth Indiana, the right resting on the crest of the cleared hill, the line being east of and nearly parallel with the railroad. The Fortieth Indiana was at the time on picket duty in front of the right of the brigade.

About 2 o'clock, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, the brigade advanced upon the enemy's pickets and drove them about one-third of a mile, with a loss of 1 man killed and 4 wounded in the Fortieth Indiana, which regiment had been deployed and advanced as skirmishers. By moving the brigade in a direction at right angles with the original line, the interval was widened between it and Colonel Harker's (Third) brigade on the right.

General Wagner halted the command, advanced the left, refused the right, moved by the right flank, and closed the interval. At 3 p. m. he commenced throwing up a breastwork, and by dark the line was tolerably well protected.

With the Ninety-seventh Ohio advanced as pickets, the command remained in this position until 6 a. m. of the 24th, when General Wagner moved it by the left flank a distance of 400 or 500 yards, to close on Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery. It remained here without

any interruption, other than an occasional harmless shell from the enemy's batteries on Mission Ridge, until about 3 p. m. of the 25th, when the general formed the following order of battle: Fifty-seventh Indiana as skirmishers; first line, One hundredth Illinois, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Ohio, and Fortieth Indiana; second line, Fifteenth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Ohio.

The signal being given for an advance, the troops moved off in gallant style, first at a double-quick and then at a run, for nearly 500 yards, and gained the enemy's works, which they cleared, and dashed on up the slope to within 800 yards of the mountain crest, when, by order, they fell back to the rifle-pits, where they remained under shelter for about one-fourth of an hour, when the line was again ordered forward, advancing across the open ground to the base of the ridge, where the second line closed upon the first, and all moved up the mountain together.

I arrived in Chattanooga on my way to my command in time to witness this part of the action, and cannot speak in too high praise of the gallantry of the troops at this trying and important crisis in the engagement. Officers vied with their men for the front, Lieutenant-Colonel Neff, Fortieth Indiana, carrying his regimental colors in advance of his men, all apparently animated with the noble determination to drive the enemy at all hazards from his strong position. Their effort was crowned with complete success. The enemy, not waiting an issue with the bayonet, fled in disorder, leaving his dead and wounded on the ground.

At the house known as Bragg's headquarters, the enemy was driven from three guns, which fell into our hands. At this point the main road, leading from Chattanooga to Campbell's [Chickamauga] Station, crossed the mountain. On the eastern slope it was intersected by other roads running along the ridge. On this principal road the enemy was retreating with his train. On the left a small force was trying to haul off a battery. General Wagner seeing it, ordered the Ninety-seventh Ohio and Fortieth Indiana to push on after the enemy. The Twenty-sixth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Young, were moved to the left to take the battery. They captured all the guns, consisting of 4 brass pieces, 2 Parrotts, several caissons, limbers, and 3 horses, still harnessed. The Ninety-seventh Ohio and Fortieth Indiana encountered the enemy strongly posted on a hill three-fourths of a mile from the summit of the ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Young, hearing the steady firing of musketry and artillery, moved his two regiments in that direction, without leaving a guard with the guns he had captured. Striking the enemy on the right flank, the whole line pushed forward and again routed him, capturing 2 brass pieces, small-arms, and prisoners.

During the night the command was moved to the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek, but did not again come upon the enemy. On the evening of the 26th, General Wagner moved the brigade back to its camp in Chattanooga.

I regret that the many gallant acts of officers and men are not properly mentioned in this report, but the less from the frequent assurances that all did their duty nobly.

The number of killed and wounded in the brigade demonstrates the stubborn resistance of the enemy, and the short time occupied in storming the rifle-pits and driving him from the ridge (less than two hours), the energy and earnestness of the charge.

According to the records of the office of the provost-marshal, the

brigade captured 762 prisoners, 11 guns, and numerous small-arms, not counted, besides a large quantity of ammunition.

The brigade went into action with an aggregate of about 2,000, and lost in killed and wounded an aggregate of 710.

I transmit herewith a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN Q. LANE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. T. W. C. MOORE,
Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

No. 40.

Report of Maj. Charles M. Hammond, One hundredth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDREDTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, at 12 m. on Tuesday, November 23, 1863, I was ordered to get my command in readiness to march with two days' rations in the haversack and 80 rounds of cartridges to the man. At 1 p. m. I moved my command to the picket line in front of Fort Wood, and formed in line of battle on the left of the brigade, my right resting on the left of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. I sent Companies A and G to the front as skirmishers, when an advance was ordered and the enemy's pickets driven one-half mile in gallant style. After having gained this distance, I was ordered to halt, where I remained during the night, in the meantime throwing up a line of breastworks on my regimental front.

At 6 a. m., November 24, I moved my regiment, by order of General Wagner, about 500 yards to the left, with my left resting on Battery G, Fourth Regiment U. S. Artillery. I remained in this position until the 25th instant, being occasionally shelled by the enemy's batteries on Missionary Ridge, but sustaining no loss.

At 2 p. m. of the 25th, I received orders to form my regiment in their present position (which was in the front line and extreme left of the brigade) and to move forward, taking all before us. After advancing about 200 yards under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries on Mission Ridge, I, by order of Colonel Wood, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, halted my regiment and ordered my men to lie down. In the meantime, Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, moved up and again placed their guns in position on my left. At precisely 4 o'clock I was ordered by Colonel Wood, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, to advance with my regiment, to charge on a double-quick, and go for all there was before us. After charging the valley a distance of about 1,200 yards to the enemy's rifle-pits, and over them to the foot of Mission Ridge, a distance of about 200 yards, without halting, my men, on attempting to gain the crest of the ridge, seemed to fall down from exhaustion. I was here thrown from my horse by the concussion of a shell, and, upon recovering my senses, discovered my regiment, with others, falling back to the rifle-pits from which we had driven the enemy. Remaining at the foot of the ridge, I

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

soon, however, saw that another charge had been ordered, and discovered, with joy, my men advancing with the line, and, after wading through a storm of shot and shell, gained the ridge, driving the enemy from it in confusion and capturing 23 prisoners, who were sent to the provost-marshal-general of the department under charge of Capt. Rodney S. Bowen, Company A, who had received a wound which compelled him to leave the field. I immediately organized my regiment, and while so doing discovered a number of pieces of artillery in a ravine on my left. I sent Lieutenant Stewart, of Company A, to see if these guns which the enemy had abandoned could not be turned upon them. He returned and reported them to be four 10-pounder Parrotts and two brass Napoleons; also, that it would require a number of men to place them in position. I ordered him to report the same to General Wagner, and ask permission to get them, but before receiving a reply was ordered by you to move forward my regiment on the left of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and, after advancing 600 or 800 yards, was ordered by Colonel Wood to halt. After remaining in this position about twenty minutes, I was ordered by Lieutenant Royse to move with my regiment in rear of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, at a distance of 100 yards from them. Arriving at the foot of the hill on which the enemy was posted resisting the advance of the Ninety-seventh Ohio and Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, and seeing the importance of a flank movement to dislodge the enemy, I moved my regiment to the left and nearly parallel with the Fifty-eighth Indiana. On gaining the top of the hill, I came suddenly upon the enemy, who immediately broke and scattered. I was here ordered to halt my command and throw out one-half of it as pickets.

At 1 a. m. of the 26th instant, I supplied my men with one day's rations and 80 rounds of cartridges and moved forward, with the balance of the brigade, in the direction of Chickamauga Station, to within one-half mile of Chickamauga Creek, where I remained until noon, when I moved forward to the creek, but was soon ordered by General Wagner to return to Chattanooga, where I arrived with my command at sunset.

The casualties in my regiment were as follows.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. HAMMOND,

Major, Commanding One hundredth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Maj. Frank White, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment (Fifteenth Indiana) which I had the honor to command in the engagement near Chattanooga, on November 25, 1863:

Our position in the morning was in the second line of battle of the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

brigade, and on a ridge in rear of the rifle-pit built by the brigade on the day previous. At about 2 p. m., the front line of battle having moved, we moved forward and occupied the rifle-pits. At 2.30 we moved across the rifle-pits and toward the enemy under a sharp fire from the enemy's batteries, which did very little damage. We lay down on a line with the rifle-pits of General Wood's division, awaiting orders. At 3.30 orders came, and we moved forward in line, supporting the first line until we were within about 200 yards of the enemy's first line of rifle-pits. Here we were halted about half an hour, and then we moved forward at double-quick to the rifle-pits, and lay down on the exterior slope of the embankment about fifteen minutes. We then moved forward again with a cheer (passing the first line of battle of the brigade) up Mission Ridge under a terrible fire from the enemy in their rifle-pits near the brow of the ridge, and from their batteries near Bragg's headquarters on our right front, and from a position opposite our left flank. The men behaved with great intrepidity and coolness, moving forward, delivering a rapid and effective fire, until near the top of the ridge, when we made a charge, and after a short but stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy we drove them from their rifle-pits and over the brow of the ridge in great confusion, capturing prisoners representing six regiments. After we had driven the enemy over the hill we followed them up, delivering an effective fire into their retreating ranks. About half way down the hill we were halted and ordered by General Wagner to move toward a hill on our left front, which we did, taking three pieces of artillery in one place, and in concert with the Twenty-sixth Ohio taking ten pieces in another place, driving the enemy from them. The enemy being still in force in our front, we moved forward in line of battle, and having but about 130 men I did not leave a guard over the guns. We halted about 1½ miles from the battle-field and took many prisoners, sending them to the rear.

The officers and men of the regiment behaved with such gallantry that it would be hard to discriminate, but the conduct of Color Sergt. George Banks, who carried his colors until shot twice, and of Second Lieut. T. N. Graham, Company G, who then carried the colors forward and planted them on the enemy's breastworks, under a terrible fire, deserves especial commendation.

I have to tender thanks to Capt. B. F. Hegler, Company A, for the assistance rendered me in commanding the regiment, and the coolness displayed by him during the action.

Our loss was heavy. The number taken into action and the loss sustained is as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Taken into action	16	318	334
Killed	2	27	29
Wounded	8	158	166
Total loss*	10	185	195

I would also add that my regiment was the first regiment of the brigade to plant their colors on the enemy's works and were nobly supported on the right by the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, who deserve great credit for the part taken by them in the action.

*But see revised statement, p. 81.

We captured the battle-flag of the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, but it was torn to pieces by the men for trophies before I could take it from them.

After night, being wounded, I turned over the command of the regiment to Capt. B. F. Hegler, and returned to camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,
Major Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Hegler, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Loudon, Tenn., February 7, 1864.

SIR: The following report of the part taken by the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment in the storming of Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, is respectfully submitted, in the absence of the field officers:

The regiment, in the disposition for battle, occupied the left of the reserve line, with the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on our right, these two regiments constituting the reserve. In our front was a plain open field, which the brigade had orders to cross and take the rifle-pits at the base of the ridge. As soon as the movement was commenced the guns on the summit of the ridge swept the plain, but with little effect until we neared the rifle-pits, over which, the first line passed and behind which the reserves took temporary shelter. We were soon ordered forward to assist the first line, which partly up the ridge, was suffering severely. The order was promptly obeyed, and the regiment, passing the first line, pushed on for the summit under a sharp fire from the enemy's musketry in the rifle-pits, encircling the ridge and the front, and enfilading fire of the batteries on the crest. The ascent was very steep and our progress so obstinately contested that it was necessarily slow, but in forty-five minutes after leaving the base of the ridge our colors were planted on the crest by Second Lieut. Thomas N. Graham (the first of the brigade) and the enemy fleeing in disorder.

Our captures amounted to prisoners (not counted) representing many different regiments, several pieces of artillery, and some wagons.

On gaining the crest, the regiment was reformed, and, with the Twenty-sixth Ohio, ordered to move by the left flank to capture a battery reported near by in a ravine. These guns were taken—their number I cannot positively state, as I did not count them—and as the regiment was ordered to move, with the Fortieth Indiana, on another battery of two guns then firing on us, no guard was left over the guns already taken. On this last battery we moved as the left of the line. These guns being taken by the Fortieth Indiana, ended the day's work.

The conduct of officers and men on this occasion deserves high commendation, and one can scarcely be mentioned before another for gallant daring. Sergeant Banks, though severely wounded, bore the colors until a second shot compelled him to intrust the flag to other hands. But I will not continue special mentions, as space will

not permit. Let the achievement and the list of casualties be their record. The regiment went into action with, enlisted men, 317; commissioned officers, 17; aggregate, 334, and suffered a loss of commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 9; enlisted men killed, 23; wounded, 166; total, 189. Aggregate loss, 199. Of the wounded an unusual number have since died.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. HEGLER,
Captain, Commanding Fifteenth Indiana.

Lieutenant COX,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elias Neff, Fortieth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTIETH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the afternoon of Monday, November 23, my command being at that time on picket duty, having received an order to advance the line, I at once did so. The left of the line of skirmishers soon met those of the enemy, and after a brisk encounter drove them, with a loss to us of 1 man killed and 4 wounded. The line thus advanced was held by my command until midnight, when, being relieved, I moved it, under orders from General Wagner, farther to the left and formed it upon the right of the front line of the brigade. This position, relative to the brigade, was retained during all subsequent operations.

During Tuesday all was quiet. Wednesday, about 1 p. m., an order to advance was received. A forward movement was made for a distance of nearly one-fourth of a mile, when a halt was ordered, and everything prepared for a rush upon the rifle-pits of the enemy, then about one-fourth of a mile in front.

At the word of command the men marched forward briskly, gradually increasing the pace to a run after emerging from the thicket that, up to this time, had screened the pits from sight. In a few moments the pits were in possession of the skirmishers, and the regiment occupied them soon after, losing 1 man killed in the movement. The men were with difficulty restrained from a farther advance at once, but those who had rushed on were recalled, and for ten minutes all lay under the shelter of the parapet. Again came the order to move forward, and with alacrity it was obeyed. The distance to be traversed to the foot of Mission Ridge was fully another quarter of a mile, and it was made at a run with but small loss, though under a severe fire. This position, owing to the steepness of the ridge and its peculiar formation, was comparatively safe. The men, taking advantage of any species of shelter the ground afforded, began the ascent.

Scarcely had this movement upon the ridge commenced when the order to fall back to the rifle-pits was received from General Wagner, through an aide, and given to the men. It was with the greatest reluctance, almost amounting to a refusal at first, that this order was obeyed, but the sense of duty prevailed, and they fell back, suffering very severely in the movement; but the shelter thus obtained was not long made use of. Again, under the proper order, the line advanced to its former position, again losing heavily in the move-

ment. Now commenced the struggle; man by man, as each would gather breath, firing as they went, the brave fellows rushed up, always onward, never backward for one moment. The fire here was, on the part of the enemy, rapid and well sustained, both by the infantry and the batteries upon the ridge, which at this time poured a constant shower of grape down the slope; but the advance was not even checked, only so far as necessary for rest, and in less than an hour the crest was gained and the enemy driven in utter confusion from the front. As the regiment reached the top of the ridge and swept forward the right passed through, without stopping to take possession, the battery at General Bragg's headquarters that had fired so venomously during the whole contest. Halting then for a few moments to give time for those who were not up to reach me, and joined by a few men of the Fifty-seventh Indiana, under Captain Dunn, of that regiment, who had been in command of them as skirmishers in my front, and had shown marked courage and energy, I moved forward down the hill, capturing prisoners and firing effectively upon those who attempted to escape. The rout of the enemy was complete at this point. At the foot of the hill some stores were captured and two wagons with their teams. The number of prisoners taken was fully 200, and, as I could spare no men to guard them, I ordered them to the rear and lost sight of them. In a few moments again I was ordered to move forward by General Wagner, and the small remnant of my command having come up, and a line of skirmishers, under Captain Elliott, Company A, thrown out, I moved forward, and in less than half a mile again encountered the enemy drawn up on a crescent-shaped ridge, with the horns encircling the flat upon which we were advancing, and completely commanding it at all points. The battery had been placed in position here by the enemy, and was vigorously worked during our advance. To storm the hill with the force we then had was clearly impossible, but retreat was not to be thought of; to whatever shelter could be found was taken advantage of, and the fire unremittingly kept up from our thinned ranks for an hour and a quarter. The rifle-balls passed in almost every direction, front and flanks, but no man, save the wounded, passed to the rear; but at the same time it seemed certain that annihilation or capture awaited; no help seemed available, when a cheer upon our left announced a movement upon their flank, and the enemy at once fled, leaving in our hands two more pieces of artillery, one wagon loaded with ammunition, and one box of new rifles.

In this second engagement our loss was 40 in killed and wounded. The total loss was 20 killed and 138 wounded—about 45 per cent. of the whole number engaged.

Eight commissioned officers were wounded, Captain Dooley, Company F; Captain Marks, Company I; First Lieutenant Hanna, Company C; Second Lieutenant Youkey, Company K, severely and dangerously.

I cannot express too high appreciation of the conduct and gallantry of both officers and men of my command. The record of loss in both is sufficient eulogy.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIAS NEFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fortieth Regt. Indiana Vols.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Lennard, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the brilliant movement which resulted in the capture of Mission Ridge, with all its trophies of cannon and colors:

On the morning of the 25th instant, this regiment was moved forward, and one-half of it deployed as skirmishers in front of the entire brigade, the other half being held in reserve. In this condition we advanced several hundred yards, meeting with but little resistance from the enemy. At 2 p. m. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Wagner to deploy my entire regiment as skirmishers, to cover the front of his brigade, and move forward to a wood some 800 yards in front of the enemy's first line of works at the foot of Mission Ridge, and then fix bayonets and await the signal to advance.

About 3 o'clock the signal was given, when, with remarkable promptness, every man in the regiment moved forward in splendid style on the double-quick. Immediately upon debouching from the wood the enemy opened a brisk artillery fire from the summit of the ridge. Under this fire, with the addition of musketry, when we had come within its range, the men advanced to their desperate work across an open plain of at least 700 yards in width, with a firm and steady step.

At this juncture, the scene was truly sublime. To the left, and on a line with us, swept forward the plucky men of General Wood's division, while on the right and a little to the rear came the gallant Forty-second Illinois, of Colonel Harker's brigade. Immediately in our front, and extending away off to the right and left, was the enemy's rifle-pits, filled with men apparently awaiting our near approach to deal death and destruction among us. Eight hundred yards beyond, and at an altitude of not less than 400 feet, was the crest of Mission Ridge, blazing with the quick, sharp flash of cannon and alive with the enemy's long lines of infantry, in busy preparation for the encounter.

The hiss and scream of deadly missiles from a hundred guns filled the air, and the very earth seemed to reel and rock under the rapid discharge of heavy guns from Forts Wood and Negley.

When we arrived within about 150 yards of the enemy's works, he commenced giving way, when I ordered my men to fire, and then push forward and clear the rifle-pits with the bayonets. This the men did in handsome style, capturing at and near the pits over 100 prisoners, with the loss on our side of but 2 men mortally wounded, since dead. Here we halted until the first line, composed of the Ninety-seventh Ohio, Fifty-eighth Indiana, Twenty-sixth Ohio, and One hundredth Illinois came up, under command of Colonel Wood, of the Fifteenth Indiana, when the order was given to move forward, my men falling in with the different regiments composing this line, and moving forward with them. My regiment being thus mingled with the others of the line, and there being no officer on the left of

superior rank to myself, I assumed command of the left wing. In this order we moved forward under a destructive cross-fire from the enemy's artillery, about 200 yards, when he opened upon us with musketry. Our men advanced steadily, returning the fire, but at great disadvantage, as the enemy was crouched within his rifle-pits, at the summit of the ridge. This was a trying moment, but our men slowly advanced, seizing upon every available object to screen themselves from the deadly aim of the foe. Matters stood thus, when Lieutenant-Colonel Young, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, who was gallantly superintending the movements of the center, informed me that the order was to fall back to the rifle-pits. This order, though doubtless given for the best of military reasons, was very unfortunate, as we were then so near the base of the ridge that the enemy's artillery could do us no harm, and his musketry but little. Most of the men obeyed the order reluctantly, as it would subject them again to that murderous cross-fire which had killed and wounded so many of their comrades.

We remained at the rifle-pits about 15 minutes, when we received the order of the general commanding to move forward. The line moved in good order and with promptness to about the point it occupied when ordered back, when the Fifteenth and Fortieth Indiana came up splendidly to our assistance, giving fresh courage and hope to our thinned and exhausted line. Soon "forward" was heard ringing above the din of battle, when the line moved steadily forward, fighting every inch of the way to the top of the ridge, killing and capturing many of the enemy in their rifle-pits, so stubborn was their resistance and so confident were they in the strength of their position. Mission Ridge was ours. There it stands, and will stand to the end of time, a towering monument of glory to the discipline and courage of the American volunteer soldier.

I immediately organized my regiment, and by order of the commanding general pushed on in pursuit of the retreating enemy, but had no further engagement with him.

In conclusion, I congratulate the officers of the regiment for their coolness and courage in the hour of danger and for the splendid manner in which they handled their men on the battle-field. Particularly am I under obligations to Major Blanch and Adjutant Smith, both of whom were mounted and showed a reckless disregard of danger and rendered me great service during the action. The major, though severely wounded, when we were about half way up the ridge, remained with us until after nightfall, and then only went to the rear to assist in gathering up our wounded men.

The enlisted men have my most heartfelt thanks for their gallantry and soldierly bearing on that day. When all are alike distinguished it is improper to make invidious distinctions.

My loss was 2 killed and 90 wounded, many of whom were mortally, and have already died. We captured 124 prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LENNARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under my command in the late engagement near Chattanooga, Tenn., and on Missionary Ridge, on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November, 1863:

On Monday, the 23d of November, about 1 p. m., I received orders from Brigadier-General Wagner, commanding brigade, to form my regiment and march to the front, which was immediately done, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade. My regiment was formed in line of battle in the front line of the brigade, the Ninety-seventh Ohio on the right and One hundredth Illinois on the left, my regiment in the center, and this line was formed a short distance in the rear of the picket line. I was here notified that this line would be under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, of the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers. We remained in this position a short time waiting for the troops on our left to get into position. As soon as the line was completed the line of skirmishers advanced and drove back the pickets of the enemy in splendid style. Our line followed in the rear of the skirmishers until we reached the old picket line of the enemy, where we changed direction somewhat to the right, marched a short distance farther to the front, where we were halted and lay the greater part of the night and threw up rifle-pits. About 2 a. m. we marched near 200 yards to the left, so as to connect with the troops of General Wood, where we lay during the 24th, while the fight was going on over Lookout Mountain, and up to about 1 p. m. of the 25th of November, when we again advanced to the front until we formed a line with General Hazen's brigade, which was on our left.

This time the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers was on the right of our line, Twenty-sixth Ohio next to the Fortieth Indiana, Fifty-eighth Indiana next, and the One hundredth Illinois on the left. The men were ordered to lie down in this position, as the enemy was pouring a heavy fire upon us from their artillery on Missionary Ridge.

We remained in this position until about 3 p. m., when the order was given to move forward on to the enemy's works, a short distance from the foot of Missionary Ridge. The line started forward in quick time, but soon came to a double-quick and run, and charged over the enemy's works and up to the foot of the ridge, capturing quite a number of prisoners that had failed to climb the hill in time to make their escape. All this time we were under a perfect hail of shot from the enemy's artillery and infantry that were on the top of the ridge, and were so completely covered that it was impossible for our men to do much execution.

By the time we reached the foot of the hill, the men having already run near 1 mile, and that with their blankets, rations, and 80 rounds of cartridges, besides equipments, on them, so they were almost perfectly exhausted; consequently, our progress in climbing the hill was not very rapid, although we were making some progress, when we received orders to fall back to the enemy's old breastworks, then in our rear near 200 yards. We fell back to the works and rested for a few minutes, when we again charged forward, this

time to the top of the hill, the enemy remaining in their works near the top of the hill until our men were within a few yards of them, when the greater number broke and ran down the hill on the opposite side, though quite a number threw down their guns and surrendered. It was now near sunset. I formed my regiment on the top of the ridge and marched to the front, on to the second ridge, where I was ordered by Colonel Wood to halt my regiment, along with the Fifty-seventh Indiana and One hundredth Illinois, and there to await orders, while the Fortieth Indiana and Ninety-seventh Ohio were moved on in the front line. In a short time the advanced regiments became engaged with the enemy, and I received orders to move my regiment to the front and left of the road, where I was ordered to halt, opposite a steep hill on which the enemy was posted. The enemy soon gave way again and the pursuit ended for the time, and this regiment was thrown forward on picket for the night. About 2 a. m. my regiment was called in and marched to the front with the remainder of the brigade to Chickamauga Creek, but was not again engaged, and returned to camp in Chattanooga on the evening of November 26.

In passing to the front from Missionary Ridge we saw several pieces of artillery which had been abandoned by the enemy, though I did not leave any one in charge of them.

It gives me pleasure to state that during this contest all, both officers and men, nobly performed their duties and fought bravely for victory; and where all do so well it is impossible to distinguish as to the meritorious conduct of any. It also gives me pleasure to state that Chaplain J. J. Hight was immediately on the field, and rendered very efficient aid to our wounded soldiers.

This regiment went into action with 253 armed men and 17 commissioned officers.

I have to report the following losses in this regiment, to wit:

Commissioned officers: Killed, none; wounded, Capt. J. M. Smith, Capt. Green McDonald, Lieut. A. Milburn, Lieut. Z. Jones, and Lieut. George Hill.

Enlisted men: Killed, 5; wounded, 55; missing, none.

Total killed, 5; wounded, 60; aggregate loss, 65.

Respectfully submitted.

J. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Young, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by my command, the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in the movements of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th instant in this vicinity.

About 2 p. m. on the 23d, in obedience to orders from the briga-

dier-general commanding, my regiment was moved to the front and formed in the center of the rear line in line of battle a few yards in the rear of the picket line and immediately in front of Fort Palmer. An hour later, while the brigade was advancing and driving in the enemy's pickets, I took command, in obedience to orders formerly received from General Wagner, of the rear line, consisting of the Fifteenth Indiana on the right, Twenty-sixth Ohio in the center, and Fifty-seventh Indiana on the left, which line was advanced in line of battle and halted with brigade near the enemy's picket line, where it lay until night. During this movement the Twenty-sixth Ohio was under the immediate command of Maj. W. H. Squires.

During the night my regiment was advanced to the front line, moved with the brigade to the left about 400 yards and assigned the front center, having the Fortieth Indiana on its right and Fifty-eighth Indiana on its left. In this position rifle-pits were constructed during the night.

On the 24th, we lay in line of battle in our rifle-pits without change of position or interruption, except by an occasional harmless shell from the enemy's batteries in our front.

About 3 p. m. of the 25th, on orders from Colonel Wood, commanding the front line, to advance my regiment with the rest of the brigade, I moved to the front across an open field in view of the enemy, some 500 yards, where we lay down half an hour, receiving, but without casualty, a severe fire of shell. I here received and gave to my officers orders to "advance slowly and steadily in line until ordered to halt, as it was intended, if possible, to take all before us to the top of Missionary Ridge."

The movement to the front began as directed (about 3.45 o'clock), but the line had advanced but a few hundred yards when the troops on my either flank without orders, so far as I understood, quickened their pace to a double-quick. After endeavoring for some time to preserve the prescribed pace, finding my men were falling to the rear and chafing under the restraint, I quickened their step, regained my place in the line, and double-quicked under a terrific fire of shot and shell for 800 to 900 yards to the enemy's line of rifle-pits at the base of the mountain, which, being found empty, were immediately cleared and the charge enthusiastically continued up the mountain slope, the crest at this point being 600 to 800 yards distant. About half this latter distance was made most gallantly and without serious casualty, but the distance the men had double-quicked, some 1,200 to 1,500 yards, and the increasing angle of the acclivity had completely exhausted them. We were now, too, receiving a very hot fire of musketry from the enemy's rifle-pits on the crest in front as well as an enfilading fire of shell and solid shot from the right and left, the position of the line we were assailing being much retired and our line of march bisecting the arc of a circle whose limbs were lined with rebel batteries throwing upon us a concentrated fire.

I thereupon ordered my men to move slowly, advancing firing as skirmishers, availing themselves of every shelter available, avoiding undue exposure, but to keep up a forward movement. The latter I found extremely difficult by reason of the great exhaustion of officers and men, both behaving with the utmost gallantry, but in a number of cases falling at my feet completely outdone. We were, however, steadily approaching a point much sheltered by the configuration of the ground and already occupied by a few men in advance, when I received an order to fall back to the rifle-pit at the

base of the ridge. The order was promptly repeated but reluctantly obeyed, for we felt that with a little rest and strengthened by the second line the ridge could be carried. Up to this time but 2 officers and a few men of my command had been struck, and though so entirely for the moment exhausted, their enthusiasm was still high and their confidence unabated.

We fell back rapidly under a galling fire, and, losing several men, took refuge behind the before-mentioned rifle-pits and for a number of minutes, perhaps fifteen, lay under a most terrific cannonade sustaining but little if any loss. Two of my lieutenants and a number of my men, perhaps one-fifth, failing to comprehend the order to fall back, remained on the hill-side and rejoined their command when the second charge was made.

After remaining nearly a quarter of an hour under cover, the line was again ordered forward, advanced rapidly and gallantly across the gentle but exposed slope (300 yards) with which the acclivity begins, and then seeking shelter, began again the more toilsome ascent in the face of a bitter fire. For more than 200 yards we had slowly and laboriously worked our way up the mountain side, suffering serious loss, and beginning to feel most sensibly the exhaustion that was breaking down both officers and men, when, perceiving the line fearfully weakened by the causes just mentioned, and by the necessity of extending it to cover an arc of which our original line had been the chord, I galloped back to urge up the rear line to support us in the final struggle at the enemy's works. They, however, were on the way ere I reached them, and soon joined us, filling up the gaps in the front line, and giving fresh encouragement to the few heroic spirits who were already closing upon the rifle-pits with which the mountain crest was fringed, and from which a steady fire was still pouring down upon us.

My color sergeant was already severely wounded, the senior corporal had been killed, another had fallen down exhausted, a fourth and the last seemed scarcely able to climb farther, when, feeling the moment had come for the crowning and final effort, I took the colors and led the advance of my command the remaining 150 yards into the enemy's works as he threw down his arms and took to flight. On advancing some yards farther, I found the enemy was already in rapid retreat beyond the ridge, pushing forward his wagons and endeavoring to carry off his cannon. Halting a moment to permit the men with me to regain their breath and those in the rear to come up, we then pushed immediately forward to gain a knob beyond, from which I hoped to be able to stampede and capture a wagon train still in sight.

After advancing about 300 yards, passing and leaving a guard with two brass guns, being without support, I again halted to rally around my colors a few more men, when I was joined by the Fifteenth Indiana and at the same time received orders through an orderly to retire. I sent back by the orderly the information that a large wagon train was near at hand, and asked permission to attempt its capture. Ere an answer was received General Wagner joined me and directed me to take the Fifteenth Indiana, Major White commanding, and my own regiment, and move off to the left and take possession of a battery about 300 yards distant, which the enemy were endeavoring to carry off through a ravine on my left. Placing the Twenty-sixth Ohio under command of Major Squires, and throwing out skirmishers from the Fifteenth Indiana, the command was moved rapidly to

the left oblique in order to capture the party in charge of the guns. They were, however, already cutting loose the horses, and succeeded in getting away, leaving all the guns (four brass pieces and two Parrotts) and several caissons and limbers, and 3 horses still harnessed. Never having captured cannon before, and hence not appreciating the importance of claiming the guns as trophies, besides feeling they were entirely safe in my rear, and thinking I might need all my command in front, I left no guard with them, but immediately pushed forward upon the [retreating enemy] some hundreds of yards to the front. I was now about three-quarters of a mile from the ridge. The troops on my left, who had previously advanced several hundred yards, had all been withdrawn. There was a gap of one-third of a mile between my right and the left of our brigade, and deeming it prudent to advance no farther without support, especially as it was already dark, I was about to retire, when there was opened up a brisk fire of musketry and artillery from a hill or ridge about three-fourths of a mile to my right oblique. After waiting a few minutes until I discovered a stout resistance was being made, and the issue possibly doubtful, directing my original line of skirmishers to protect my left flank I changed front to the right oblique, directing Major Squires to throw out two companies of skirmishers to cover the new front; and sending notice around by the rear of my intention, I took up a line of march for a knob, from which I expected to turn the enemy's position by attacking his left flank. The exceeding and unexpected roughness of our route, comprising steep acclivity, dense thicket, and thickly tangled swamps, made the undertaking one of no little difficulty. It was, however, finally accomplished and the height was gained, and so successfully that 1 lieutenant and 8 men, comprising the enemy's right, were captured and their line immediately broken, with the capture of two brass guns. The Federal troops here engaged proving to be our own brigade, I again assumed command of my own regiment, which, however, saw no further special service, but remained with the brigade until it returned to camp on the evening of the 26th.

At every step of our advance from the time we reached the enemy's rifle-pits, prisoners were picked up by the men under my command, but, as we were constantly in the extreme front, they were at every opportunity passed immediately to the rear and handed over, without credit asked or given, to whoever would relieve us of their care. There were reported to me 45 thus disposed of; many others were passed, as we advanced, and no notice taken of them, as they seemed making fair time for our rear, and I had good reason to believe they would be carefully looked after and kindly cared for by officers and men who were giving their attention to that part of the work.

Of the conduct of my command perhaps nothing need be said; it was mostly witnessed by the general commanding the brigade. We were in no sense repulsed, not even checked beyond what a prudent caution demanded under the shifting condition of the conflict.

I can only account for being ordered back after getting nearly or quite half way from the base to the summit of Missionary Ridge on the 25th by supposing the ardor of the command had already carried it beyond instructions.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the personal gallantry of my officers. Maj. W. H. Squires, who at several times was left in command of the regiment, and Adjt. James A. Spence,

both unhorsed in the very beginning of the action, most gallantly, heroically acquitted themselves, lending me most material assistance from first to last.

Assistant Surgeon Rush acquitted himself with commendable zeal and fidelity of his duties as field surgeon.

It is but simple justice to deserving merit to record here as worthy of particular mention the following names of line officers of my regiment, who, with the exception of Second Lieutenant Johnson, remained with their companies until the fighting was over, though several were painfully, but not seriously hurt; Captains Peatman, Company F; Frazier, Company D; Adair, Company I; Baldwin, Company G (wounded in the face); First Lieutenants Hume, commanding Company K; Franklin, commanding Company B (wounded in the leg); Foster, Company A (wounded in the leg); Renick, Company F; Timberlake, Company D; Second Lieutenants Guy, Company K; Johnson, Company E; Ogan, Company F; Hill, commanding Company A; Goodhue, commanding Company C (wounded in the leg), and Platt, Company G.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following statement of casualties in this regiment: Commissioned officers wounded, 5; enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 29; 1 of them has since died.

During the brief period that I was in command of the rear line of three regiments on the afternoon of 23d nothing occurred worthy of mention. The regiments were all ably handled by their respective commanders.

While temporarily in command of the Fifteenth Indiana on the evening of the 25th, I could not fail to notice the very gallant bearing of that regiment, and particularly the spirit and ability displayed by Major White and Captain Hegler.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. C. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. Col. Milton Barnes, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Loudon, Tenn., February 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement with the enemy in front of Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25, 1863:

According to previous orders, at 1 p. m. of the 23d, I had my command in readiness for action, with three days' rations in haversacks and 80 rounds of ammunition to the man, the effective strength being 23 officers and 411 enlisted men. I moved with the rest of the brigade to the front and formed line of battle on the right in the first line, my right resting on the top of the hill across the railroad in front of Fort Palmer. I rested in this position until about 3 o'clock.

until the troops on our left (Wood's division) began to move upon the enemy's pickets. Then receiving the order to advance, I moved forward to the first ravine, where I detached Companies A and F (Captain Rosemond and Lieutenant Ogle), deployed as skirmishers. They immediately became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, driving them rapidly over the next hill into the woods, where they made a stand and attempted to turn our right, but moving quickly by the right flank, and our skirmishers pressing hotly in front, they were soon checked and driven rapidly beyond their first line of works. My line having now reached the crest of the hill, I halted it and held the position while the troops in rear came forward and commenced building a line of breastworks. After dark I moved the regiment forward about 250 yards, and picketed the front of our brigade during the night. I lost none in killed or wounded in the first day's engagement.

At 8 a. m. of the following day (24th), I was relieved by the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and, moving back, took their former position on the right in the second line, and rested during the day.

November 25, about 3 p. m., I advanced with the column across the breastworks thrown up the night and day previous. While crossing I had 1 man wounded. Reaching an open field, I rested until the batteries on our left fired the signal for a general attack, when I moved forward through the woods into the open plain in front of the enemy's second line of works at the foot of Mission Ridge, where we were exposed to a terrific fire of shot and shell. In a few minutes I received the order to advance to the works and occupy them, the front line having passed. In doing so my men moved in perfect line of battle at a double-quick, with the coolness and precision of an ordinary drill. In the meantime the enemy's batteries, supported by a heavy line of infantry, were pouring a continuous volley of shot, shell, shrapnel, grape, and canister down the slope and across the plain. I now received an order from General Wagner to leave the rifle-pits and close up on the front line, which I proceeded to do. This order was countermanded, but before I could repeat it the men were under way and I could not stop them. Reaching the foot of the hill, I closed on the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers. Regimental lines now became almost obliterated. I received no orders to ascend the hill but that previously stated. I urged my men forward. The enthusiasm soon became general, officers and men vying with each other in their eagerness to be foremost in storming the enemy's last line of works on the crest of the ridge. They rushed onward and upward from point to point over the difficult ground and up the steep ascent amidst the incessant hail-storm of iron and lead, displaying acts of personal bravery which was certainly almost without a parallel in the annals of war. Not one man went to the rear who did not carry a wound. The line of our ascent covered a shallow ravine, terminating on the top of the ridge at the apex of an obtuse angle in the enemy's line, subjecting us to a direct and cross fire. About forty minutes elapsed in scaling the hill, when, from the steady advances and determined spirit of our men, the enemy's lines wavered, broke, and finally fled in confusion to the rear. My regimental colors crossed the ridge to the left of the house which a few minutes before was General Bragg's headquarters. Over 150 prisoners were captured by my command, and many more were sent through my lines to the rear without a guard, owing to the excitement of the moment and the immediate order to reform

the line and pursue the enemy. Receiving such orders from General Wagner, I formed as quickly as possible on the left of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, and proceeded down the direction of the road leading toward Chickamauga Station. When we reached the foot of a hill about 1 mile distant, we again encountered the enemy, and immediately became engaged. It now became dark, and it was apparent from the murderous fire to which we became exposed that the enemy had chosen a strong position and intended to maintain it. This and the Fortieth Indiana being the only regiments engaged in this last encounter, we could not advance without almost certain destruction. The fight continued over an hour, resulting in the loss of a large proportion of those counted in the aggregate of killed and wounded. Finally the —— Regiment moved up on my left around the point of the hill, when the enemy immediately ceased firing, and we moved forward and occupied their position.

My loss in killed was 16 enlisted men; wounded, 9 officers and 124 enlisted men.

I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men on this occasion. Suffice it to say that all did their duty and did it nobly, and well deserve the gratitude of their country.

Effective strength engaged: Officers, 23; enlisted men, 411; total, 434.

Killed: Officers, none; enlisted, 16. Wounded: Officers, 9; enlisted, 124. Missing, none. Total, 149.

Officers wounded were Major Moore, Surgeon Gordon, Captain Rosemond, Captain Weisser, Captain Linn, Lieutenant Brady, Lieutenant Echelberry, Lieutenant McClure, and Captain Gilley.

Very respectfully,

M. BARNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade.

No. 48.

Report of Col. Charles G. Harker, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 14, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of Missionary Ridge from and including the 23d day of November, 1863, up to and including the 26th day of November, 1863:

My brigade consisted of nine regiments, and, in order to facilitate drilling, marching, and maneuvering in front of the enemy, I had, with the consent of the general commanding the division, divided it into demi-brigades. The First Demi-Brigade was commanded by Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and consisted of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Henry C. Dunlap commanding; Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Col. Allen Buckner commanding; Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. Alexander McIlvain commanding; Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, com-

manded by Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt, of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, temporarily commanded by Capt. E. P. Bates.

The Second Demi-Brigade, commanded by Col. Nathan H. Walworth, Forty-Second Illinois Volunteers, and consisted of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Col. Jonathan R. Miles commanding; Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick commanding; Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, Maj. Charles W. Davis commanding, until wounded, when the command devolved upon Capt. A. M. Tilton; and the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers, temporarily commanded by Capt. E. D. Swain.

About 12 m. on the 23d of November, I received an order from Major-General Sheridan, commanding the division, to march my command with 40 rounds of cartridges, without knapsacks or haversacks, to an eminence known as Brush Knob, about one-half mile to the front of the line of rifle-pits commanded by Forts Wood and Negley, and nearly equidistant from each. The left of my command rested near the summit of Brush Knob, the front line consisting of three regiments in line of battle; the balance in double column on the center were formed in rear of the hill, taking shelter from the enemy's artillery should he open upon us.

The Second Brigade of our division (Wagner's) was on my left and a little advanced, the First Brigade (Sherman's) was on my right a little retired. My front was covered by a line of skirmishers from the Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, of General Wagner's brigade, supported by detachments from Colonel Opdycke's demi-brigade. We remained in this position until General Wood advanced upon Orchard Knob, which advance was followed by General Wagner's brigade. I was soon ordered to follow General Wagner, and to take position on a ridge about one-eighth of a mile to the front of Brush Knob, my left connecting with General Wagner's right, while my right, a little refused, was to rest on Moore's road and near the point where the picket line crossed said road previous to the advance of our forces. In taking this position a sharp engagement with the rebel pickets ensued; the enemy rapidly gave way, and we sustained but slight loss. Having gained this position we were ordered to construct rifle-pits along our entire front. About dark I was ordered to have the right of my skirmish line thrown forward; this was skillfully done by a part of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, which captured a number of prisoners in this movement, including 2 commissioned officers. The line being thus established we remained in position during the night, permitting detachments to return to the camp for rations and knapsacks, and sufficient cartridges to supply each man with 60 rounds.

Tuesday, November 24, all was quiet on my immediate front, but heavy firing of musketry and artillery occurred on our extreme right, resulting in the capture of Lookout Mountain by our forces.

Wednesday, November 25, about 8 a. m., I was ordered to advance my skirmish line to an eminence about one-eighth of a mile to the front. This advance was made without opposition, my brigade taking position in a line of rifle-pits abandoned by the enemy. We remained in this position inactive until about 3 p. m., when orders were received to prepare to carry the enemy's works in our front.

My command was disposed in the following order: Colonel Walworth's demi-brigade on the right, with the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers covering my whole front as skirmishers; the Twenty-

seventh Illinois Volunteers in the front line of battle, the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers about 300 yards to the rear, deployed into line; Colonel Opdycke's demi-brigade on the left, the Third Kentucky Volunteers and the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers in the front line, the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteers and the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers in the second line, all deployed, the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers in double column about 200 yards in rear of the second line.

This disposition being made, Colonels Opdycke and Walworth were ordered to move forward at the firing of the signal gun from Orchard Knob, and to carry the works at all hazards—were directed to conform to the movements of General Wagner's brigade, which was on my left. The ground in my immediate front was covered with timber for a distance of about one-eighth of a mile; from there to the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, a distance of half a mile, the ground was entirely cleared of timber and comparatively level.

At the given signal, the lines moved forward quite handsomely. Arriving at the open ground we were exposed to a most terrific fire of shot and shell from the enemy's battery located on the ridge in our front. The brigade on my left, now moved in double-quick time, which was conformed to by my own command. My troops carried the first line of rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge simultaneously with the brigade on my left and right. We reached it, however, much fatigued and somewhat disorganized from the rapid march across the plain and the severe artillery firing to which we had been exposed. The advance troops, eager to complete the work so well begun, commenced ascending the ridge, though they were in effective range of the enemy's musketry, which now opened most furiously, while shot and shell from the artillery gave place to grape and canister. The ascent was somewhat irregular, owing to the conformation of the ground and the difficulty of ascending; they, however, continued gaining ground, taking advantage of trees, stumps, &c., until they had reached about one-third of the distance from the foot to the summit, when the brigade upon my left commenced retiring—which I afterward learned was by order—thus leaving my left entirely without support and partially exposed to a cross-fire. I ordered Colonel Opdycke to retire beyond the first line of rifle-pits and reform his command. Before this order was conveyed to Colonel Walworth I saw General Sheridan, who stated that the falling back was not by his order, and that he would order an advance again as soon as the troops had recovered a little from their fatigue. Colonel Walworth's demi-brigade did not fall back. The order to again push forward was soon given by General Sheridan, and was obeyed with alacrity by the command. The difficulty and danger which the brave officers and men passed through from the foot of the hill to the summit baffles description. From the nature of the ground it was impossible to move forward with regularity and in line, exposed to the most galling fire of musketry and under a ceaseless storm of grape, canister, and other deadly missiles. The brave officers and men pushed forward with a determination which nothing could daunt, and entirely worthy of the great cause for which we are struggling. Though officers and men were constantly falling, the command moved steadily forward, taking advantage of every depression in the ground—or tree, or stump—to rest for an instant, reload, and then move forward; thus, foot by foot and pace by pace, the crest was being reached to the admiration of all who witnessed

it, and to the surprise even of those who participated in the perilous undertaking. My right and Colonel Sherman's left interlocked, so to speak, as we approached the summit, and it was near this point that I saw the first part of my line gain the crest. This was done by a few brave men of my own and Colonel Sherman's commands driving the enemy from his intrenchments.

The gap thus opened, our men rushed rapidly in, and the enemy, loath to give up their position, still remained, firing at my command toward the left; and the battery in front of the house known as General Bragg's headquarters was still firing at the troops, and was captured by our men while the gunners were still at their posts.

The enemy, now evidently panic stricken by the boldness of our movements, commenced retiring, and soon the entire ridge was in our possession, leaving many prisoners, cannon, and small-arms in our possession.

The crest thus gained, the most unbounded enthusiasm I had ever witnessed then prevailed throughout the entire command, and though the enemy was but a short distance in our front, endeavoring to secure his train and a portion of his artillery, it was with difficulty that we could sufficiently control the men so as to reform our lines, and follow up the retreating foe. Order being once more restored, I was directed by General Sheridan to follow up the foe and secure as much of his train as possible. A short distance to the front the road forked. I sent Colonel Opdycke, with his demi-brigade, on the direct road toward Chickamauga, while Colonel Walworth was directed to take the road to the right. Colonel Opdycke, with his demi-brigade, in connection with a part of General Wagner's brigade, encountered the enemy at a ridge 1½ miles from the crest of Missionary Ridge. Here, after a very stubborn fight, the ridge was carried. Colonel Walworth was recalled from his position to the ridge, but did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement.

To Colonel Opdycke is due whatever praise my brigade may have received for the battle on the second ridge. It being now quite dark, our position was selected by General Sheridan, and we were ordered to bivouac until further orders.

About 1 a. m., November 26, we were ordered to the crossing of the Chickamauga near Chickamauga Station, about 5 miles to the front. This movement was made without opposition. We arrived at the crossing about 3 a. m., where we went into camp. Finding the bridge destroyed, we were directed to repair some flat-boats and prepare for crossing, but about 2 p. m. we received orders to abandon farther pursuit and return to our old camp in front of Chattanooga. We captured and sent to division and corps headquarters, 503 prisoners and a large number of small-arms. In regard to the number of pieces of artillery, it will probably be difficult to reconcile the reports of my regimental commanders with the reports of other regiments and brigades, who fought so nobly with my own command, and who are alike entitled to share the honors and glories of the day, more anxious to follow the enemy than to appropriate trophies already secured. We pushed to the front, while the place we occupied, on ascending the hill, was soon occupied by other troops, who, I have learned, claim the artillery as having fallen into their own hands. It must, therefore, remain with the division and corps commanders, who knew the relative positions of each brigade and division, to accord to each the trophies to which they are due.

From my personal observation, I can claim a battery of six guns,

captured by a portion of my brigade. The aggregate of regimental commanders will far exceed that number, but, believing it not impossible that in the necessary confusion, two or more commands might lay claim to the same pieces, I simply submit their reports, assured that ample justice will be done to all.

The following is a list of killed and wounded:

Command.	Officers.		Enlisted men.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Headquarters	.....	1	.....	3
64th Ohio	1	5	1	25
65th Ohio	.....	1	1	12
125th Ohio	.....	1	2	26
3d Kentucky	.....	7	4	47
79th Illinois	.....	1	1	5
22d Illinois	.....	3	3	13
27th Illinois	2	6	6	64
42d Illinois	.....	8	4	28
51st Illinois	1	1	1	12
Total*	4	34	23	235

It is with pride that I call the attention of my commanders to the conduct of Colonel Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Colonel Walworth, of the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers, commanding demi-brigades under me. By their good conduct, and the faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon them, they have rendered me invaluable assistance, and in the battle of Missionary Ridge were conspicuous for gallantry, daring, and skill. Whatever praise is due true bravery and soldierly qualities are due them; and I take pleasure in recommending them as in every way worthy and capable of commanding brigades.

To my regimental commanders, Colonel Dunlap, Third Kentucky; Colonel McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio; Colonel Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois; Colonel Miles, Twenty-seventh Illinois; Major Davis, Fifty-first Illinois (who fell severely wounded while gallantly leading his men); Lieutenant-Colonel Bullitt, Third Kentucky, commanding Sixty-fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Swanwick, Twenty-second Illinois; Captain Bates, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, and Captain Swain, Forty-second Illinois, great praise is due and most cheerfully accorded for their good conduct throughout the terrible struggle resulting in the capture of Missionary Ridge.

For the good conduct of subordinate officers and enlisted men I must refer you to the reports of regimental commanders herewith inclosed.

To my staff I am indebted for the prompt and efficient manner in which every duty was performed. I should make especial mention of Maj. Samuel L. Coulter, Sixty-fourth Ohio, my acting assistant adjutant-general. He was of most valuable service to me, and by his gallantry and daring greatly encouraged the troops in assaulting the ridge. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge his distinguished services.

I should also mention in terms of especial praise the good conduct of Lieut. Alfred O. Johnson, aide-de-camp to Colonel Walworth, who

*But see revised statement, p. 81.

fell severely wounded while faithfully performing his duty, and who has since died. He was an accomplished young soldier, generous, brave, and patriotic.

Missionary Ridge will forever stand an enduring monument to the noble and brave officers and men who fell so gloriously while scaling its summit.

Respectfully submitted.

C. G. HARKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. T. W. C. MOORE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Col. Emerson Opdycke, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Demi-Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DEMI-BRIGADE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the First Demi-Brigade, beginning on the 23d and ending on the 26th of November.

This demi-brigade has an existence only for active operations, and hence the command of it is attended with difficulties not known to legal organizations. It is composed of five regiments, viz: Third Kentucky, Colonel Dunlap; Seventy-ninth Illinois, Colonel Buckner; Sixty-fourth Ohio, Colonel McIlvain; Sixty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Bullitt; One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio (my own regiment), Captain Bates commanding.

At noon of the 23d of November, I received orders from Colonel Harker to move my command to the front. We had but started when we saw the whole army in motion, dressed as if for review. The Third Kentucky was then on picket duty, also a portion of the Sixty-fifth Ohio. We were soon near the picket line of the enemy, and were there formed, under the directions of Colonel Harker, in two lines, and the Sixty-fifth Ohio deployed to the front as skirmishers. General Wagner's brigade was to my left, and Colonel Walworth's demi-brigade to my right. My right was somewhat refused, and the skirmishers became engaged. Ours advanced rapidly, and were followed by the main force till halted and set to throwing up breastworks. These were pushed to completion with vigor, when details were made to bring rations and blankets. The troops then lay down by their guns, with orders from Colonel Harker to be ready for action at a moment's notice.

Nothing occurred to my front on the 24th worthy of mention. At about 2 p. m. of the 25th, I moved the five regiments composing my command several hundred yards to the front, with the general line, and into an open woods. Colonel Harker directed me to form my command into three lines, the first and second to be two regiments each, both deployed, and the third in double column, each line to be about 300 yards to the rear of the one in front of it, and that we were to carry the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge with the bayonet. I was also directed to be governed by the movements of the troops next on my left, and if they advanced up the ridge, I was to move up also and maintain my relative position. The Third Kentucky and Sixty-fourth Ohio were placed in the first line, the Sixty-fourth Ohio on the right of the Third Kentucky. The Sixty-

fifth Ohio and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio formed the second line, the One hundred and twenty-fifth to the right of the Sixty-fifth. The Seventy-ninth Illinois was to the rear and opposite the interval between the regiments of the second line, and formed the third line. At the signal of six guns from a designated spot, the lines advanced briskly and in good order till they cleared the woods. From here to the foot of the ridge was an unobstructed plain. There were, in some places, two lines of rifle-pits, and beyond them the ridge, which is 500 feet high, and the ascent is an angle of 45°. Upon the crest of this ridge the enemy were in strong force of all arms. At the instant we appeared upon the plain the crest seemed alive with the roar and flame of artillery, but the shells mostly burst over our heads at too great a height to produce effect other than to add to the awful sublimity of the scene. The troops to our left were soon running and yelling, and to obey the order to maintain my position on the prolongation of their right, my command also passed from the quick step to the run. This soon brought us three-eighths of a mile, and to the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, but the men were quite out of breath, and I regretted to see the troops to my left move on up the ridge before they had time to rest a few minutes. But they passed the rifle-pits, following the retreating enemy under a terrific fire of canister and musketry until nearly half way up, when the line halted. The men lay down, and most of them found considerable protection behind stumps, fallen trees, &c. Soon the brigade to my left fell back to the rifle-pits. Those of my men who had not protection also took shelter in the rifle-pits, and those who had protection remained where they were and maintained a deliberate and effective fire upon the enemy. A few minutes of needed rest was now given, the tremendous fire of the enemy meanwhile doing but little harm, and left us to contemplate the unparalleled grandeur and sublimity of the scene. The second and third lines came up to the pits and took shelter in them. "Forward" soon passed along the lines; then the whole moved up slowly in the face of an indescribable fire of all arms, and forced the enemy either to flee in disorder or surrender at their guns. My command captured Bragg's headquarters house and the six guns which were near there. One of these I ordered turned upon the enemy, which was done with effect. Colonel Harker ordered me to pursue and endeavor to capture a train. I soon sent back a caisson and 6 mules. A half mile farther on I came upon the enemy's rear guard. It was well posted upon a hill, with two guns. It was now dark, except for the moon. The One hundred and twenty-fifth was skirmishing to the front, and the two pieces of artillery were worked upon us with energy. I also received reports from various sources that my extreme right was threatened. I posted my few troops in a strong position, and sent scouts and flankers well out, and made all possible exertions to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. Colonel Wood, of Wagner's brigade, was making the same exertions on the left of the road. His skirmishers and mine were acting in conjunction. The hill was soon carried, and one gun was captured by my skirmishers, the other one by Colonel Wood's skirmishers.

Colonel Harker came to me, and was ordering all forward when orders came from General Sheridan to pursue no farther until ordered. The men got ready to rest for the night, but at 12.30 p. m. we were ordered to pursue. Cartridges were issued, and the division moved rapidly toward Bird's Mill, on the Chickamauga River. My com-

mand had the advance. The Sixty-fifth Ohio was deployed as skirmishers, their center moving upon the road. The other regiments moved in two lines, deployed.

The road was strewed with muskets, accouterments, and artillery ammunition, evidences of a disorderly retreat. Prisoners were taken at every few rods, and at 3 a. m. of the 26th we reached the river. The bridge was destroyed, and our tired troops were glad to bivouac. Soon after daylight I was ordered to prepare means for crossing the troops to resume the pursuit, but by the time this was nearly accomplished we were ordered to Chattanooga, where we arrived at dusk of that day.

The trophies of my command were over 300 prisoners, hundreds of small-arms, and 7 pieces of artillery, caissons, harness, mules, &c.

Its losses were: Killed, officers, 1; enlisted men, 10. Wounded, officers, 17; enlisted men, 124. Aggregate loss, 152.

I can hardly imagine it to be possible for any troops to merit higher commendation or deeper gratitude from the Republic than those of this command did on the memorable 25th day of November, 1863. It is not easy for the just pen to omit many names who distinguished themselves for heroic devotion to country, but I cannot refuse to mention Colonel Dunlap, commanding Third Kentucky. He led his regiment on horse, and when 2 color bearers had fallen, he bore the old flag rapidly to the crest in advance of his command, if not of the whole army. Lieutenant-Colonel Bullitt, commanding Sixty-fifth Ohio, had a sharp contest for the guns, but his flag triumphed amidst the storm. Captain Bates, commanding One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, was cool and judicious. I commend him for handling the regiment so that it performed nobly the part assigned to it, and with such small loss. Lieutenants Carr and Carter, my aides, rendered valuable services in carrying orders and assisting in maintaining order in the ranks. Orderly R. Duncan continued coolly by me through the severest fire. Private Daniel M. Peters, Company F, Sixty-fifth Ohio, shot a rebel officer from his horse on the crest, and mounted the colonel commanding, he having both of his horses disabled in the ascents of the heights.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of regimental commanders for further special notices of gallantry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMERSON OPDYCKE,
Col., Comdg. 1st Demi-Brig., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 4th A. C.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Col. Allen Buckner, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Sweet Water, Tenn., February 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the battle of Mission Ridge:

I received orders to move out of camp near 12 m. on the 23d of November, 1863, which was promptly obeyed. Our position in the first line was to the rear and opposite an interval between the Sixty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon an order came to move forward, holding the same position.

This movement was continued until we approached near the first wood. Skirmishing had been going on for some time to our left; now it began in front. Quite a number of balls passed through the regiment, but with no effect. After remaining here a short time, I received an order to move by the right flank, then by the left, until we arrived at the foot of the hill in the above-named woods. Our position was the right of the First Demi-Brigade. Breastworks were at once thrown up. During the night, in connection with the line, we moved by the left flank about 200 or 300 yards and remained until near night the following day, when Lieutenant-Colonel Rives was ordered to take the regiment on picket (I being detailed as division officer of the day for the next day).

On the morning of the 25th, the regiment was relieved. Near 3 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Rives was ordered to move forward in rear of and covering the interval between the Sixty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at double column at half distance. This position was retained until the regiment arrived in the open field, where it was exposed to the fire of rebel artillery. The colonel deployed into line and continued the movement until he reached the rebel fortification at the foot of Mission Ridge, when I took command. Seeing the line to my left beginning to fall back, I ordered the regiment to halt at the breastworks. The fire from the rebel artillery and small-arms was terrific. General Sheridan and Colonel Harker rode along the lines and told us to be ready to move up the ridge. Accordingly the order came. The right of the regiment rested on the left of the road, where it crossed the rebel fortification, leading up the hill toward Bragg's headquarters. We took a right oblique direction through a peach orchard until arriving at the wood and logs on the side of the ridge, when I ordered the men to commence firing, which they did with good effect, and continued it all the way up until the heights were gained. At this point the left of the regiment was near the right of the house, and I claim that my officers and men captured two large brass pieces, literally punching the cannoneers from their guns. Privates John Fregon and Jasper Peterson, from Company A, rushed down the hill, captured one caisson with a cannoneer and 6 horses and brought them back.

The first order I received after arriving at this place was said to have been from General Sheridan to form a line. This we did, in connection with others, and I reported our position to Colonel Harker, through Captain Eaton and Lieutenant Carr, as soon as possible, and received an order to remain, make ourselves comfortable, and wait till further orders. Near 12 o'clock orders were received and we moved, in connection with the brigade, to Chickamauga Creek. I cannot tell how many prisoners we captured, for I had no means of knowing, but I am satisfied we took our share. I will not stop to speak of particulars, but simply state that my officers and men did nobly.

There were 2 enlisted men killed, 1 mortally wounded, 4 slightly wounded.

Yours,

ALLEN BUCKNER,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. L. HANBACK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Henry C. Dunlap, Third Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit through Colonel Opdycke, commanding First Demi-Brigade of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, the following report of the operations of my regiment since Monday morning, the 23d instant, when, in obedience to orders, I took charge of the picket line of our brigade front, with 10 officers and 190 men of my regiment, and a detail from the Sixty-fifth Ohio:

About 1 p. m. Major Brennan reported to me with the remnant of the regiment which had been left in camp, the advance of the division upon our left being engaged, and the enemy in our front being upon the *qui vive*, I was ordered by Colonel Harker to strengthen my picket line to the extent of seven companies, holding three in reserve.

At twilight I was notified by Colonel Harker that a general advance of the lines would be made at once, and that the officer of the day would designate the point at which the right of my lines would rest, but I saw no officer to give the information, and conformed the advance of our lines to the movements of the brigade upon our left. The advance was conducted with promptness by Major Brennan, and halted 200 yards beyond the old line, near the crest of a hill within 50 paces of the rebel outposts.

Upon my extreme left Captain Barnett, Company B, captured, without the fire of a gun, 2 sentinels; just at this juncture 2 rebel lieutenants came up with an additional sentinel, and were also quietly captured and sent to the rear by Captain Barnett.

Having placed my reserve near the new line, I discovered my right unprotected, there being a gap of 200 yards. I found on my right and rear the Eighty-eighth Illinois, and urged upon the commander the importance of occupying said space with promptness. He advanced and took the position upon the prolongation of my new line. Having procured intrenching tools, at 11 p. m. my sentinels dug rifle-pits within a stone's throw of the rebel pickets, and at dawn of day were secure from musket-shots, but the line upon my right had not protected themselves likewise, and to my surprise the line of sentinels on my right fell back before sunrise and left it unguarded. I at once deployed my reserve and held the whole regiment upon sentinel duty until 8 a. m. of the 24th, when I was relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio, and was conducted to the left, in the new position of the brigade on the second line, in rear of and supporting the Sixty-fifth Ohio, which occupied the new line of rifle-pits on the extreme left of the brigade, where we rested until about noon of the 25th, when I was ordered by Colonel Opdycke to advance to the ditch, as the Sixty-fifth Ohio had been deployed as skirmishers, preparatory to the general movement.

About 2 p. m., under command of Colonel Opdycke, I moved the regiment forward, my position being in the front line of battle and on the extreme left of our brigade. After advancing about 600 yards we were halted, and the five regiments of Colonel Opdycke's command were placed in their position upon the general line with the usual coolness and dispatch of this gallant officer. During the

process of this conformitory movement, in full view and easy range of the enemy, we were saluted with many shells as a foretaste of the reception with which we would soon be greeted for confronting the headquarters of the traitor Bragg. After the lapse of about an hour I was notified by Colonel Opdycke that with fixed bayonets we would be ordered to charge the rifle-pits of the enemy at the foot of Mission Ridge.

About 3.30 p. m. we moved forward with steadiness and good order, unprecedented except by the result. The distance to the foot of the ridge was about three-quarters of a mile, most of the way over a perfect plain, unobstructed even by a tuft of grass. I was ordered to dress upon and conform to the brigade upon our left. This order compelled me to move on the double-quick for this reason, the line of the base of the ridge and the general line of battle formed an angle of about 35°, which angle was to our left; hence, to charge the rifle-pits simultaneously required the consequent fatigue, more destructive than the storm of shell and shot, through which my veteran boys defiantly charged and reached the enemy's works without a straggler in the rear. The line of skirmishers who occupied them retreated to the summit upon our approach.

Having been ordered by Colonel Opdycke to conform exactly to the movements of the troops upon my left, to halt at the trenches if they did, or to move on when they did, I obeyed the order to the letter, for the halt was but momentary, and although greatly exhausted, my men sprang over the rifle-pits and advanced to climb the terrible hill. Every officer in the command led the charge in front of their men, and demonstrated to them their willingness to lead where they called upon them to follow. Major Brennan, Adjutant Hunt, and myself, were mounted and led the line respectively upon the right, left, and center, and the men coolly reserved their fire until we advanced within range of the crest of the hill. After a brief engagement or offensive action on our part, I discovered the line to my left falling back and heard a mounted officer, whom I did not recognize, giving the order to fall back. I did not repeat the order, because I did not know the authority for it, and dreaded for the command the fatality of a rapid fire from a battery in my immediate front, but finding many upon the right also falling back, I galloped to the trench in the rear to reform the men. I ordered those near to me to form at the ditch, but gave no command, for in the clamor of battle it could not be heard; about 40 or 50 of the regiment remained on the hill-side.

After about fifteen minutes, the second charge was commenced, and not an inch did we yield as we slowly fought the way to the summit, which was reached in triumph about sunset, with 209 guns out of 271. Major Brennan had his horse shot under him while attempting to rally the men to our left, whom he did not know had been ordered to fall back, but he continued to do his duty gallantly, and fell from exhaustion in cheering on the men, but recovered in a short time and came promptly to his post. Adjutant Hunt was also conspicuous in gallantly riding to the front, and upon the outset of the second charge he took the State flag and bore it far in advance of the regiment, to within a few rods of the summit, when he fell seriously wounded, and said to those who came to his assistance that he wished them to win the battle first, and then take him off the field.

As to the conduct of my line officers, all behaved like heroes, and

did their whole duty with cool and efficient courage, and their example palpably caused their men to deal with deliberate aim death missiles to the foe.

My loss was 4 enlisted men killed, 7 commissioned officers wounded out of 15, and 54 enlisted men wounded out of 271.* The loss is proportionately small compared to other battles and considering the position we charged; but it is not always those who lose the most men who do the most efficient fighting. The fatal fire of my men lessened the number of the enemy and struck terror to others, as was evidenced by the dead on the summit in my front, and the scattered guns and equipments of those retreating. The color sergeant, who carried the national flag, fell exhausted upon the hill-side. Corporal Hayes, of the color guard, had not borne it but a few steps when he fell badly wounded. Being at his side, I took the flag and carried it to the crest of the hill, but had the staff shot in twain below the flag. I saw to my right several flags in advance of ours, and having the advantage of being mounted I hastened on, and when I reached the crest I saw no other flags for the distance of at least several regiments to the right or left. I do not mention myself in this connection for any self-laudation, but through simple justice to the command, by stating facts, to show that the Third Kentucky was at least not the last to reach the proudly-won summit. The point at which the center of my regiment reached the crest was at the stable to the left of the house, said to be Bragg's headquarters, and immediately in front of the road which leads down the southern slope of the ridge. One piece of the abandoned battery was to the left of this point; the remainder to the right near by. Some prisoners surrendered to us before we reached the crest, and others after we got over the ridge. According to company commanders' reports, the number sums up 131 captured. We saw scores of guns and equipments scattered around, evincing great demoralization and a headlong retreat. I formed the regiment a few minutes after sundown, and advanced by order and under the direction of Colonel Opdycke on the track of the enemy. After proceeding about a mile or less, we came upon their rear guard, who opened a battery upon us, supported by infantry, but we speedily drove them after considerable firing; after which Captain Barnett was ordered to deploy his company to the front. At 8 o'clock he was recalled and returned with 5 prisoners, which he had taken about half a mile to our front. We were then placed in camp in a strong position by Colonel Opdycke, and about midnight, when we were about to enjoy the much needed rest for the night, we were called to arms, drew ammunition and rations, and, without a straggler left behind, cheerfully marched under our trusted and tried commander about 4 miles on the road to Chickamauga Station, and went into camp on the creek at Bird's Mill at 3 a. m. of the 26th, where we remained until 3 p. m., when ordered and marched back to our old camp at Chattanooga, as proud a little band of patriots as ever battled for a country's cause; and are yet ready to storm as many Mission Ridges as are necessary to untrammel the proud name of a nation once boasted in the world's history.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. C. DUNLAP,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. S. L. COULTER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

No. 52.

Report of Col. Alexander McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through Colonel Opdycke, commanding demi-brigade, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, the following report of my regiment, since the morning of the 23d of the present month:

In obedience to orders from Colonel Harker, the command, with 18 commissioned officers and 208 men, advanced in connection with the brigade to the front, and assisted in erecting a temporary breastwork until 11 p. m., when it was ordered by Colonel Opdycke to the front on picket duty, and there remained until 10 a. m. of the 24th. It was then relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and returned to the line of reserves, where it remained until 8 o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th. At this time it again went to the front line. About 1 p. m. I had 1 man severely wounded. Soon after 2 o'clock I was ordered by Colonel Harker to prepare for a charge, as warm work was expected. My regiment, by direction of Colonel Opdycke, advanced about 600 yards, and took position on the right of the Third Kentucky and left of ——— Illinois Regiments. About 3 o'clock Colonel Harker directed me to be governed in my advance or retreat by the line on my left. The command now advanced steadily to the open field in front of the ridge, when it moved forward at double-quick and a run, passing the rebel breastworks without a halt, until it came to the foot of the ridge; but owing to the great distance over which the men had run, they were unfitted for ascending the steep sides of the hill without a short respite for rest, and were therefore halted. The line on the left having commenced falling back to the rebel works for better protection while resting, my command also fell back. After a few moments it again advanced with spirit to the foot of the ridge, and pressed forward until the summit was gained. Here the regiment rested a few moments, and again advanced, under the direction of Colonel Opdycke, in the direction of the retreating rebels. My regiment now being on the left of the brigade, the Third Kentucky going forward as skirmishers, we advanced about 1 mile, and halted, taking 3 prisoners at the last point of halting. About 1 a. m. of the 26th, we again advanced, and halted at Chickamauga Creek, where we remained until about 3 p. m., when ordered to return to camp.

My command lost in the advance upon Missionary Ridge 1 captain and 1 private killed, and 6 officers and 25 men wounded.

It is due to the officers and men of this command to say that in the charge across the field, the ascent of the ridge, and the assault of the rebel line, they displayed the greatest courage and valor; and when the stupendous magnitude of the perfectly accomplished undertaking is taken into consideration, their heroism reflects additional luster upon our flag, and will serve to honor the name of the Sixty-fourth, with the many others which participated in that immortal achievement, while its history remains.

ALEXANDER McILVAIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Bullitt, Third Kentucky Infantry, commanding Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from the colonel commanding the brigade, I hereby respectfully submit a report of the part taken by the Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the series of engagements which commenced on the 23d instant:

About 1 p. m. on Monday, the 23d instant, I received orders to form my regiment and move toward the front, which I did, following the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and being followed by the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, when the brigade was formed on a ridge a short distance north and to the rear of the picket line. I was ordered by Colonel Harker, commanding brigade, to move forward and deploy my regiment as skirmishers upon the picket line, which I was to support in case they were attacked. While occupying this position a regiment, belonging to General Wagner's brigade, moved ahead of me and deployed, covering about three-fourths of my front. After they had gotten about 200 paces I was ordered by Colonel Harker to advance. I met with no resistance until I had gone about 400 paces, when the line connecting with my right failing to advance, my right became exposed. Of this the enemy took advantage and poured several volleys into my line in rapid succession, severely wounding 2 men and riddling the clothes of Captain Smith, commanding the right company. This caused momentary confusion, which was increased by the cowardly behavior of Captain Peatman, Twenty-sixth Ohio, who was brigade officer of the day for General Wagner's brigade. He deserted his line while it was under fire, ran through my command, and threw himself upon the ground behind a hill some distance in my rear. I ordered him to rejoin his command, which he did reluctantly, but in a few minutes he again ran to the rear and screened himself behind a tree.

As I have stated, the confusion here was but momentary; a vigorous fire from my line soon caused the enemy to give way. I now received orders from Colonel Harker, through Colonel McIlvain, division officer of the day, to refuse my right so that it would connect with the line on my right. This done, and having thrown my left forward so that it would cover a gap between the skirmishers of our brigade and those of General Wagner's, I halted and remained undisturbed in this position until about 10 p. m., when, being relieved by the Fifty-seventh Indiana, I retired to the breastworks, which had been constructed about 50 yards in my rear. Here my regiment remained until about 1 p. m. on Wednesday, the 25th instant, when Colonel Harker ordered me to proceed with my regiment to the picket line, and there pointed out a slightly elevated ridge, about 400 paces to the front, upon which the enemy had some heavy earth-works, and which he was supposed to occupy. Colonel Harker directed me to take it with a dash.

Having deployed my right wing as skirmishers, disposed of my left at intervals in their rear, and ordered that not a gun should be fired until the work was entered, I moved forward to find the work deserted. From this point, by order of General Sheridan, I sent two

companies forward to reconnoiter the ground between our lines and the mountain. They went as far as the timber extended and reported no enemy this side of the works at the base of the mountain. About 3 p. m. I was ordered by Colonel Harker to report to Colonel Opdycke, commanding demi-brigade, who assigned me to a position in the second line, on the left of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio and in rear of the Third Kentucky. Colonel Opdycke advised me that we were going to charge the enemy's works, and that he expected me, when ordered forward, to effect a lodgment without reference to the balance of the command; that I must follow the regiment in front of me only when it advanced.

About 3.30 p. m. the order to advance was given. After marching several hundred yards through the woods, we entered upon a plain which was about half a mile wide, and which extended to the enemy's works. Across this we charged through a storm of exploding shells, which the enemy within easy range poured upon us from the summit of the ridge, but the men, undaunted and confident of success, moved forward with a shout. The regiment which was in front of me having obliqued to the left upon approaching the works, I found my regiment unmasked and in the front line, and here Colonel Harker ordered me to ascend the ridge. My men, already exhausted by the long and rapid charge across the plain, pressed on and were shortly half way up the hill, when the troops on our left giving way, we were ordered to fall back. I assembled my regiment in the works at the base of the hill, where they remained for about fifteen minutes, when we were again ordered forward. The position in which my regiment found itself was immediately in front of a battery, which belched forth a stream of canister upon us with terrible rapidity. In addition to this, the enemy, when driven from other points, rallied around this battery and defended it with desperation. It cost a struggle to take it but we finally succeeded, and the colors of the Sixty-fifth Ohio were the first planted upon the yet smoking guns. Captain Smith, of my regiment, was placed in charge of the captured battery, which consisted of five guns, three caissons, and 17 horses. I was then ordered by Colonel Harker to join Colonel Opdycke, who, with a part of his command, had pushed on in pursuit of a wagon train. When I reported to Colonel Opdycke I was placed on the right of the Sixty-fourth Ohio. We moved forward a short distance and halted for half an hour, when we were again put upon the march. We finally halted upon a ridge a short distance south of and parallel with Mission Ridge, where we built fires and prepared to rest for the night.

About 10 p. m. we were again ordered under arms. The brigade was formed and I was ordered to deploy my regiment in front as skirmishers, with the center upon the road leading to Chickamauga Station. In a few moments we moved forward and proceeded as far as Bird's Mill, on the Chickamauga River, taking a number of prisoners on the way, but meeting with no opposition. We remained here until about 3 p. m. of the 26th instant, when we took up our march for camp. My regiment, to a man, did its duty. To mention those who acted gallantly would be but to furnish you with a muster-roll of my regiment. I desire to mention but one who distinguished himself by his cool bravery. During the charge up the mountain, when the color bearer, from excessive fatigue, was unable to proceed, Corpl. Thomas H. Johnson, Company K, grasped the colors, and, calling upon the men to follow him, dashed up the hill.

He was the first man from my regiment to reach the summit, and he ascended immediately in front of the battery over which his flag was the first to wave.

My regiment captured 50 prisoners for which I can account, but many were captured and sent to the rear of which no note was taken.

Officers killed, none; officers wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 1; enlisted men wounded, 13.

Very respectfully,

W. A. BULLITT,
Lieut. Col. Third Kentucky, Comdg. Sixty-fifth Ohio Vols.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Capt. Edward P. Bates, One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Loudon, Tenn., February 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through Colonel Opdycke, commanding demi-brigade of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, the following report of the operations of my regiment from November 23, 1863, to include the battle of Chattanooga:

At 11 a. m., November 23, my regiment was ready for action, with the following organization: E. P. Bates, captain, commanding; Lieut. S. A. Smith, acting adjutant; H. McHenry, surgeon; Freeman Collins, acting sergeant-major; W. H. Crowell, quartermaster-sergeant; Edward Trimble, commissary sergeant.

Command.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Capt. Joseph Bruff, commanding Company A	1	36	37
Sergt. R. K. Hulse, commanding Company B	.....	26	26
Sergt. John A. Canon, commanding Company C	.....	31	31
Capt. R. B. Stewart, commanding Company D	1	21	22
Lieut. D. A. Stinger, commanding Company E	1	31	32
Capt. S. B. Parks, commanding Company F	1	33	34
Lieut. W. W. Cushing, commanding Company G	1	17	18
Lieut. C. T. Clark, commanding Company H	1	24	25
Capt. A. Coonrod, commanding Company I	2	68	70
Field and staff	3	3	6
Total	11	250	261

At 1 p. m. the regiment marched with the brigade to the picket line, 150 yards to the left of the Ringgold road, fronting Missionary Ridge, and with the Sixty-fifth Ohio on my left, and followed by the Seventy-ninth Illinois, moved forward as directed by the colonel commanding in support of the skirmish line, which was immediately

advanced, conformatory to simultaneous movements on the left. The enemy was driven. At 3 p. m. our line was established at his former outposts, and made a formidable breastwork before dark. At 8 p. m., as directed by the colonel commanding, my regiment moved with brigade 200 yards to the left, and rested on arms during the night.

November 24, at 8 a. m., relieved with my regiment the Sixty-fourth Ohio on picket. No firing occurred on our lines that day.

November 25, was relieved from picket by Thirty-eighth Ohio at 4 a. m., and joined the brigade. About 1 p. m., as ordered, I moved my battalion 100 yards in advance of our line of works, to position in second line of battle in the demi-brigade, supporting the Sixty-fourth Ohio, with the Sixty-fifth Ohio on my left and Seventy-ninth Illinois on the right. I was then informed we were about to take the enemy's works by Colonel Opdycke, who instructed me, when the order to charge should be given, "to conform to movements on the left, follow the Sixty-fourth Ohio, faithfully support it, and not fail at all hazards to accomplish any work that regiment might be inadequate to perform." The order came, and the line advanced, steadily at first, till the brigade on the left commenced an imprudent fast march, that necessitated a conformatory double-quick movement of my command, through brush and over swampy grounds three-fourths of a mile to the enemy's works at the base of Mission Ridge. The most fearful tornado of bursting shells had now passed into a more destructive shower of grape. We held the enemy's works, filled with captives; but to remain there was destructive, to retreat dishonorable; so the advance was ordered by Colonel Harker and eagerly executed by my command, in the immediate front of an open battery, near General Bragg's headquarters on the crest. One-third the ascent was made when, unfortunately, the brigade on my left fell back to the works, bequeathing to us a severe cross-fire previously directed to it, and I was ordered to retire to that line. Not all my men obeyed; they merely halted, and resting under cover of logs and stumps waited to be heroes in the final glorious charge, which, after a moment's needed rest, was ordered by Colonel Harker, and the men again rushed to the last onset. The enemy's fire was now terrific. Captain Bruff, of Company A, here fell with severe wound in the side, and Sergt. Freeman Thoman assumed command of his company.

Perceiving that the ridge across which my regiment extended was commanded to the very crest by a battery in front, also by those to right and left, I directed the men to pass up the gorges on either side. About 40 men, with Captain Parks and Lieutenant Stinger, passed to the left, the balance to the right, and boldly charged on, till, foremost with those of other regiments, they stood on the strongest point of the enemy's works, masters alike of his guns and position, heroes in unsurpassed victory.

Especial praise is due to many for meritorious conduct, but to no officers more deserving than Captain Stewart, of Company D, and Lieutenant Clark, of Company H, whose cool management preserved order in the ranks, and whose hazardous examples emulated the boldest and encouraged the faltering.

With utmost satisfaction do I refer to the heroic conduct of Private John Simpson, of Company G, one of the few and faithful guards to the gallant Colonel Harker in his famous artillery ride, who, spying 3 rebels escaping with a load of ammunition and arms,

advanced alone, killed 1, put the others to flight, and, by order of Major-General Sheridan, drove the team to his headquarters in Chattanooga.

Having gained the crest, my battalion was quickly formed, when I was directed to remain in present position till further orders by General Sheridan.

Meantime, that part of my command under Captain Parks had passed up to the left of the battery, and under directions of Colonel Opdycke was moved forward as skirmishers, supported by the brigade and covering the road upon which the enemy had retreated, when the fight was renewed and continued till after dark. Captain Parks reports his skirmish line to have charged upon and captured one gun that otherwise would have been hauled off.

At 8 p. m. I was ordered to join the brigade with my regiment, and soon after the brigade marched in pursuit of the routed enemy, whom we followed to his place of crossing the Chickamauga, at which point we remained till the afternoon of the 26th, when the regiment and brigade returned to Chattanooga, arriving there about dark.

Casualties.

Company.	Killed.		Wounded.				Aggregate.
			Seriously.		Slightly.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
A	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4
B	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
C	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
D	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
E	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	5
F	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
H	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
I	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Total*	.....	2	1	14	.....	15	32

A single day was allowed me in which to prepare for a march to Knoxville, and during that time the dead were buried and the wounded comfortably provided for in hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. BATES,
Captain, Commanding 125th Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. L. HANBACK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Col. Nathan H. Walworth, Forty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Demi-Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, I herewith submit the reports of the regimental commanders of the demi-brigade of which I had

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

command during the late movement, together with a report of the general operations of the demi-brigade for that time.

I received orders from Colonel Harker to move this demi-brigade at once, without blankets or rations, and with 40 rounds of ammunition, at 1 p. m. on the 23d. I marched it out in the general column and formed it in two lines near the knoll in front of Fort Wood. At sundown I moved it to its position in line of battle on the old picket line, where it was posted with the Twenty-seventh and the Fifty-first on that line, with the Forty-second Illinois and Twenty-second Illinois in double column in rear.

We lay in this position until noon of the 25th, when I received orders to move to the front and throw out the Forty-second Illinois as skirmishers to cover the whole brigade.

The lines were advanced about 300 yards, and up to the rebel rifle-pits of their picket lines, and the skirmishers some 300 yards in front of that line. Capt. E. D. Swain, commanding the Forty-second Illinois, was here ordered to advance when the skirmishers on his left did toward the front, governing his movements by theirs, and to carry the first of the enemy's rifle-pits and go only a few yards beyond. If the skirmishers on his left fell back, he was ordered by Colonel Harker to do the same. At the signal the demi-brigade moved to the front in the following order: The Forty-second Illinois in front as skirmishers, the Twenty-seventh Illinois in the first line, the Twenty-second and Fifty-first Illinois in the second line. The general direction was perpendicular to the Missionary Ridge, with guide toward our left. I gave the Twenty-second and Fifty-first Illinois orders to follow the Twenty-seventh Illinois at a distance of 300 yards.

The Forty-second Illinois advanced at the signal, and, without halting, took the first line of rifle-pits under very severe fire. They sent back here about 100 prisoners. Their line appeared not to halt until they had crossed beyond the second line of rifle-pits, when they fell back after the skirmishers of the brigade on their left had, agreeably to instructions. The Twenty-seventh Illinois by this time had reached the first line, and I ordered them to advance up the hill, as I saw that the enemy had been driven from the second line of pits by the skirmishers. They advanced gallantly, and, joining with the Forty-second, already much extended, gradually gained ground to the point. The fire of musketry and artillery on this position of the hill was terrific, but those regiments never gave an inch of ground, but steadily pushed forward until they gained the summit of the hill at the same time that the brigade on our right did, and carried it gallantly.

Men could fight no better, and as their whole action was immediately under my direction, I saw no fault on their part. They pursued the fleeing rebels some 100 rods beyond the crest of the hill, and until recalled. The Fifty-first Illinois and Twenty-second Illinois mistook the direction and followed Wagner's brigade up the hill, and as the advanced line held their way so steadily, they were not needed. The Fifty-first Illinois joined us again at the top of the hill, and by order of Colonel Harker I advanced the three regiments about one-half mile to the front, when it became dark and we were ordered to halt. At 7 p. m. they were moved 1 mile to the front and left, where we lay until 12 o'clock, when, having obtained rations and ammunition, and the Twenty-second Illinois having joined us, we were ordered forward to Chickamauga Creek, at which place we arrived at 2 a. m. the 26th.

The Twenty-seventh were here placed on picket and sent in 145 prisoners before 1 p. m., at which time they were relieved. We moved toward camp at 2 p. m. and arrived at 5 p. m.

I cannot add too much praise to the officers and men of the Forty-second Illinois for the manner in which they gallantly advanced and took the two lines of rifle-pits, and also to the Twenty-seventh Illinois, who so nobly held their way up the hill under the furious storm of shot and shell. No men could do better than those regiments did that day. They lost heavily, particularly in officers. The Forty-second Illinois lost 7 out of 13 commissioned officers engaged. and the Twenty-seventh 7 officers killed and wounded. Capt. E. D. Swain, commanding the Forty-second Illinois, and Col. J. R. Miles, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, did excellent service and deserve well of their country, as do all of their respective regiments. Lieut. A. O. Johnson, who acted as my aide-de-camp, was very seriously wounded while assisting me near the summit of the ridge in my duties. He is a gallant officer.

The loss as far as reported is as follows :* Twenty-seventh Illinois, 2 commissioned officers and 8 enlisted men killed, and 5 commissioned officers and 62 men wounded ; Forty-second Illinois, 5 enlisted men killed and 8 commissioned officers and 39 men wounded; Fifty-first Illinois, 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man killed, and 1 commissioned officer and 12 men wounded; Twenty-second Illinois, 5 enlisted men killed and 3 commissioned officers and 9 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. WALWORTH,
Colonel Forty-second Illinois.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to report that I received Colonel Walworth's order to advance to the attack of the enemy's works on Mission Ridge about 3 p. m. on the 25th instant, and to move in second line as support to the left of Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the Fifty-first being in line with us on the right. Before reaching the foot of the mountain the Twenty-seventh had got on our right and front, the Fifty-first being still in line with us. On reaching the double line of defenses at the foot of the mountain, which we did under a storm of shot, shell, and grape, I observed that a regiment in front of us had halted in the most advanced ditch. I ordered my regiment to lie down in the first one, and while there saw some regiment on our left retreating in some disorder down the foot of the mountain. After lying some time in the ditch there was another general advance and the regiment moved up in line with the other

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

troops and continued to advance, taking advantage of sheltered places to make two temporary halts. We reached the summit a little before sunset immediately in front of the enemy's artillery. pursued the flying rebels over the ridge of the mountain and fired on them as long as they were within reach, then reformed near the building said to have been General Bragg's headquarters, and there receiving Colonel Harker's verbal order to that effect, again moved on in pursuit of the enemy's train ; afterward received an order from Colonel Harker to halt, which I did ; was urged by several officers and finally by General Wagner, who said he had General Sheridan's order to move all troops on to support his left, and Colonel Harker coming up at the same time, I moved the regiment up on a hill, on the left of where the enemy had some artillery. We were there fired on by some of our own men in our rear. After remaining some time we were ordered on picket. I placed half the regiment on post, intending to relieve with the other half at 1 a. m. of the 26th, but before that time were ordered forward; halted at Chickamauga Creek about 3.30 a. m., where we remained till afternoon, when we returned to our quarters at this place.

Very respectfully,

F. SWANWICK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-second Illinois Infantry.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Jonathan R. Miles, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to orders, my regiment moved from camp at noon the 23d of November, and took position in the line of battle, where we lay until evening, assisting in the meantime in throwing up temporary protection. Behind them we took position at dark, where we lay until the afternoon of the 25th. At or about 2 p. m. I moved my regiment to the front and took my position in the front line to charge the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and also the ridge. At nearly 3.30 p. m. my regiment moved forward at double-quick across the open field and captured the two lines of rifle-pits in front of them, at the foot of the ridge, with nearly all the men in them, without firing but few shots. Up to this time my loss was very slight, owing in a great measure to the skirmishers from the Forty-second Illinois keeping the enemy's heads below their works. We overtook the skirmishers near the first line of rifle-pits. The men were nearly exhausted by this time, and our progress from this time to the top of the ridge from this cause and the steep ascent was quite slow. But the regiment, without faltering, finally, at about 4.30 p. m., gained the enemy's works, in conjunction with a portion of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, who were immediately on our right. The regiment, or a portion of it, proceeded to the left down the ridge for nearly or quite one-fourth of a mile, capturing three or four pieces of cannon, driving the gunners from them. The regiment I again formed and moved

forward, and the morning of the 26th found the regiment on picket at the banks of the Chickamauga. In the afternoon, with the brigade, I moved my regiment to its present encampment, arriving at dark, where it now remains.

My loss was 2 commissioned officers killed and 5 wounded; also 8 enlisted men killed and 62 wounded.* Wounds generally severe. My loss was nearly all on the side hill.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

J. R. MILES,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-seventh Illinois.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Edgar D. Swain, Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of making to you the following report of the part performed by the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry in the late battle of Missionary Ridge:

Upon Sunday, the 22d instant, about 12 m., we received orders to march immediately, without blankets or rations, and moved in accordance. Marched to the front about half a mile outside the line of fortifications, and were assigned a position upon the left of the Dalton road, in the reserve line of battle, where we remained until about 1 p. m. of the 25th instant, when I received orders from Col. N. H. Walworth, commanding demi-brigade, to move outside the line of rifle-pits and deploy the regiment as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade, with the left joining the right of General Wagner's skirmish line. I then received instructions from Colonel Harker, commanding brigade, to advance at a given signal and attack the enemy in their rifle-pits. I did so under quite a heavy fire, charged and carried two lines of the enemy's works, capturing about 150 prisoners; then moved up the hill about 80 yards, and there remained until the line of battle came up, when, with them, and without rallying, we moved forward again, entering with it the enemy's works upon the crest of the hill, after which I rallied the regiment and joined the demi-brigade, and, under the command of Colonel Walworth, moved down the eastern slope of the ridge about one-half mile, but found no enemy. I remained in this position about one hour and a half, when I received orders to move into camp, upon the right of Moore's road, to Ooltewah, which I did. About 11.30 p. m. received orders to march, and moved to Missionary Mills, and camped for the balance of the night and a part of the day on the 26th instant, when we were ordered to return to our old camps at Chattanooga.

The casualties are 7 commissioned officers wounded, 5 enlisted men killed, and 39 enlisted men wounded. Whole strength of the regiment on the 22d instant, and engaged on the 25th, was 200 enlisted men and 14 commissioned officers.

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*But see revised statement, p. 81.

Every officer of the regiment did his whole duty, and I cannot, without injustice, give to one more credit than to another.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. SWAIN,
Captain, Comdg. Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Capt. Albert M. Tilton, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, through Colonel Walworth, commanding demi-brigade, to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment since the 23d instant:

The regiment left camp on the 23d about 1 p. m., following the Twenty-seventh Illinois and forming line on its left on a knoll, near the old picket line, when one-half the regiment was ordered forward to build barricades. Moved forward to the breastworks at dusk, where we remained until the afternoon of the 25th, when, after forming in a strip of timber in our front, we moved forward in rear of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, with the Twenty-second Illinois on our immediate left. The regiment marched in good order across the open field, under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, and scaled the ridge.

Major Davis, commanding regiment, having been severely wounded and Captain Bellows killed, I took command, and, by order of Colonel Walworth, moved the regiment forward, deployed as skirmishers, supported by the Forty-second Illinois, about half a mile, where I remained in skirmish line until ordered to encamp.

Moved out at 1 a. m., in rear of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, to Bird's Mill; remained there the greater part of the day and returned to our old camp at dusk.

As far as my knowledge extends, every officer and man did his duty.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. TILTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. S. L. COULTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 60.

Report of Capt. William A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command, stationed at Moccasin Point, on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November instant:

On the morning of the 23d, I was directed to keep a close watch

upon Lookout Mountain and to open upon any of the enemy's troops which might be moving in the vicinity. About 3 p. m. a line of troops was noticed forming in the valley near the foot of the mountain, and the guns of the battery immediately opened upon it. This line soon moved by the flank to the direction of Missionary Ridge, and was soon beyond our range, and we had nothing further to call our fire for this day.

On the 24th, during the assault of Lookout Mountain, the troops of the enemy were discovered falling back before our advancing lines and retreating across the hill-side in plain view and direct range of our guns. Opening upon them with a brisk and destructive fire from 20 and 10 pounder Parrotts, they were prevented from rallying until they had reached a line of rifle-pits, east of the white house, in which they were still exposed to an enfilading fire from the battery. At this juncture I received an order from signal station, signed "Hooker," to cease firing.

About 3 p. m. I received an order from Major-General Thomas to shell the Summertown road, which I immediately did, until darkness prevented working to advantage. With night closed my participation in the action.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. NAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding Tenth Indiana Battery.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 61.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Orchard Knob, in Enemy's Advanced Rifle-pits, Nov. 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the results of the operations of my division yesterday:

I was ordered to make a reconnaissance with a view to developing the position of the enemy, but it resulted in a substantial attack on the most advanced line of the enemy's rifle-pits. These pits were placed along the crests of steep and difficult heights, which were gallantly carried. Our lines advanced magnificently and in perfect order. We hold the position gained and have strengthened it by additional works.

Our losses are as follows: Killed, 29; wounded, 161; missing, none. We captured 174, including 8 commissioned officers, 1 stand of regimental colors, belonging to the Twenty-eighth Alabama, and 250 stand small-arms.

A more full report will be made hereafter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
On Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863—11 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as a summary of the operations of my division this p. m.:

Twenty-seven pieces of artillery captured, 700 prisoners, 2,000 stand small-arms, 1 stand regimental colors, 1 battle-flag.

As nearly as I can estimate it, my casualties are as follows: 800 killed and wounded. Among them are some of the very best officers of my division. Complete lists under all the different heads will be furnished at the earliest possible moment.

In regard to the artillery captured there can be no doubt, since we have all of the pieces in possession, horses being captured with some of the batteries.

In regard to some of the other items of captures and casualties, there may be errors which more minute reports will correct. The above are believed to be approximately correct.

I cannot too highly commend the gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men. Their behavior was beyond all praise.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field in East Tennessee, December 29, 1863.

SIR: As early as the 15th day of November, ultimo, it was generally known among the higher commanders of the troops assembled in Chattanooga that a movement was in contemplation to cause the investment, which had then continued nearly sixty days, to be raised. The investing force, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, of the rebel army, comprised eight divisions of infantry, arranged in four corps, under some of the ablest officers in the enemy's service. Reliable information obtained at the time the movements for raising the investment were in contemplation showed that the rebel divisions averaged not less than 6,000 infantry each. This estimate would give 48,000 infantry as the foot-investing force. Including the artillery and cavalry, it would be a moderate estimate to place the whole investing force at over 50,000 men. The rebel divisions usually comprise four brigades, with a field battery attached to each brigade. This data would give 182 field guns as the artillery equipment of the beleaguering army, but a very imperfect understanding of the defensive power of the rebel army would be obtained by considering its numbers and equipment only. It occupied a position so strong naturally, and so intrenched by art, as to duplicate the defensive power of its members.

Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge are so related to each other and to Chattanooga that the army which holds them commands the outlets from the town on the east, south, and southwest. The natural strength and command of the position occupied by the insurgents had been much improved by intrenchments. During the week commencing on the 15th and ending on the 22d of November,

the subordinate commanders of the Army of the Cumberland were summoned twice to department headquarters to have the plan of operations explained to them and to receive their instructions. The original plan of operations was briefly this: The force of Major-General Sherman was to cross the Tennessee River at the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek, ascend the northeastern flank of Mission Ridge (which here juts against the river), sweep along the ridge and take the enemy's intrenchments, both at its base and on its crest, in flank and reverse.

Two divisions of the Fourth Army Corps, General Sheridan's and my own, were to cross Citico Creek near its mouth, just above Chattanooga, move up the peninsula inclosed between the creek and the Tennessee River, form a junction with the right flank of General Sherman's force, swing to the right and sweep along the lower slope and the base of Mission Ridge. The remaining force in Chattanooga was to make a demonstration against the enemy's works directly in front of Chattanooga, while at the same time looking out for the safety of the town against a counter-attack. The force in Lookout Valley (General Hooker's) was to threaten Lookout Mountain.

It was conceded that a direct front attack of the enemy's works on Mission Ridge could not be made with a reasonable prospect of success; or, if such an attack should be successful, it could only be so at a great and unnecessary cost of life. In pursuance of this plan orders were issued on Friday, the 20th, to be prepared to move at daylight the following morning. It was directed that the men should have 100 rounds of ammunition on their persons, and two days' cooked rations in their haversacks. A heavy fall of rain Friday afternoon and night, with other causes of delay, prevented General Sherman's command from reaching in time the point at which he was to pass the river, consequently the movement intended to be made at daylight Saturday morning was postponed. On Sunday, the 22d, the orders of the preceding Friday were renewed. The failure of General Sherman's command to be, Sunday night, at the rendezvous assigned it, caused a further postponement of the movement of the troops destined to co-operate immediately with it.

To a just understanding of the subsequent movements of my division, it should be remarked that during the whole of Sunday, the 22d, much movement, some of it singular and mysterious, was observed in the rebel army. Officers in command of grand guards and outposts were instructed to observe the greatest vigilance Sunday night, to send out patrols frequently—as near as possible to the enemy's picket line—and to report promptly all information of interest.

At 12 m. on Monday, the 23d, I received the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

The general commanding department directs that you throw one division of the Fourth Corps forward in the direction of Orchard Knob, and hold a second division in supporting distance, to disclose the position of the enemy, if he still remain in the vicinity of his old camps. Howard's and Baird's commands will be ready to co-operate, if needed.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 23, 1863—12 m.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD,
Commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps:

Brigadier-General Wood with his division will, as soon as possible, carry out the foregoing instructions, and will be supported by General Sheridan's division, to be posted along near the line of railroad, its right resting about midway between Moore's road and the Brush Knob in front of Lunette Palmer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Immediately on receipt of this order, I summoned my brigade commanders to my headquarters, to give them full and minute explanations in regard to the manner in which I intended to execute the instructions I had received. I desired also to explain in person the part the command of each was to perform in the operations. The disposition of the division, as was then explained to the brigade commanders, and as was subsequently most successfully carried out, was as follows: Hazen's brigade on the right, Willich's on the left, were to be formed in two lines; the first line deployed, the second in double column closed *en masse;* Beatty's brigade, formed in double column, closed *en masse*—so as to be ready to deploy to the front or deploy faced to the left—was held in reserve in rear of Willich's left. This arrangement would fully protect Willich's left from any flank movement of the enemy during the advance. As General Sheridan had been ordered to occupy a position which would place his division in rear of my right flank during the advance, I had no occasion to look to the safety of my right. In addition to the double-line formation just described, the entire grand guard on duty for the day was to be deployed on the advance sentinel line of pickets, so that the whole would be covered with a cloud of skirmishers.

I ordered the formation to take place on the broad slope on the southern side of Fort Wood. This work covers a conical eminence of about 200 feet elevation above the level of the river, situated about half a mile out of Chattanooga, in a southeasterly direction. From its parapet the rebel works and troops were clearly discernible. The descent of the hill on the northern, eastern, and western sides is abrupt, but gradual on the southern, extending down into the valley, through which runs the Western and Atlantic Railway.

At 1.30 p. m. the arrangements were all completed, the troops were in position, and the reserve ammunition and ambulance trains in rear of Fort Wood. Then, at the bugle signal, the magnificent array, in exact lines and serried columns, moved forward. It scarcely ever falls to the lot of man to witness so grand a military display. Every circumstance that could heighten the interest of, or impart dramatic effect to, the scene was present. On the ramparts of Fort Wood were gathered officers of high rank, covered with honors gathered on other fields. There were also officers distinguished for scientific attainments and rare administrative ability. Troops in line and column checkered the broad plain of Chattanooga. In front plainly to be seen was the enemy so soon to be encountered in deadly conflict. My division seemed to drink in the inspiration of the scene, and when the "advance" was sounded moved forward in the perfect order of a holiday parade. It has been my good fortune to witness on the Champ de Mars and on Longchamps, reviews of all arms of the French service, under the eye of the most remarkable man of the present generation. I once saw a review, followed by a mock battle,

of the finest troops of El Re Galantuomo. The pageant was held on the plains of Milan, the queen city of Lombardy, and the troops in the sham conflict were commanded by two of the most distinguished officers of the Piedmontese service, Cialdini and another, whose name I cannot now recall. In none of these displays did I ever see anything to exceed the soldierly bearing and the steadiness of my division, exhibited in the advance of Monday afternoon, the 23d. There was certainly one striking difference in the circumstances of these grand displays. The French and Italian parades were peaceful pageants; ours involved the exigencies of stern war; certainly an immense difference.

I should do injustice to the brave men who then moved forward to the conflict in such perfect order were I to omit to record that not one straggler lagged behind to sully the magnificence and perfectness of the grand battle array. From Fort Wood to the railroad the country is open; south of the railroad the country passed over is partly open and partly wooded. Hazen's brigade had to pass over the open field, several hundred yards in breadth, and Willich's through the woods. On the southern side of the field the enemy's first line of pickets was posted. The skirmishers were instructed to pass forward, so soon as the advance was sounded, as rapidly as possible, and drive in the enemy's out line of pickets on their reserves. This service was excellently performed. To the proper understanding of the subsequent movements of the division some explanatory remarks are necessary.

Orchard Knob, given in the order directing the reconnaissance as the guiding point, is a steep, craggy knoll, rising some hundred feet above the general level of the Valley of Chattanooga. It is 2,100 yards from Fort Wood. The rebels had held the knob as an outpost since the investment was first established. A position naturally so strong they had done little to strengthen by intrenchments on its summit. To the right of Orchard Knob, looking to the south, a rocky, abrupt, wooded ridge extends several hundred yards toward the southwest. It is not so elevated as the knob. The enemy had formed rude but strong barricades on the northern slope just below the crest of this ridge. To the left of the knob, still looking to the south, a long line of rifle-pits extended away off to the northeast, and trending round reached almost to Citico Creek. Orchard Knob was the citadel of this line of intrenchments. General Willich was ordered to direct his brigade on the knob, and General Hazen his brigade on the intrenchments on the right of it. So soon as the skirmishers moved forward the enemy opened fire. Across the open field and through the woods the skirmishers kept up a sharp rattling fire, steadily and rapidly driving in the enemy. As the knob and intrenchments were neared the fire became hotter, the resistance of the rebels more determined; but the majestic advance of our lines was not for a moment stayed. Finally, Willich's brigade, which had met with less opposition than Hazen's, having arrived quite near the knob, "by a bold burst" ascended its steep acclivity, crowned its summit, and it was ours.

Reference is made to the report of Brigadier-General Willich for a more full description of this brilliant feat of arms.

In the meantime, Hazen's brigade was encountering a determined resistance from the enemy, sheltered by his breastworks, on the rocky ridge to the right. For a few moments the fire was sharp and destructive. More than a hundred casualties in the leading regiment attest the severity of the fire.

But nothing could restrain the impetuosity of the troops. In a few moments after Willich's brigade had carried Orchard Knob, Hazen's skirmishers poured over the enemy's barricades.

The Twenty-eighth Alabama, with its flag, was captured almost entire.

I respectfully refer to the report of Brigadier-General Hazen for a more detailed narrative of this gallant and successful assault.

Among the killed we have to mourn the loss of Major Birch, Ninety-third Ohio, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge.

So soon as the knob and barricades were carried, the enemy fled to take shelter in his intrenchments at the base of Missionary Ridge.

Beatty's brigade, though not playing so distinguished a part as either of the other two brigades, was doing good service in the post assigned him. Following the left of Willich's brigade, so soon as the knob was carried, some of Beatty's regiments were brought forward to occupy a portion of the rifle-pits to the left of Willich's position. The remainder of the brigade was held in reserve.

Shortly after the successful dash General Granger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, joined me at Orchard Knob. Personal observation assured him of the extensiveness and completeness of our success. The result being reported to General Thomas, commanding the department, he ordered that the position should be held and intrenched. Soon the men were engaged in this work. While so employed, the enemy opened a most terrific fire of shot and shell on us from several batteries established on Missionary Ridge. It was continued nearly an hour—in fact, until toward nightfall. It seems almost a miracle, but it is nevertheless true, that no damage was inflicted by the enemy's artillery. One man only was very slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell.

While my division was engaged in intrenching its position, the Eleventh Army Corps was ordered to take position on my left. The resistance it met in its front from the enemy in his rifle-pits rendered its progress slow. Two regiments of Beatty's brigade were deployed to the left, to take the rifle-pits in flank, drive out the enemy's skirmishers therefrom, and relieve the pressure on the front of the Eleventh Corps. This service was quickly and handsomely done, but the Eleventh Corps neglecting to occupy the rifle-pits the enemy returned to them. It was, hence, necessary for the two regiments of Beatty's brigade to render the service over again Tuesday morning, the 24th.

The whole of the night of the 23d was spent in intrenching our position. In this laborious service the troops evinced as much fortitude as they had shown gallantry in gaining the position. Not only was a line of rifle-pits and barricades constructed along the entire front of the division during the night, but a stout epaulement for a six-gun field battery was thrown up on the summit of Orchard Knob. Bridges' battery, of four 3½-inch Rodman guns and two Napoleons, was placed in position during the night of the 23d. The early light of Tuesday morning disclosed to the anxious gaze of the rebels such works as must have convinced them we intended to hold the position won the day before. Perchance they saw in this evident intention the prognostic of further and more extensive operations, to be attended by more distinguished and important results. I must refer to the report of General Beatty, commanding Third Brigade of my division, for a full report of the movements of his command in the operations of the 23d.

During the 24th, the division was quiet, remaining in undisturbed possession of the important acquisitions of the previous afternoon. The enemy, in full view and sheltered behind his rifle-pits at the base of Missionary Ridge, made no effort to retrieve his losses. An occasional shot from the skirmishers, and the booming of a gun from Orchard Knob, varied the monotony of the day. We had ample opportunity to watch with eager interest the brilliant operations—though miles away from us—of General Hooker's command for the possession of Lookout Mountain. And when the morning sun of Wednesday had dispelled the mist from the mountain top, and displayed to our view the banner of the free and the brave flying from the topmost peak of Lookout Mountain, loud and long were the joyous shouts with which my division made the welkin ring.

Shortly after nightfall Tuesday, the 24th, I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 24, 1863—6.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Third Division, Fourth Corps:

GENERAL: The following instructions have just been received:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

"General GRANGER:

"The general commanding department directs that you have everything ready for an offensive movement early to-morrow morning.

"J. J. REYNOLDS,
"*Major-General Chief of Staff.*"

You will make every preparation for such movement.

By command of Major-General Granger:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

In conformity with these instructions I had, during Tuesday night, 100 rounds of ammunition per man distributed to the troops, and the rations in the haversacks replenished. At dawn Wednesday morning, my division was ready for action, and only awaited the order from the senior officers to commence the onslaught. Early in the forenoon of Wednesday, Orchard Knob became the station of officers of high rank and signal renown. The commanding general of the Grand Division of the Mississippi was there; and there also was the commander of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. The day wore on. During the forenoon I was ordered to advance my line of skirmishers to the southern edge of the woods intervening between my position and the enemy's line at the base of Mission Ridge. This service was gallantly performed, the enemy's skirmishers being rapidly driven back and compelled to take shelter behind their rifle-pits.

As the day progressed the interest which attracted every eye and absorbed every feeling was that involved in the attempt of General Sherman's command to effect a lodgment on Mission Ridge near the tunnel. Severer opposition than had been expected was evidently being met with. To lessen the opposition General Sherman was encountering, it was determined that a movement should be made against the rebel center. I was ordered to advance and carry the enemy's intrenchments at the base of Mission Ridge and hold them. The signal for the advance was to be six guns, fired in rapid succession from the battery on Orchard Knob. The necessary in-

structions were given to the brigade commanders. This was near 3 p. m. Soon the booming of the guns awakened the reverberations of the fastnesses of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and before the echoes had died away in the distant recesses of their rugged heights the advance was commenced.

Mission Ridge is an elevated range, with an average altitude of several hundred feet above the general level of the country, running from northeast to southwest. The part of it assaulted by my division the afternoon of the 25th is about 4 miles from Chattanooga, and about a mile from Orchard Knob. Between the latter and the base of Mission Ridge there is a broad, wooded valley. Of course this had to be traversed before the intrenchments at the base of the ridge could be assaulted. So soon as my troops began to move forward the enemy opened a terrific fire from his batteries on the crest of the ridge. The batteries were so posted as to give a direct and cross fire on the assailing troops. It would not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to say that the enemy had fifty pieces of artillery disposed on the crest of Mission Ridge. But the rapid firing of all this mass of artillery could not stay the onward movement of our troops. They pressed forward with dauntless ardor, and carried the line of intrenchments at the base of the ridge. The enemy in these intrenchments, doubtless impressed with the uselessness of resistance, made no serious opposition, but sought safety by flight behind his intrenchments on the crest of the ridge. The assault was so rapid that a considerable number of prisoners were captured in the intrenchments.

When the first line of intrenchments was carried, the goal for which we had started was won. Our orders carried us no farther. We had been instructed to carry the line of intrenchments at the base of the ridge and there halt. But the enthusiasm and impetuosity of the troops were such that those who first reached the intrenchments at the base of the ridge bounded over them, and pressed on up the ascent after the flying enemy. Moreover, the intrenchments were no protection against the enemy's artillery on the ridge. To remain would be destruction—to return would be both expensive in life and disgraceful. Officers and men all seemed impressed with this truth. In addition, the example of those who commenced to ascend the ridge so soon as the intrenchments were carried was contagious. Without waiting for an order the vast mass pressed forward in the race of glory, each man anxious to be the first on the summit. The enemy's artillery and musketry could not check the impetuous assault. The troops did not halt to fire. To have done so would have been ruinous. Little was left to the commanders of the troops than to cheer on the foremost—to encourage the weaker of limb, and to sustain the very few who seemed to be faint hearted.

To the eternal honor of the troops, it should be recorded that the laggards were, indeed, few in number. The interval which elapsed between the carrying of the intrenchments at the base of the ridge and the crowning of the summit must have been one of intense and painful anxiety to all who were not participants in the assault. The ascent of Mission Ridge was indeed an effort to try the strongest limbs and the stoutest hearts. But suspense and anxiety were not of long duration. Upward steadily went the standard of the Union (borne onward by strong arms, upheld by brave hearts), and soon it was seen flying on the crest of Mission Ridge. Loud indeed were the shouts with which this spectacle was received. Some of the first troops on the crest of the ridge pressed forward in pursuit of the

fleeing enemy, immediately in front of them, while others (with great good sense on the part of their brigade commanders) were deployed to the right and left to clear the ridge and relieve the pressure on our troops that had not gained the summit. The good effect of the flank attacks was almost instantaneously apparent, and soon the entire crest was occupied by our troops. Mission Ridge was ours. The enemy, whom we had seen during the two long months of the investment occupying this dominating position, was in full retreat. As the day was nearly spent, and the troops much worn, and somewhat disordered by the ascent, the pursuit could not, of course, be long continued. Darkness was coming on apace, and the brigades were reformed on the crest of the ridge, where they bivouacked for the night. The assault of Mission Ridge is certainly one of the most remarkable achievements that have ever occurred. Military history would probably be ransacked in vain for a parallel. With so much of physical obstacle to overcome, with so much armed resistance encountered, probably no assault was ever so eminently successful. In fifty minutes from the time the advance commenced, the first flags were seen flying on the crest of the ridge. But the great achievement was not won without serious loss. Many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men were killed and wounded in the assault. To these especially is the lasting homage and gratitude of the country due.

As is not at all singular, there is a difference of opinion as to what troops first crowned the summit of Mission Ridge. All the different divisions engaged in the assault set up claims to this honor. The brigades of the same division (I know it is so in my division) have conflicting claims, and in like manner the regiments of the same brigade lay claim to the honor. Each commander, observing, of course, his own troops more closely than others, is disposed to think, with all honesty, that his command was first on the crest. While admitting I am liable to be mistaken, I sincerely think a considerable portion of my division were the first troops that reached the summit; but I am not able to discriminate with certainty which one of the three brigades was first up. The truth is, parts of each brigade reached the crest almost simultaneously, and where injustice might be done I do not think it advisable to make a decision on the conflicting claims. In fact, I do not consider myself competent to do so. I was much more interested in getting to the top of the ridge than in seeing who reached there first. Happily it is a question which does not require to be definitely settled. The strong position of the enemy was carried, and it matters little what particular regiment, brigade, or division was first on the summit. Where all strove so arduously to do well he who was first up can only be considered as more fortunate, not more deserving, than his comrades. I must refer to the reports of brigade commanders, with their accompaniments, the reports of regimental commanders, for a more minute and detailed narrative of the operations of their several commands than I can present in this report. To these reports I must also refer for many instances of special commendation for gallantry and good conduct displayed by regimental and company officers and soldiers. To record all the instances of heroism displayed by men and officers would extend this report beyond all reasonable compass. After the rout of the rebel army by the successful assault on Mission Ridge on the afternoon of the 25th, the more important results of the brilliant operations which commenced on the 23d and terminated with night-

fall of the 25th, as shown by the reports of the brigade commanders, were as follows: General Willich, commanding First Brigade, reports the capture of five pieces; General Hazen, commanding Second Brigade, reports the capture of eighteen pieces, and General Beatty, commanding Third Brigade, reports the capture of eight pieces of artillery. There is, I believe, some conflict of claim between Generals Willich and Hazen as to the priority of capture of two pieces of artillery, and I think they have both included them in their reports of captures. Without pretending to decide which of the two has the better claim, which I am really not able to do (nor is it at all important the question should be decided), but making the corrections to avoid counting two pieces twice, the reports of the brigade commanders show an aggregate capture of twenty-nine pieces of artillery by the division, all field guns. In regard to the conflict between Generals Willich and Hazen, it may be remarked that it is not at all strange such differences of opinion should exist in regard to occurrences on the battle-field, as, by reason of the turmoil of the conflict, it is often impossible to mark distinctly the exact order of precedence of events, and when also two regiments may arrive simultaneously at the same place, and each honestly thinks itself the first there. General Willich, commanding First Brigade, reports the capture of two regimental colors. General Hazen, commanding Second Brigade, three, and General Beatty, two, making a total of seven.

General Willich reports the capture of twelve hundred stand of small-arms, General Hazen, six hundred and fifty, and General Beatty, two hundred, making an aggregate of two thousand and fifty stand of small-arms.

Grand summary of captures by the division: Field guns, 29; field caissons, 25; regimental colors, 7; stand of small-arms, 2,050; prisoners, over 1,000, for whom receipts were obtained by the provost-marshal of the division from the provost-marshal-general. I have not the report of my provost-marshal before me, and hence cannot give the exact number.

Among the prisoners were officers of various grades. The casualties in the division amounted to 16 officers killed and 59 wounded; non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 144; wounded, 814; making the total casualties of the division 1,033.* Among these the country has to mourn the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave and devoted men.

I have already noted the death of Major Birch, of the Ninety-third Ohio, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in the assault on the enemy's intrenchments on Monday afternoon, the 23d. Major Erwin, Sixth Ohio, and Major Glass, Thirty-second Indiana, while displaying like heroism, were killed in the assault on Mission Ridge. In the death of these excellent and gallant officers the country has sustained a severe loss.

To my brigade commanders, General Willich, commanding First Brigade; General Hazen, commanding Second Brigade, and General Beatty (Sam.), commanding Third Brigade, my warmest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, for the prompt, skillful, and intelligent manner in which they performed their duties in these brilliant operations. They each displayed high personal gallantry, as well as professional intelligence. I commend them to the consideration and

* But see revised statement, p. 82.

care of my seniors in rank. They speak in terms of high praise of their staff officers, and I doubt not justly. In writing a report of operations affording opportunities for the display of personal gallantry and heroism, and for rendering high and distinguished service, it is impossible to chronicle the name of every officer or soldier specially distinguishing himself. And when all have done well to attempt to discriminate between individuals would perhaps lead to invidious distinctions. But as in extensive operations some are fortunate enough to specially distinguish themselves, it is doing no more than justice to them to commemorate their names in an official report. Colonel Berry, commanding Fifth Kentucky, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 23d and on the 25th. He was slightly wounded on both days. Colonel Wiley, commanding Forty-first Ohio, rendered signal service on both days, and displayed high courage. In the assault on Mission Ridge he received a ghastly wound in his right leg, rendering amputation necessary. Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, First Ohio, charging with his regiment up to the very crest of Mission Ridge, was severely wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, commanding Thirty-fifth Illinois, after being among the very first on the summit of Mission Ridge, rendered the most important service by a prompt movement to the left, whereby a portion of the resisting rebels were swept off. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler then, according to his brigade commander's report, followed up the enemy 1½ miles in his retreat. Colonel Stout, commanding Seventeenth Kentucky, and Colonel Knefler, commanding Seventy-ninth Indiana, distinguished themselves by the vigor of their assaults on Mission Ridge and the ardor with which they attacked the rebels after the crest had been gained.

To the members of my personal staff—Captain Bestow, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieutenant Yaryan, Fifty-eighth Indiana, and Second Lieutenant Shaffer, Ninety-third Ohio, aides-de-camp; Captain Bartlett, Forty-ninth Ohio, inspector-general of the division, and Captain Wells, Eighty-ninth Illinois, assistant commissary of musters, who accompanied me on the field throughout the entire operations—my thanks are specially due for much valuable assistance, promptly and intelligently rendered. They all bore themselves with signal gallantry. Captain Bestow was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell in the assault on Mission Ridge.

To the members of my staff who were not immediately on the field—Captain Bradley, Sixth Ohio Battery, chief of artillery; Captain Myers, assistant quartermaster; Captain Müller, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Haldeman, ordnance officer, and Captain Taft, provost-marshal—I must render thanks for the excellent manner in which they performed their appropriate duties. Captain Bridges, commanding the battery which was posted on Orchard Knob during the night of the 23d, did good service.

Special praise and commendation are due to that accomplished and Christian gentleman, Surg. W. W. Blair, medical director of the division, for the excellent arrangement provided in advance for taking care of the wounded, and for the prompt manner in which, as far as human power could do it, their sufferings were alleviated.

Though it may be unusual, I trust it will not be considered in bad taste, more especially when it is remembered that we commenced the career of arms together in our boyhood, if I return my sincere acknowledgments to the commander of the corps (Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger) of which my division is a part for the prompt and hearty

support he gave me throughout the brilliant operations which terminated in raising the protracted investment of Chattanooga and the rout of the rebel army.

Immediately after the termination of the operations around Chattanooga, my division, with another of the corps, was ordered to march to the relief of the garrison of Knoxville, beleaguered by the rebels under General Longstreet. Thinly clad, some of the men being absolutely barefooted and all deficient in clothing, and after having been more than two months on short rations, the march was cheerfully and rapidly made at a most inclement season of the year. The line of march having been changed after leaving Chattanooga, it was impossible to draw subsistence from the commissariat department, and during the remainder of the march it was necessary for the troops to subsist on the country. This their indomitable energy enabled them to do, and I may add they have been compelled to live in the same way, more or less, ever since. When we marched from Chattanooga it was understood that the object of the movement was simply to cause the siege of Knoxville to be raised, and that so soon as this was accomplished we were to return. On our arrival at Knoxville, it was determined to hold us there while the garrison pursued the retreating rebels. After remaining at Knoxville a week, a report was received that Longstreet had turned on his pursuers and was driving them back. To support them, we were ordered to make a forced march to this point, and here we have remained ever since, suffering all the privations and hardships that insufficient clothing, insufficient shelter, and insufficient food at the most inclement season of the year can produce.

When we marched from Chattanooga the troops were allowed but one wagon per regiment for the transportation of baggage, shelter, and cooking utensils.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of Casualties in the Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, in the operations before Chattanooga, November 23 and 25, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade	7	46	17	267	337
Second Brigade	7	86	30	399	522
Third Brigade	2	12	12	148	174
Total*	16	144	59	814	1,033

*But see revised statement, p. 82.

KNOXVILLE, *February* 20, 1864.

Major-General GRANGER:

Effective force of this division at the battle of Mission Ridge was 5,200. Previous dispatch was answered by mail.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

No. 62.

Report of Brig. Gen. August Willich, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., December 31, 1863.

SIR: In conformity with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the late engagements at Chattanooga:

On the 23d of November, at 11 a. m., I received orders to form my brigade in front of Fort Wood, for reconnaissance toward Missionary Ridge. After having formed my brigade, the order was so far modified that I should take Orchard Knob, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in front of Fort Wood, and hold it until further orders.

Formation of the brigade: Eighth Kansas, Colonel Martin commanding, in front as skirmishers.

First line, Fifteenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Askew commanding, on the right; Forty-ninth Ohio, Major Gray commanding; Twenty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Nodine commanding; Thirty-fifth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler commanding.

Second line, Thirty-second Indiana, Colonel Erdelmeyer commanding, on the right; Eighty-ninth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams commanding; Sixty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Espy commanding; Fifteenth Wisconsin, Captain Gordon commanding.

The first line deployed in line of battle, the second line in double column on the center, closed *en masse*.

On the division signal, which was given as soon as the Second Brigade had formed to my right, I gave the command march. Under a lively skirmish fire the brigade advanced in quick time into the position assigned to me. The small loss, 4 killed and 10 wounded, is explained by the impetuosity of the advance, which did not permit the enemy to reform after being once broken by our skirmishers.

Only a short time before this engagement the Eighth Kansas, Sixty-eighth Indiana, Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, and Fifteenth Wisconsin had been attached to my old brigade. The splendid advance of the skirmish line of the Eighth Kansas, the steady and determined pressing on of the other regiments established at once between them and the old regiments of my brigade a feeling of companionship and of mutual confidence, which became apparent, two days later, in the storming of Missionary Ridge.

Under orders, I erected an epaulement on the crest of Orchard Knob, and breastworks in front and on both sides of it, under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's guns, which was but little heeded by the men, and with all its terrific appearance did very little damage.

Some uneasy feeling prevailed among the men concerning General Howard's corps, which had formed to the left of our division, but

which did not come up to a line with us, though our division had twice cleared the rifle-pits in their front.

The position above indicated we held during the afternoon of the 23d, 24th, and the former part of the 25th of November.

At 9 a. m. on the 25th, under orders, our pickets drove the enemy back to their rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge. At 11 a. m. I received an order to prepare for an advance, and to advance toward Missionary Ridge at the signal of six rapid cannon shots.

I understand since that the order was given to take only the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge; by what accident, I am unable to say, I did not understand it so; I only understood the order to advance.

I formed the brigade, the first line, Fifteenth Ohio, Forty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois; second line, Thirty-second Indiana, Eighty-ninth Illinois, Eighth Kansas, Sixty-eighth Indiana; last reserve, Fifteenth Wisconsin. Both lines deployed on account of the heavy artillery fire we were exposed to.

On the given signal the brigade advanced in quick time, but shell and spherical case fell very thick, and all the regiments double-quicked until they reached the rebel rifle-pits and camps at the foot of the ridge, driving the enemy's infantry before them, all his artillery being on the crest of the ridge. It was evident to every one that to stay in this position would be certain destruction and final defeat; every soldier felt the necessity of saving the day and the campaign by conquering, and every one saw instinctively that the only place of safety was in the enemy's works on the crest of the ridge.

My adjutant, Captain Schmitt, was already at the extreme left. I sent my aide, Lieutenant McGrath, and ordnance officer, Lieutenant Foot (who on this occasion was wounded by a shell), to different regiments, I myself, with my inspector, Lieutenant Green, went to the Eighth Kansas, and the command forward was soon heard all along the lines, though I verily believe that even without any command the regiments would have stormed, as a great number of skirmishers were already climbing up the ridge before the command was given.

The part of the ridge which fell to the share of my brigade formed a kind of a crescent; two roads, one on the right, one on the left, leading up the hill, there joining with the roads on the crest of the ridge and forming the main road to Chickamauga Station, the only good line of retreat of the enemy.

The ascent was (in the closer quarters) defended by one battery to the right and two batteries to the left, on two different sallying points.

Many men fell down exhausted in climbing up under the enemy's fire, some fainted, but irresistible was the general advance.

What so often is uttered in eloquent speeches in comfortable *salons*, in State houses, and in halls of Congress, "Victory or death," was here an uncomfortable reality. The right of the brigade reached first, and mounted the enemy's breastworks, consisting of men from all the regiments of the center and right. From these works they had to charge the rallying enemy and received the fire from the batteries on the right and on the left. The battery on the right was taken in a very few moments by the right of mine and the left of General Hazen's brigade. The Thirty-second Indiana and Sixth Ohio claim the honor of being the first to plant their colors on the crest; but a few moments [elapsed] and all the colors of the brigade were in the enemy's works. The Thirty-fifth Illinois, Twenty-fifth Illinois, sup-

ported by the Sixty-eighth Indiana, and a portion of the Eighth Kansas, took the first battery on the left, drove the enemy from the guns, and passed it. This battery was afterward claimed as a trophy by another command. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, carrying his regimental colors after 7 color sergeants had been killed or wounded, the colors receiving more than thirty bullet holes, planted them on the works, where they were soon joined by those of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, Eighty-sixth Indiana, and Fifty-ninth Ohio (the two latter of General Beatty's brigade). Here Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler wheeled the Thirty-fifth Illinois and Sixty-eighth Indiana, and portions of the Eighty-sixth Indiana and Fifty-ninth Ohio to the left, and charged the enemy in the flank, while the other regiments of the brigade followed the fleeing enemy down the east slope of the ridge and took from him five pieces of artillery and eight caissons, which had already reached on their flight a half to three-quarters of a mile from the crest.

Colonel Chandler followed up the charge in the flank of the enemy for 1½ miles, joined by men of Generals Beatty and Baird's commands, who had gained the crest in the wake of the charge.

I then recalled my regiments from the pursuit, and received orders from General Grant in person to reform the brigade on the crest for further eventualities, which I did.

Our trophies, credited to my brigade, are 5 pieces of artillery, 8 caissons, 1,200 stand of small-arms, 2 battle-flags, and between 300 and 400 prisoners, though properly it is entitled to more.

It should be a rule that no command has a right to claim a trophy which it finds and from which it does not drive the enemy by force of arms.

The loss of the brigade is 7 officers killed, 17 officers wounded, 46 enlisted men killed, 267 enlisted men wounded; total, 337.*

This, compared with the result, slight loss is explained, as on the 23d, by our rapid advance.

To speak of the bravery and patriotism of the officers and men of the brigade would only be a repetition of what I had to say of the Thirty-second Indiana, Forty-ninth Ohio, Fifteenth Ohio, Eighty-ninth Illinois, already so often after each battle in which they fought and conquered, and who have found in the Eighth Kansas, Twenty-fifth Illinois, Thirty-fifth Illinois, Fifteenth Wisconsin, and Sixty-eighth Indiana their peers.

I must decline to mention names of braves among the brave. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler I had to mention to elucidate the claims of other commands farther to the left to have reached the works on the ridge first, or simultaneously with us. For the names of our noble dead and for deeds of individual gallantry, I respectfully refer to the regimental reports.

I respectfully call the attention of the higher commanders again to the fact that by the fate of battle the regiments of my command have been reduced to less than one-fourth their strength, and urgently ask that steps be taken to fill up the regiments, so that our invaluable veterans do not waste away altogether.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

A. WILLICH,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. T. WELLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 81.

No. 63.

Report of Col. Richard H. Nodine, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

CAMP OF TWENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the part borne by the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the taking of Mission Ridge:

The regiment moved out of camp about 1 p. m. on the 23d instant, took position in the brigade in front of Fort Wood. In connection with the balance of the brigade advanced at 2.30 p. m. on first line of enemy's works, they having been driven out by the line of skirmishers in our front. At 6 p. m. relieved the line of skirmishers in our front from the Eighth Kansas Volunteers with three companies of this regiment.

At 10 a. m., 24th instant, was relieved by the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and the regiment fell back as reserve in the second line.

On the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., relieved the Sixty-eighth Volunteers and again took position in the first line with three companies in front as skirmishers.

At 3 p. m., when the signal was given for a general advance, the skirmish line was pushed rapidly forward, and the enemy's works at the bottom of the hill carried, the battle-flag of the Forty-second Alabama Regiment and a number of prisoners captured. We then pushed forward, under a galling fire from the enemy's batteries stationed on the knobs at the right and left of us at the distance of 300 or 400 yards, and close-range musketry on our front and flanks, until we reached the crest of the ridge, when the enemy broke and ran in confusion.

Arriving at the top of the hill a portion of the advance followed the retreating enemy, capturing one James rifled cannon and seven caissons loaded with ammunition. The recall was then sounded, and the regiment assembled on the top of the ridge, where it bivouacked for the night.

The effective force of the regiment when it went into the engagement was: Commissioned officers, 16; enlisted men, 244; aggregate, 260.

The following are the casualties: Killed, enlisted men, 9. Wounded, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 53. Aggregate, 67.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. NODINE,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler, Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
In the Field, December 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the action of the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of November, 1863:

On the 23d day of November, this command was organized as fol-

lows : Company A, commanded by First Lieut. John Phillips, of Company H ; Company B, commanded by First Lieut. William L. Warning ; Company C, commanded by Captain Parsons, of Company H ; Company D, commanded by Captain Vance ; Company E, commanded by Second Lieut. F. M. Allhands ; Company F, commanded by Second Lieut. Thomas Hogan ; Company G, commanded by Capt. Nelson Staats, of Company K ; Company H, commanded by Capt. S. M. Parsons ; Company I, commanded by Second Lieut. C. V. B. Smith ; Company K, commanded by Capt. Nelson Staats ; Captain Truax, Company I, acting as lieutenant-colonel.

On the 23d ultimo, this regiment was formed on the left of the brigade in the first line of battle, supporting the left of the line of skirmishers, and advanced in its proper position to the enemy's rifle-pits, which were taken, and in which we remained during the night, with a loss of 1 man wounded.

On the 24th ultimo, 2 men were wounded on the skirmish line, and at 1 p. m. we were relieved in the rifle-pits by the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Captain Gordon, when the regiment was retired to the second line, where it lay in reserve until 12 m., 25th ultimo, when it took its former position in the front line and on the left of the brigade.

During the forenoon the enemy threw several shells into our position, but without injury. About 2 p. m. I received orders from Brigadier-General Willich, commanding brigade, to be prepared to advance whenever the signal of six guns should be fired in quick succession.

In compliance with these orders the regiment was formed in the front line and on the left of the brigade, supported by the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers ; in the second line the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers on the right and the brigade of Brigadier-General Beatty on the left.

The signal being given about 2.30 p. m., the regiment advanced in line, and in good order at quick time about one-half mile, when receiving a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries on Mission Ridge, about half a mile distant, the double-quick step was taken and maintained about a fourth of a mile, when the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge were easily carried. Our line having then reached the line of skirmishers, both entered the enemy's works together.

Having advanced more rapidly than the troops on my left, and reaching the enemy's works considerably in advance of them, I halted my command and fired a volley at a heavy column of the enemy retiring up the ridge under cover of a battery immediately in front of my left. The slight resistance made by the retreating column of the enemy induced me to believe that a vigorous charge would succeed in silencing or capturing their battery, the fire from which was very rapid, but not destructive. Directing my color sergeant to advance directly on the battery in front of my left, I ordered the regiment forward.

They advanced rapidly to within 20 steps of the enemy's works, there being exposed to a very destructive fire from the enemy's infantry, the men, being completely exhausted by their rapid advance up the steep hill, were compelled to halt at that critical point. Fearing that the movement would fail, I moved to the front just in time to receive the colors from the hands of the sixth color

corporal, Preston (the color sergeant, Alex. Hughes, and 5 corporals having previously been wounded), as he was instantly killed.

About this time I noticed Captain Houston, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, with one company of that regiment, gallantly supporting me, and also Lieutenant McInerny, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, urging forward his men, thus enabling us to keep up a deadly fire upon the enemy whenever they showed themselves above their embankment, until the advance of the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers came charging up the hill to our assistance, when, calling upon the men to follow, I carried the flag into the enemy's works, preceded by a gallant soldier of the Sixty-eighth, who was shot dead the moment he passed over their parapet.

Lieutenant McInerny, with the advance of the Eighty-sixth Indiana, with their flag, immediately followed, and in a few moments the colors of the Sixty-eighth entered on my right.

During our advance up the hill and after entering their works, the enemy's battery immediately on our left was pouring in a heavy fire, and as soon as our front was cleared of infantry the colors of this regiment, together with the colors of the Sixty-eighth and Eighty-sixth, were moved rapidly to our left and the men called on to follow, which they gallantly did, driving the enemy before them and capturing two of their cannon. At that time I noticed an officer actively engaged leading on the men, whom I afterward learned was Captain Watson, of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and also another flag, which I believe was the flag of that regiment.

After the capture of the cannon, the four colors were rapidly advanced to our left, the men of the various regiments following and pouring a deadly fire on the enemy's flank whenever he attemped to make a stand. Thus was he driven from his rifle-pits for 1½ miles, our numbers constantly increasing by other commands coming up in our rear, and the enemy was repulsed by their assistance in a vigorous assault made about sunset.

At dark, firing having ceased, I joined the brigade about 2 miles to our right. Many of the retreating enemy were overtaken and captured on the slope of the hill, and also large numbers in their works on the crest of the ridge.

Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for their gallant conduct on that day. Major McIlwain, Captain Keys, Company F, and First Lieut. George B. Peake arrived from Murfreesborough just in time to take part in the assault, and rendered valuable assistance by their activity and bravery. Captain Keys and Lieutenant Peake were wounded.

The large number of the enemy killed in the works at the point carried by us shows the stubbornness of the resistance made by them, and attests to the skill and courage of our men, they killing more of the enemy in his works than our loss on the outside. Our colors received 32 shots.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CHANDLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
A. A. G., First Brig., Third Div., Fourth Army Corps.

No. 65.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Williams, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report:

The Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, under the command of the undersigned, in compliance with orders, took rendezvous position in front of Fort Wood at 12 m., November 23, 1863, as a support for the first line of battle. On our right was the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry Volunteers; on the left the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, in like rendezvous position. At 1 p. m. the signal to move forward was given. The Eighty-ninth moved steadily forward; the skirmishing line of the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers driving before them the enemy's skirmishing line and reserves, the enemy abandoning their first line of intrenchments. The Eighty-ninth proceeded to a point on the first line of intrenchments, known as Orchard Knob, and there halted, in obedience to orders, and lay upon their arms until the next day, November 24.

The next morning at 10 o'clock the Eighty-ninth was ordered forward to relieve the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry in the first line, with orders to throw two companies to the front as skirmishers. About 11 o'clock our skirmishing companies, under the command of Lieut. Erastus O. Young, were ordered forward to dislodge the enemy's skirmishers on their front. This was quickly and gallantly done on the double-quick. They advanced about 1,000 yards, and were then ordered to halt. This front was maintained until relieved by the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers at 2 p. m., November 25. In this advance of our skirmishers none of the Eighty-ninth were killed or wounded, although they were vigorously shelled by the enemy's batteries planted on Missionary Ridge and resisted with considerable vigor by the enemy's skirmishing line. On being relieved by the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, the Eighty-ninth took rendezvous position at the foot of Orchard Knob. At 4 p. m. the Eighty-ninth were ordered forward as a support to the Forty-ninth Ohio to assail the enemy's second line of intrenchments. The Eighty-ninth moved steadily forward in double column until within 500 yards of the enemy's works, and then deployed into line of battle; moved forward, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, over the enemy's second line of intrenchments up the steep sides of Missionary Ridge to the crest, assailed meanwhile by the enemy's batteries on the right and left and a heavy infantry fire on the right, left, and front. We gained the top of Missionary Ridge, driving the enemy before us. After pursuing them and taking many prisoners, we halted about 1,000 yards beyond the crest. I halted the regiment, closed them up, and awaited further orders. At dark General Willich ordered us to stack arms and bivouac for the night. The Eighty-ninth remained in line of battle on the top of Missionary Ridge until the evening of Thursday, November 26, when we returned, under orders, to our old camp in the rear of Fort Wood, Chattanooga, where we now are.

During all the foregoing operations the Eighty-ninth was under the eye of the commanding general. My observation failed to discover the slightest hesitancy in officers or men in the advance on the enemy's works.

The casualties of the Eighty-ninth are comparatively light. Capt. Henry L. Rowell was seriously wounded near the crest of the ridge while gallantly leading his company. Second Lieut. Erastus O. Young, commanding Company A, fell near the crest, shot dead, while shouting "Forward and victory!" Three enlisted men were killed and 31 wounded during the advance up the hill.

The following is the list of casualties in the Eighty-ninth Regiment Infantry Illinois Volunteers during the operations of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of November, 1863: Commissioned officers, 1 killed and 1 wounded; non-commissioned officers, 5 wounded; privates, 3 killed and 24 wounded; total killed and wounded, 34. None missing.

Annexed please find list of killed and wounded by name and rank.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. D. WILLIAMS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry Vols.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Col. Frank Erdelmeyer, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken in the engagement of the 23d, 24th, and 25th instant, at Missionary Ridge, by the Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as follows:

On the 23d instant, the regiment marched out of camp at about 1 p. m., took position in front of Fort Wood, on the right of the brigade, second line, to support the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment did not become engaged that day, but lost, while advancing toward the enemy, 1 man killed and 1 man wounded.

We built breastworks on top of Bald Knob on the evening of the 23d instant, and relieved the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in front on the morning of the 24th instant, and remained on picket during that day, without any shots being exchanged in our immediate front.

On the morning of the 25th instant, at about 10 o'clock, the pickets of my regiment were ordered to advance. The line advanced boldly toward the enemy, driving their strong picket line into their intrenchments on foot of the ridge. The pickets were then relieved by the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the regiment took position in the second line behind Bald Knob. At 3 p. m., a general advance having been ordered, the regiment advanced in double column when the signal was given. The column being exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, I deployed the regiment, and advanced through the woods in line of battle. Coming to an open field, the artillery fire of the enemy becoming desperate with grape and canister, I advanced the regiment in double-quick time, driving the enemy out of the intrenchments on foot of the ridge. On arriving at the breastworks, being too much exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy, I deemed it advisable to advance at once. The order having been given, the men at once vigorously and gallantly advanced and slowly climbed

* Omitted.

up the Missionary Ridge, taking possession of the ridge, capturing five pieces of artillery with caissons and many prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

The colors of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers were the first that arrived on the crest of the ridge, where the enemy had partly rallied and seemed to be disposed to make another stand. The men immediately turned the artillery of the enemy and forced the rebel cannoneers to load and fire into their own men. The organization of companies and regiments was entirely broken, but the men resolutely pushed forward, driving the rebels precipitately before them, and routing their lines who tried to rally on foot of the ridge in the woods; also killed several cannoneers and artillery horses, who tried to haul several pieces of artillery away, and compelled them to surrender.

It is my painful duty to announce to you herewith the death of Maj. Jacob Glass, who was lately commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, and wounded at about the center of the Missionary Ridge while charging up the ridge.

The losses of the regiment during the engagement are 1 field officer and 8 enlisted men killed, and 35 enlisted men wounded.

Before closing my report, I cannot abstain to give my full praise to all officers and men for the promptness, gallantry, bravery, and good behavior displayed by them during the whole engagement, and under such trying circumstances.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK ERDELMEYER,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Vols.

Brig. Gen. A. WILLICH,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 67.

Report of Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, the following as the part taken by my regiment during the several days' engagement around Chattanooga:

Being placed as support to the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, on the 23d instant, I was not enabled to bring my men into action during that day, but, while advancing, Privates ——— ———, ——— ———, were wounded in their hands.

The column being halted on the line of rifle-pits abandoned by the rebels, a mile distant from Missionary Ridge and parallel with it, finding a gap between the left of General Willich's brigade, of which my regiment had the honor to form a part, and the right of Beatty's brigade, I asked and obtained permission to place my regiment in the gap, thus bringing it in front.

During that night both men and officers were constantly employed with ax, pick, and spade, making rifle-pits to complete the connection between the two brigades. Never have I seen men more patient, or work with a better will. During the whole of the after part of the day we were exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, but,

although they seemed to have the range of the rifle-pits, but little damage was done, their shells seldom exploding. On the morning of Tuesday, the 24th instant, I took the place of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, in line of battle. My regiment being small, I was compelled to divide it into three reliefs for picket duty on my front, which, being added to the labor and fatigue of the day and night before, was very trying on both men and officers. But I must do them the justice to say that I did not hear a complaint from any one. During the night no disposition was manifested to press my front, and everything remained quiet until 10.30 o'clock on Thursday [Wednesday], the 25th, when the picket line was ordered to advance, which they did in fine style. Some casualties occurred on account of the failure of the skirmishers on my left to keep up connection with mine, they becoming at one time stationary, and thus allowing the enemy on my left to gain a cross-fire.

Privates Washburne, of Company H, and Hohn, of Company E, were both slightly wounded. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Captains Bryant and Mauzy, Lieutenants Wilkinson, Wheeler, and Bailey, who were commanding the skirmishers, and Captain Moore and Lieutenant Wood, who were with the reserve. The names of Privates Henry Bickle, of Company H, and Nelson Hammel, of Company E, here deserve honorable mention for the intrepidity and daring with which they followed up the enemy. The enemy was driven from his works at the base of the hill, but for some reason the skirmishers were withdrawn again into the timber, probably to gain cover for a new picket line, the works being on open ground.

Nothing further of note occurred until 3.30 o'clock, when the signal was given for a general advance of the line, my left being again placed to support the Thirty-fifth Illinois. The movement was made in fine style under a very severe fire of shot and shell, until we gained the open field, when we found it necessary to move at a double-quick step, the enemy having a cross-fire over the field, and the air being filled with grape and canister. I have never seen men move with a firmer tread than did mine under a fire so galling.

On they moved, driving the enemy again from his works at the base of the hill, and on, up the ascent beyond.

The charge, as it was, was irresistible, and would have been much more so had it not been for the fatigue of the men, consequent upon their double-quicking so far before beginning the ascent. Many of the enemy threw down their guns and ran through my ranks to the rear. After passing through the first line of works, and within about 120 yards of the works upon the hill, I was struck down by the explosion of a shell, from which I did not sufficiently recover to observe anything more until the hill was carried by our troops, and from which I am still suffering.

Honorable mention might be made of many officers and men, but I fear to do injustice to others who might not have come under my observation.

But I feel it a duty to mention the name of Lieut. John Reese, of Company C, acting adjutant, whose voice could be heard far above the din and roar of battle, urging on and encouraging the men. He was shot through the body, just before reaching the works, and died in a few hours.

Sergeant Short, of Company B, color bearer, also richly deserves to be mentioned for the noble manner in which he breasted the storm of bullets, and carried and planted our colors upon the works.

Captain Leeson, who commanded the regiment, after reaching the works upon the hill (Captains Patterson and Moore having been wounded and carried to the rear), requests me to submit with my report a list* of casualties of the regiment, he having been called away with the regiment on duty.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. ESPY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 68th Regiment Indiana Vol. Inf.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 68.

Report of Col. John A. Martin, Eighth Kansas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH KANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry in the late battle:

On the morning of the 23d instant, the regiment was ordered on picket duty, and was on the outer lines, when, at noon, orders for the advance were received. The brigade shortly afterward marched out and formed in rear of the picket station. I was ordered by General Willich to strengthen my outside picket line by doubling the outpost reserves on it and advancing the station reserve to their place, and then to move forward rapidly until I reached the enemy's first line of intrenchments. This was immediately done, and at the signal the line advanced. We at first met with a stubborn resistance, but the men pressed forward with such impetuosity that the enemy broke and we drove them a mile and a half, passing their first line of works before they could recover from their confusion. Our skirmishers passed on some 200 yards beyond their line, the brigade occupying the enemy's works.

Our loss in this day's fight was but 3 men wounded. We captured some 40 prisoners and wounded about a dozen of the enemy.

The night of the 23d, and until noon on the 25th, we remained at this line, strengthening it by various additions. At noon on the 25th, we were ordered to take the enemy's line of intrenchments on Mission Ridge. We moved out of our works, taking position in the second line in rear of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, our left resting on the Sixty-eighth Indiana. We then advanced steadily in line through the woods and across the open field in front of the enemy's intrenchments at the foot of the hill, subjected during the whole time to a very heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries. Reaching the first line of works, we halted to rest our men for a few moments, and then again advanced through a terrible storm of artillery and musketry to the foot of the hill and up it as rapidly as was possible. The crest of the hill where we moved up was formed like a horseshoe, we advancing on the interior, while the enemy's batteries and infantry on the points on both the right and left poured in a most terrific fire. But the line never faltered or wavered, although from the nature of the ground regiments were mixed one with another, and company organization could not possibly be preserved. Each man

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

struggled to be first on the top, and officers and men of the regiment, without a single exception, exhibited the highest courage and the most devoted gallantry in this fearful charge. The enemy held their ground until we were only a dozen yards from the breastworks, when they broke in wild confusion and fled in panic down the hill on the opposite side. A portion of our men pursued them for nearly a mile, assisting in capturing and hauling off several pieces of artillery and caissons, which the enemy were trying to run off.

We occupied the summit of Missionary Ridge until the night of the 26th, when we were ordered to return to camp at this place.

Our loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded, and 3 enlisted men killed and 23 wounded.

Where all behaved with such conspicuous courage, it is difficult to make distinctions, but I cannot forbear mentioning my adjutant, Lieut. Sol. R. Washer. Wounded at Chickamauga, and not yet recovered from the effect of the wound, suffering from a severe sprain of the leg, which prevented his walking, he mounted his horse and rode through the whole battle, always foremost in danger. Maj. Edward F. Schneider also left a sick-bed to go to the battle-field.

The line officers present—Capt. James M. Graham, Company C; Capt. John Conover, Company F; Capt. Samuel Laighton, Company A; Capt. Robert Flickinger, Company G; Lieut. Marion Brooks, Company I; Lieut. William S. Newbury, commanding Company H; Lieut. William H. Babcock, commanding Company K, and Lieut. Rowland Risdon, Company E—all behaved with marked gallantry and courage.

Sergt. William Melchert, commanding Company B, and Sergt. Thomas Adamson, commanding Company D, should also be mentioned for conspicuous gallantry and courage.

The regiment went into the battle with 219 effective men. I send accompanying a list of killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. A. MARTIN,
Colonel Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frank Askew, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. OHIO INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the operations in front of Chattanooga, from the 23d to the 25th days of November, inclusive:

About noon on the 23d, we received the order to prepare to move out immediately, with two days' rations in haversacks and 60 rounds of ammunition. Our preparations were soon made, and about 1 p. m. we moved out of the works, following the Forty-ninth Ohio, and formed directly in front of Fort Wood, being on the right of the first line of the brigade, and connecting with the left of the first line of General Hazen's brigade. We remained here a short time waiting

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 81.

for the other troops to form. When all was ready, at the signal we moved forward with the whole line, the pickets moving forward as skirmishers and driving the enemy's pickets before them, under a sharp fire. When we had gained the summit of Orchard Knob, we rested, the object of the movement—which was understood to be a reconnaissance—having, I suppose, been accomplished. After resting here a few minutes, in pursuance of the orders of the general, we began to erect a barricade or breastwork of logs and stones, and whatever loose material we could find, on the knob. As soon as we began to work the enemy opened on us with his batteries from the top of Mission Ridge, and also from batteries at the foot, and although their firing was rapid, and continued until nearly dark, it did not materially interfere with the progress of our work, so that by the morning of the 24th we had erected a very good protection against the fire of infantry.

During the forenoon of the 24th, we were relieved by the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, and took their place in the second line, where we remained until the forenoon of the 25th, when we relieved the Thirty-second Indiana, taking again the right of the first line of the brigade, covering our own front with Company A (Capt. J. C. Cummins) and Company B (Lieutenant Smith) deployed as skirmishers, supported by Company F (Captain Glover) and Company G (Captain Dawson) in reserve, all under the command of Major McClenahan. We were disposed in this manner on the afternoon of the 25th, when the signal for the general advance was given, at which we moved forward with the whole line, taking the double-quick step as soon as we reached the open ground in front of the first line of the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge.

The skirmishers, with the supporting companies deployed with them, went into the works at the foot of the ridge, meeting with very little resistance from the few infantry of the enemy, who occupied these works. Their artillery had all been removed during the nights of the 23d or 24th. Our skirmishers were soon followed by the regiment in line, which, as we neared the foot of the ridge, was exposed to a very heavy fire from artillery and infantry, posted behind the works on the top of the ridge, the artillery fire doing us but little damage, however, as they shot over us. Here, every one being considerably exhausted by the rapid pace at which we had reached the foot of the ridge, and under the protection of the log huts which had been the camp of the enemy, most of the command halted, and rested for a moment before undertaking the difficult task of climbing the steep face of the ridge, "crowned with batteries, and encircled with rifle-pits;" however, the stouter ones soon pushed out, followed by the whole command, and slowly and stubbornly began to climb the hill, exposed all the while to a deluge of grape and canister from the batteries and musket-balls from the rifle-pits. Still, on they went, a stage at a time, picking off any of the enemy who dared show his head above their works; finally the works were reached, and, with a yell, the men went over them, and in among the terror-stricken and confused enemy; many of whom threw down their arms and yielded themselves prisoners, and were sent to the rear. Those who attempted to escape were pursued down the eastern slope of the ridge and many of them captured, and pieces of artillery and caissons, which the enemy were attempting to get off down the road—which leaves the summit of the ridge where this command gained it and runs down the eastern slope of the ridge to the valley—were pursued,

some of the horses shot, and the artillerists driven off or captured. The command being by this time very much scattered and disorganized, and fearing that there might be an attempt on the part of the enemy to regain the ridge, I caused the rally to be sounded, and in as short time as possible we were reorganized and ready for any movement, offensive or defensive, and awaited orders.

While resting here, Captains Dawson, Carroll, and Pettit were sent with details from the regiment to bring up the artillery and caissons, which we had compelled the enemy to abandon. They returned with five pieces of artillery and several caissons.

Shortly after this I received the order to join the brigade on the top of the ridge, which we did, and our operations for this day were ended. I desire to call the attention of the general to the gallant conduct of Sergeant Ward, our color bearer, who, while climbing up the ridge with the colors in advance of the regiment, received a severe wound. The colors were taken up by Corporal Norton, one of the color guard, and borne on up, and we have the gratification of knowing were among the first which were planted on the enemy's works.

Robert B. Brown,* a private of Company A, also deserves special mention for having captured a flag of the enemy. Major McClenahan and Adjutant Dubois were present during the operations of the three days, and fully sustained their reputation as brave men and good officers, which they had gained on other battle-fields.

Capt. J. C. Cummins (who had his left arm shot away after he had gained the top of the ridge), Captain Glover, Captain Dawson, Captain Carroll, Capt. G. W. Cummins, Captain Pettit, and Captain Byrd (who was again wounded, having just rejoined the regiment from an absence on account of wound received at Chickamauga) were conspicuous for their gallantry, and were with their men cheering them on. The subalterns of the regiment bore themselves well, and rendered valuable service. Lieutenant Sanders, who was killed, although but lately promoted, gave promise of being as good an officer as he was an excellent soldier.

I regret that on account of the already voluminous extent of this report I cannot furnish you the names of every non-commissioned officer and private of this regiment who participated in the assault on Mission Ridge, but I hope that measures may be taken to have their names preserved and recorded, so that in after days, when their labors shall have been rewarded with the blessings of peace, they may be able to point with pride to the fact that they were among the heroes of Mission Ridge. Our loss was as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	2	.....	3
Enlisted men	3	18	.....	21
Total	4	20	.....	24

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ASKEW,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Awarded a medal of honor.

No. 70.

Report of Maj. Samuel F. Gray, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY,
In Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the battles of the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November at Chattanooga:

The regiment was organized as follows: Company A, commanded by Capt. D. Hartsough; Company B, commanded by Lieut. Jacob W. Iler; Company C, commanded by Capt. John Greer; Company D, commanded by Lieut. Jacob C. Miller; Company E, commanded by Capt. Jonas Foster; Company F, commanded by Lieut. Jacob Wolf; Company G, commanded by Lieut. Isaac H. White; Company H, commanded by Lieut. M. Miles; Company I, commanded by Capt. M. E. Tyler; Company K, commanded by Lieut. S. W. Simons; Capt. Luther M. Strong, acting field officer; Sergt. Maj. D. R. Cook, acting adjutant.

By command of Brigadier-General Willich, commanding brigade, the regiment formed on the open ground in front of Fort Wood at 2 p. m. on the 23d, in the first line, with the Fifteenth Ohio on our right, the Twenty-fifth Illinois on the left, and supported by the Eighty-ninth Illinois in the second line. At the signal given the line advanced on the enemy, our front being covered by the Eighth Kansas as skirmishers, and meeting with but little resistance by the pickets of the enemy, who fell back to a line of rifle-pits at the foot of Orchard Knob. The advance of the line, preceded by the skirmishers, was splendidly executed, and the enemy was driven from his pits, quite a number of prisoners falling into our hands.

By order, we halted on the knob and strengthened our position by throwing up stones and earth; this was done under a sharp artillery fire from the enemy's guns at the foot and top of Mission Ridge. This closed the first day's operations. Our casualties were 3 men slightly wounded.

The morning of the 24th found us strongly intrenched and supported by Captain Bridges' battery of artillery. At 10 a. m. we were relieved by the Eighty-ninth Illinois, and returned to the second line, and remained in reserve until 1 p. m. on the 25th, when we again took position in the first line.

At 3.30 o'clock I was ordered, by the general commanding brigade, at the signal of six guns, fired in quick succession from the battery on Orchard Knob, to advance and occupy the rifle-pits of the enemy at the foot of Missionary Ridge.

The signal was given at 4 o'clock, the line of battle being formed as on the first day. I ordered the regiment forward, with my front covered by Company C, Captain Greer; Company I, Captain Tyler, and Company H, Lieutenant Miles. An advance of a few rods brought these companies under fire from the intrenched position of the enemy, and without stopping to fire they charged gallantly forward, and with their bayonets captured the works. So daring and rapid was the movement that the enemy threw down their guns and suffered themselves to be captured by a force numerically greatly inferior. Our line of battle advanced in quick time through the woods in our front for about 300 yards, when, emerging from the woods into an open field, the enemy opened on us with all his bat-

teries on the ridge, filling the air all around with exploding shells. At this juncture the order "double-quick" was given; in order to gain the protection of the works almost captured by our skirmishers. The order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed, but on reaching them they were found insufficient and altogether untenable; to have stopped here would have been annihilation. We were now receiving a murderous fire from infantry and artillery posted on the hill above. We therefore pushed forward and gained a position under the hill, the enemy being unable to depress his artillery sufficiently to reach us. Having advanced over a distance of half a mile at double-quick my men were completely exhausted, and we halted to rest, taking such shelter as we could find, behind small stumps, logs, and inequalities of the ground.

The fire to which we were now exposed was terrific beyond conception, and from the position we occupied we were unable to check it by firing; our only hope was to charge the hill.

The order to advance was again given, and the men went bravely forward, toiling up the hill, going step by step, until the crest was reached, and the enemy in our front completely routed.

My color sergeant, David Armstrong, was among the first on the ridge, and proudly planted the colors on the deserted works of the enemy.

When we gained the ridge the enemy opened on us from a battery posted on our left, giving us an enfilading fire and raking their own rifle-pits. From this battery we suffered severely, but our presence over the ridge and on their left flank, compelled them to desert their guns and join their flying comrades. Pursuit was made for a quarter of a mile, taking many prisoners and contributing to the capturing of several pieces of artillery.

The regiment being considerably scattered, I thought it prudent to halt and reorganize, which was done, and we joined the brigade on the ridge.

Our loss in this day's engagement was 55 killed and wounded. Among the killed, we mourn the loss of Lieutenants Miller, White, and Arndt. I feel altogether incompetent to pay a suitable tribute to the memory of these gallant officers. They entered the service as enlisted men, and earned their promotions by heroic deeds on many sanguinary fields.

Lieutenant Miller was the favorite of the regiment and beloved by all who knew him, a Christian hero, whose example is eminently worthy of imitation. He fell on the parapet of the enemy's works, and lived to see victory perched upon our glorious banner.

Lieutenant White was a faithful officer and a true gentleman, whose loss is keenly felt by the entire regiment.

Lieutenant Arndt distinguished himself at the battle of Stone's River; his gallant conduct being witnessed by his colonel, he was promoted therefor. He died while bravely urging forward his men to that fearful charge.

I cannot commend too highly the conduct of every officer in this command. To their courage and skill I owe the success of the regiment. I take pleasure in asserting the fact that they are all-day men, ever at their post of duty. They have participated, without an exception, in all the battles in which the command has been engaged. The country owes them a debt of gratitude for their distinguished services and patriotic sacrifices.

My thanks are due Capt. L. M. Strong, acting field officer, and

Sergt. Maj. D. R. Cook, acting adjutant, for valuable assistance on the field. I might mention many cases of individual courage among enlisted men worthy of special mention, but too numerous to embody in this report; due notice will be made of them hereafter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. GRAY,
Major, Commanding Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Capt. John A. Gordon, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, consisting of 130 men, moved out of camp on the afternoon of November 23, and formed a part of the second line of our brigade, then forming in front of Fort Wood; moved with the brigade to where it took the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits; remained there all night, sleeping on our arms.

On the morning of the 24th, moved to the left of the front line, and relieved the Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and on the morning of the 25th formed a part of the skirmish line that so gallantly drove the enemy to their last line of works at the base of the mountain. About 1 p. m. we in turn were relieved by Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and took a position assigned us as reserve, in the rear of the Sixty-eighth Indiana and Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry; moved in this position, with the brigade, to the top of Missionary Ridge.

Our casualties were nominal, having only 6 men slightly wounded. It would be invidious for me to particularize where all tried to do their duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. GORDON,
Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. CARL SCHMITT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, November 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the operations of my brigade yesterday, as follows:

Losses: 2 officers killed and 12 wounded; 26 enlisted men killed and 127 wounded; total, 14 officers and 153 men.

This loss occurred almost entirely in the battalion composed of the Forty-first and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, under command of Colonel Wiley, of the former regiment. We captured 146 men and officers of the enemy, taking their regimental colors and about two hundred stand of small-arms, besides killing several of the enemy. The good conduct of the troops cannot be too highly commended.

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 4TH CORPS,
In Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report as follows of the operations of my brigade, commencing with moving from camp at Chattanooga, November 23, resulting in the rout of the enemy on Missionary Ridge, and ending with our arrival at this point December 7:

At 12 m., November 23, I received orders to form my brigade near Fort Wood and hold it in readiness to move in the direction of Mission Ridge (southeasterly), with the remainder of the division, on a reconnaissance.

The position assigned me was on the right of the front line. The brigade was formed in five battalions as follows: First Battalion, Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding, was composed of the Forty-first Ohio, Lieut. Col. R. L. Kimberly, and Ninety-third Ohio, Maj. William Birch. Second Battalion, Col. W. W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, commanding, of the Fifth Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. L. Treanor, and Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, Maj. R. T. Whitaker. Third Battalion, Lieut. Col. B. Langdon, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding, of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. J. A. Stafford, and Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, Lieut. Col. James C. Foy. Fourth Battalion, Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, commanding, of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, Maj. J. B. Hampson, and Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Maj. C. D. Campbell. Fifth Battalion, Sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. C. Christopher commanding; in all 2,256 effective officers and men.

The First and Third Battalions were deployed in the front line and the Fourth and Fifth were formed in double column in the second line. The Second Battalion was on picket and in position to be used as skirmishers. The entire battalion was deployed as such, and at the sound of the bugle at 2 p. m. the entire brigade moved forward in exact order, and in two minutes the skirmish line was sharply engaged with that of the enemy, which gave ground after firing their pieces, and no considerable opposition was felt after, until we reached their first line of rifle-pits, about one-half mile to the rear of their picket line, where the pickets and their reserves endeavored to check our advance, but pushing the First Battalion, that being immediately in front of their principal force, the work,

situated on a rocky hill, was carried in the most handsome manner, capturing nearly the entire regiment holding it, the Twenty-eighth Alabama Infantry, with their colors.

It was not accomplished, however, without serious cost to the Forty-first and Ninety-third Ohio Regiments. Major Birch, leading the latter, fell here, also 11 of his men killed and 48 wounded.

The Forty-first Ohio lost 11 men killed and 52 wounded. Colonel Wiley and Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, of the same regiment, each had horses killed under them, and Colonel Berry, commanding the skirmishers, was twice struck.

This position was actually carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy being captured behind their work by the men leaping over it.

During the last half mile of this advance my right was entirely exposed, and suffered severely from an enfilading fire of the enemy.

The night of the 23d was employed in strengthening our position by works, and the 24th was passed without engaging the enemy.

At about 11 a. m. on the 25th, I was ordered to advance my skirmish line sufficiently to develop the enemy's strength behind his main line of breastworks at the foot of Mission Ridge and about one-half mile in our front. This was handsomely done, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher, Sixth Ohio Infantry. In this advance Maj. S. C. Erwin, Sixth Ohio, was killed by a shell, and 8 or 10 others killed and wounded.

At about 3 p. m. this day I received orders to move forward with the remainder of the division and take possession of the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge, taking cover behind them, and there to await further orders.

The One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio was on picket and used as skirmishers. The other formations of battalions were similar to that on the 23d instant, the Sixth Kentucky reporting to Colonel Christopher and acting with the Fifth Battalion, and the Sixth Indiana Volunteers acting with the Second. Both lines were deployed, the Third and Fifth forming the first, and the First and Second the second line.

At the signal the brigade moved forward, and simultaneously a fire from at least fifty pieces of artillery from the crest of Mission Ridge was poured upon us. We moved in good order at a rapid step, under this appalling fire, to the enemy's works, which were situated about 300 yards before and toward Chattanooga from the crest of the ridge, the enemy fleeing from these works at our approach.

The command, on reaching these works at the foot of the hill, covered itself, as ordered, on the reverse side of them as best it could, but very imperfectly, being so near and so much below the crest of the ridge.

The musketry fire from the crest was now telling severely upon us, and the crest presenting its concavity toward us we were completely enfiladed by artillery from both flanks.

The position was a singular one, and can only be well understood by those who occupied it.

The command had executed its orders, and to remain there till new ones could be sent would be destruction; to fall back would not only be so, but would entail disgrace.

On commencing the advance, the thought of storming Mission Ridge had not entered the mind of any one, but now the necessity was apparent to every soldier of the command.

Giving the men about five minutes to breathe, and receiving no orders, I gave the word forward, which was eagerly obeyed.

The forces of General Willich on my left had commenced the movement somewhat in my advance, and those of Major-General Sheridan, on my right, were a considerable distance in my rear. There was in my front the troops of General Breckinridge, forming the left of the enemy's center.

Not much regard to lines could be observed, but the strong men, commanders and color bearers, took the lead in each case, forming the apex of a triangular column of men. These advanced slowly but confidently, no amount of fire from the crest checking them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio, gaining a position where the conformation of the hill gave cover till within 3 yards of the crest, formed several hundred men there, checking the head for that purpose, then giving the command, the column broke over the crest, the enemy fleeing.

These were the first on the hill, and my command moving up with a shout their entire front was handsomely carried.

The troops on my immediate left were still held in check, and those on my right not more than half way up the hill, and were being successfully held back. Hastening my men to the right and left along the ridge, I was enabled to take the enemy in flank and reverse, and, by vigorously using the artillery captured there, I soon relieved my neighbors and carried the crest to within a few hundred yards of Bragg's headquarters, he himself escaping by flight, being at one time near my right encouraging the troops that had checked Sheridan's left.

The heroism of the entire command in this engagement merits the highest praise of the country.

Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, commanding the First Battalion, was shot through the leg, making amputation necessary. The loss to the service of this officer cannot be properly estimated. He was always prompt and thorough, and possessed capacity and knowledge of his duties that never left him at fault. I know no officer of equal efficiency in the volunteer service, and none whose past services entitle them to better reward. The services and losses of his battalion, composed of the Forty-first and Ninety-third Ohio Infantry, also stand conspicuous. Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Third Battalion, was shot through the face just as he had reached the crest of the hill, and after lying prostrate from the wound again moved forward, cheering his men. The services of this officer in gaining the crest should be rewarded by promotion to the grade of brigadier-general. He has previously commanded a brigade with efficiency. Colonel Berry, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was again wounded just as he had reached the crest at the head of his battalion, being the third received in these operations. He, however, did not leave the field. A like promotion in his case would be not only fitting but beneficial to the service.

On the fall of Colonel Wiley, Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio, assumed command through the remainder of the fight with his usual rare ability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher, Sixth Ohio Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, commanding battalions, rendered valuable and meritorious service. I have also to mention Corpl. G. A. Kraemer, Company I, Forty-first

Ohio, for his gallantry in turning upon the enemy the first gun on the ridge, which he discharged by firing his musket over the vent. The same man alone ordered and received the surrender of 20 men with the colors of the Twenty-eighth Alabama on the 23d instant.

Sergt. D. L. Sutphin, Company D, Ninety-third Ohio, on reaching the crest, captured a stand of colors in the hands of its bearer.

Corporal Angelbeck, Company I, Forty-first Ohio, seeing a caisson filled with ammunition already on fire with 2 wounded horses attached to it, cut them loose and ran the burning carriage down the hill before it exploded.

The colors of the First Ohio Infantry, the first on the hill, were carried at different times by the following persons: Corpl. John Emery, Company I, wounded; Corpl. William W. McLaughlin, Company I, killed; Capt. Nicholas Trapp, wounded; Corpl. Frederick Zimmerman, and Major Stafford.

The foregoing are but a few of the many instances of heroism displayed on this occasion.

Maj. William Birch, Ninety-third Ohio, and Maj. S. C. Erwin, Sixth Ohio Infantry, who fell while leading their men, were soldiers of rare efficiency, and their loss will be severely felt by the service and lamented by their friends.

My entire staff, as has always been the case in the numerous battles in which they have been engaged, conducted themselves with the greatest bravery and usefulness. In summing up the operations of the 23d and 25th, I have to report the capture of 382 prisoners, beside a large number of wounded, of 2 stand of colors, of 18 pieces of artillery, with their appendages, 650 stand of small-arms, a considerable quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and several loaded wagons. Forty-nine of the enemy, including 1 colonel, were buried by my parties.

Attention is called to the reports of battalion commanders accompanying this paper.

My entire casualties were as follows:

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
41st Ohio	1	17	5	65	.....	.....	88
5th Kentucky	2	8	6	46	.....	.....	62
1st Ohio	1	10	4	64	.....	.....	79
6th Ohio	1	5	2	26	.....	5	39
124th Ohio	1	5	3	18	.....	2	29
23d Kentucky	.....	9	2	34	.....	.....	45
6th Indiana	.....	13	3	60	.....	.....	76
93d Ohio	1	19	4	64	.....	.....	88
6th Kentucky	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	23
Total*	7	86	30	399	.....	7	529

On the morning of the 28th, we took up the march for this place, which was reached the evening of the 7th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Division, Fourth Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 82.

No. 73.

Report of Maj. Calvin D. Campbell, Sixth Indiana Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the part taken by my command from the morning of the 23d ultimo to the present time:

At 12 o'clock the 23d, I was ordered to move out at once and consolidate with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which I did. After consolidating, Colonel Pickands in command, we moved out in front of Fort Wood, forming a line of battle on the left of the brigade, my regiment being the extreme left.

We were then ordered to advance upon the enemy's works in Chattanooga Valley, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, where we met with a considerable force in the works, but after a few well-directed fires from us they fell back, and we took possession of their works, where we remained until dark. After dark we advanced our line over the crest of the hill, and threw up a strong line of breastworks.

At 3 a. m. the 24th, I was consolidated with the Fifth Kentucky, and operated with it during the remaining part of the battle.

About 2 p. m., November 25, we were ordered to advance upon the second line of the enemy's works, at the base of Missionary Ridge, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. We had advanced but a few yards when the enemy opened their batteries upon us. The enemy seeing our columns advancing, left the second line before we got within range of them. Arriving at the second line we halted and rested a few minutes. We then made a charge upon the third line of works upon the crest of the ridge through a dense hail of lead and iron a distance of half a mile. When we arrived within 15 or 20 yards, I gave my command orders to fix bayonets and go into them, which was done. We rushed upon them, capturing quite a number of prisoners and several pieces of artillery. I claim to have had the first colors on the ridge. I had 1 man killed on one of the pieces of artillery, and as soon as he fell the color bearer jumped upon the same gun and was shot through the leg. A part of my command used the guns that we captured upon the enemy to good effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Treanor, of the Fifth Kentucky, and myself, with a part of the two regiments, followed the enemy a considerable distance, and was ordered back to where the remainder of the two regiments were on the ridge, and took a position and threw up breastworks, where we remained until 9 p. m., November 26. We then moved back to our old camp in Chattanooga.

On the evening of the 27th, I posted my command upon the old picket line.

On the evening of the 28th, I was ordered to consolidate with the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which consolidation remained during the march to this place.

On the 28th, we left camp and moved out about 6 miles, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 29th, marched at 6 a. m. and reached Harrison at dark, and went into camp.

On the 30th, we moved from camp early and reached the ferry on the Hiwassee River at dark.

On the next day, December 1, we remained in camp until 2 p. m., and then moved on to the river, crossing about dark, and camping about 1 mile beyond.

On the 2d, we marched 20 miles, passing through Decatur.

On the 3d, we reached Sweet Water, a distance of 17 miles, after dark.

On the 4th, we started early and reached a point within 3 miles of the Little Tennessee River.

On the morning of the 5th, we moved out of camp early and crossed the river, camping in the evening.

On the 6th, we passed through Maryville, and early in the afternoon reached our camping ground on a small river. My command was ordered on picket.

On the 7th, we left camp about 7 a. m., and marched to within 2 miles of Knoxville, a distance of 10 miles, reaching our present camp.

During the engagement of the 23d and 25th of November, I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men of my command. Every one acted coolly and deliberately, with a determination to win or die, and their record is one of which I am proud.

The loss of my command is as follows: In the engagement of the 23d, 9 wounded; in that of the 25th, 13 killed and 51 wounded, and 4 commissioned officers wounded; aggregate lost in action, 77; missing during the march, 2; total, 79.

C. D. CAMPBELL,
Major, Commanding.

Captain CROWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Col. William W. Berry, Fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my command from the 23d of November to the 7th instant, inclusive:

Being on picket in front of Chattanooga at 2 p. m., November 23, I received orders to deploy my entire command, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, as skirmishers. This done, the "Forward!" was sounded, and the line advanced with great regularity. The enemy's pickets fell back rapidly on their reserves, which were strongly posted behind rifle-pits on the crests of a series of knobs, some of which were timbered, others bare. At but one point along the line was the opposition strong enough to check the skirmish line, and this was but momentary, as the Ninety-third and Forty-first Ohio Regiments came up in fine order, and the whole line went over the works, capturing the principal portion of the enemy's forces in them, flags, guns, accouterments, and all. In this affair, Capt. J. P. Hurley, one of my best officers, fell mortally wounded. He died next day. The service could not have met with a heavier

loss in the death of a single individual. Major Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky, held his portion of the line fully up to the works.

We held the position thus taken till the afternoon of the 25th, when I received orders to consolidate the Fifth Kentucky Regiment with the Sixth Indiana Volunteers, and be prepared to advance on the enemy at once. The position assigned me in the brigade was on the left of the second line. There was to be an interval of 400 yards between the lines. At the proper time I advanced, and reached the enemy's second line of works a few moments after the first line of battle had occupied them. This was the extent of my order. But hearing Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, commanding that portion of the first line in my front, order it forward, I advanced simultaneously. In a little while the lines became mingled, the strong men of each regiment outstripping the weaker in climbing the steep acclivity, and thus the heights of Mission Ridge were carried, and eighteen pieces of artillery captured with, I believe, the entire force of the enemy in our front.

Again I have to regret the loss of a capital officer, Captain Wilson, killed half way up the ridge. Young, earnest, and brave, his country and comrades will never forget the sacrifice there made. The guns captured were immediately turned upon the enemy in General Sheridan's front. The rebel cannoneers good naturedly assisted in this artillery practice, which to us was rather novel business.

Lieutenant-Colonel Treanor, Fifth Kentucky, and Major Campbell, Sixth Indiana, merit the highest commendation for the energy and coolness with which they organized a body of men from all the regiments, and threatened to cut off the enemy to our right, thus relieving General Sheridan from a most determined opposition.

The officers and men of my command cannot be awarded too great honor for their heroic conduct in this the most fiery ordeal of the war. The whole thing was more a matter of individuals than of organization, and consequently the glory is more personal than in any battle I know of. My loss was heavy, but were the dead only living I should esteem the triumph cheaply purchased.

The temporary absence, on account of wounds received in this battle of Captain Huston, Lieutenants Zoller and Thomas, is a source of considerable embarrassment, as they are most valuable officers.

My color bearer, Corporal Murphy, was killed within a few feet of the summit in advance of the entire brigade. I had no braver man in my command. Adjutant Johnstone and Surgeon Miller have my thanks for the services rendered me, and I especially commend Sergeants Wolf and McDermott for their handsome behavior.

You are respectfully referred to Major Campbell's report for those honorably mentioned in Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

We remained on Mission Ridge till the evening of the 26th, when we moved to Chattanooga to prepare to set out for Knoxville, which point we reached, after ten days' marching, on the afternoon of the 7th instant. Inclosed you will find lists of the killed and wounded of the Sixth Indiana, Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Regiments.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. W. BERRY,
Colonel Fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

Captain CROWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 75.

Report of Maj. Richard T. Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Knoxville, December 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the advance from Chattanooga upon Missionary Ridge, and the subsequent movements of the brigade:

On Monday, November 23, in the regular course of duty, the regiment being on picket with the Fifth Kentucky, Colonel Berry commanding, at the front, the order was received to deploy the picket line as skirmishers, about 300 yards in front of the line of battle to be formed in rear, and, maintaining that distance, to advance against the enemy's line. I made the necessary disposition of the Sixth Kentucky, my skirmish line connecting on the right with the Fifth Kentucky, and on the left with the right of General Willich's brigade. About half past 1 p. m., at the signal from the brigade bugle, the forward movement began. When the regiment had advanced some 40 or 50 paces a pattering fire was opened by the enemy, increasing in rapidity and volume as we gradually advanced. My skirmishers advanced with great regularity and precision, preserving an unbroken line and returning the enemy's fire with animation. In this manner, with only one or two slight pauses, the enemy was driven in my front some three-fourths of a mile to their breastworks. Here they made a temporary stand, but after a few moments' firing my command charged over their breastworks, taking a number of prisoners and small-arms. Having passed the breastworks some 150 yards, the skirmish line was halted, the enemy's entire line of breastworks having been carried. From this time until dark the regiment was under a galling fire of artillery, and a scattering fire was maintained by the enemy's skirmishers, during which Captain Armstrong, of Company F, in command of the right of my skirmish line, was wounded in the foot by a rifle-shot and had to leave the field. After dark the Sixth Kentucky was placed on picket and remained until 2 a. m., when it was relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Pickands commanding.

Tuesday, the 24th, at 5 a. m., the regiment was turned out to clear obstructions in the front, and complete its portion of the breastworks which had been turned against the enemy.

On the morning of the 25th, orders having been received to be ready to move at a moment's notice, preparation was made accordingly by the Sixth Kentucky, and about half past 1 p. m. I was ordered to move and form the regiment on the left of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher commanding, in the front line of battle and the extreme left of the brigade. The order was complied with, and at about 2 p. m. the signal to advance was given. The movement was upon Missionary Ridge across an almost level valley from 1,200 to 1,400 yards in width, 400 or 500 yards timbered, the remainder open ground. At the signal the whole line advanced, and when a fourth the width of timbered ground had been passed the enemy opened with a most furious cannonade from the crest of Missionary Ridge, the curvature of which enabled them to bring a number of batteries to bear with both a direct and cross

fire. The roar of artillery was deafening, but the regiment moved steadily forward, and having cleared the timber and come in full view of the enemy, he seemed to redouble his artillery efforts and the line accelerating its pace, the rattle of his small-arms was added to the crash of bursting shells. Through all the line advanced up to and drove from their breastworks at the base of the hill the panic-stricken enemy. After a short breathing spell, I ordered the regiment to advance to the crest of the hill, which it did, halting only twice in the ascent to gain breath. Having gained the crest and breastwork, the enemy fleeing in front of us, a part of the regiment was sent to the right, by order of Lieutenant Bierce, of General Hazen's staff, and the remainder I turned to the left to meet a rally of the enemy, which was successfully done by this part of the regiment, aided by a portion of the Sixth Ohio, under command of their lieutenant-colonel. In this attack the colors of the Sixth Kentucky were planted upon two pieces of artillery before the drivers dismounted, a part of a battery which the enemy were driving off the field. None of it escaped, though these were the only pieces brought to the brigade. Some of the Sixth Ohio were with my men and colors when the cannon were captured. The fight closed in my front about half an hour before sunset.

Both officers and men deserve great praise for the coolness and soldierly bearing exhibited in both these engagements.

The Sixth Kentucky remained on the ridge that night and the next day. The night of the 26th, returned to camp at Chattanooga, where it remained the next day and night, and on Saturday, 28th, took up the line of march for Knoxville, which was reached on the evening of the 7th, meeting with nothing but the incidents usual upon a march.

Subjoined is a list of the casualties sustained by the regiment in the two engagements.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. WHITAKER,
Major, Commanding Sixth Kentucky Infantry.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Col. James C. Foy, Twenty-third Kentucky Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. KENTUCKY VOL. INFTY.,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

SIR: About noon on the 23d of November, 1863, as we lay in camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., I received the order to march, each man to have 100 rounds of cartridges on his person, as soon as possible. I reported to Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio Infantry. In a very short time the two regiments were organized into one battalion, Colonel Langdon commanding. The First Ohio was organized into six companies of 36 men each and 34 sergeants. The Twenty-third Kentucky was organized into four companies of 36 men each and 15 sergeants. On arriving at the ground assigned for the formation of

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

the brigade our battalion was assigned on the right of the second line, about 100 yards to the rear of the Forty-first Ohio and Ninety-third Ohio, the First Ohio forming the right, the Twenty-third Kentucky joining their left. We marched straight out across the railroad, in double column on the center. After we had proceeded 500 or 600 yards the colonel directed me to send out the rear division to protect our right as flankers, Major Stafford commanding.

We now moved on and soon took possession of the enemy's first line of works to the right of the Forty-first Ohio, where we lay until nightfall. In the meantime we had sent out two companies of the First Ohio to our front, which kept up a continual skirmish fire with the enemy. We now sent Captain Tifft, Twenty-third Kentucky, to relieve a company of skirmishers of the Forty-first Ohio, who had expended their ammunition. A little before dark, at General Hazen's own suggestion, we sent out Captain Trapp, First Ohio, a little to our front, to take possession of a high knob commanding a large view all around. By this time night had set in, and we commenced throwing up breastworks. We only had three companies present with us, the other seven being on the picket line. Two of those companies, by command of Colonel Langdon, were put at work on the breastworks, each company working two hours at a time through the night. The third company, under Captain Mavity, of the Twenty-third Kentucky, was divided into two reliefs, and put to chopping brush from our front. I was on duty until 1 o'clock that night, when, through the kindness of Colonel Langdon, I laid down and tried to take a little rest. At 4 a. m. I was awakened by the colonel. By this time the men had made a pretty fair line of breastworks, long enough for twice the number of men that we had to fight behind. The men now stood to arms, but some of the men took turns and kept throwing up dirt, so that by breakfast time we had a splendid line of rifle-pits to fight behind. We remained in this position throughout the day, nothing occurring worthy of notice. Our loss on the 23d of November was 1 killed, 2 severely wounded, and 1 slightly wounded.

On the evening of the 24th of November, I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher, Sixth Ohio, for picket duty. He ordered me to commence on the right of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio, who were then on picket duty, and relieve them as far as my regiment would, that he would connect with me on the left and relieve the balance of the line. This I did. The night was passed in perfect quiet.

About 10 a. m. on the 25th, we were ordered to advance our line of skirmishers, which we did, driving the enemy into his first line of breastworks. It was nicely done. My right did not move out as fast as the left; it seemed as if the skirmishers to our right did not move out hardly any. After some work I had the right to move out on a line with the left and center. This was nearly to the brow of the hill. I now proceeded toward the left of the line to see if Colonel Christopher had any other orders; had proceeded but a little past our center when I discovered my next to the last company on the left falling back, Captain Williams commanding. I called out to them to know what was the matter, I could see nothing to fall back for. Some of the men answered that Captain Williams was ordered to march his company back. The two companies on my right stood fast. Captain Barnes now informed me that the Sixth Ohio had fallen back and that Colonel Langdon had ordered us to

fall back also. I knew this must have been a mistake about Colonel Langdon, but the Sixth Ohio being the directing regiment, I knew it must be right. I then ordered the men to retreat back so as to connect with the right of the Sixth Ohio. We now lay undisturbed until about 1 p. m., when the enemy opened a battery on us throwing shot and shell right in the midst of the skirmishers. So close and accurate did they shoot that I was obliged to make the men lie down, and expose themselves as little as possible. The shelling was kept up until about 3 p. m., when we were relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio. Our loss this day up to this time was 3 wounded. I now reported with my regiment to Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio. The two regiments were again formed into one battalion and marched to where the left of the brigade had previously rested. We were now formed in line of battle, our two regiments forming the right of the first line. After about fifteen minutes the bugle sounded the advance, the whole brigade moving over our breastworks and down the hill at a double-quick. The enemy opened a heavy fire of shot and shell on us from Missionary Ridge, but nothing daunted, the entire line moved on. After we had proceeded a short distance—I was on the right of the battalion, in my place as second in command—Colonel Langdon now ordered me to the left to hurry up my regiment, saying that I knew the men better than he did. I immediately went there and hurried the men along by all possible means. It was almost impossible for some to keep up. I could not run along the whole line, but so far as I saw, every man did as well as he could. My position on the right of the regimental line was tolerably close to the colors.

We were not long in gaining the first line of breastworks, where we halted to gain breath. I was completely out of breath. The enemy now poured a concentrated fire into our ranks. The position was a very exposed one and Colonel Langdon soon gave the order to advance. We now rushed up the hill, the enemy pouring a destructive fire into our ranks. There never was such a bold and daring charge made or witnessed by the Army of the Cumberland. The bravery and impetuosity of this charge need not be described to you; yourself and our general witnessed it and were in the midst of it. When within about 50 yards of the top of the hill Colonel Langdon gave the order to fix bayonets, which was done while we still kept advancing. When within about 25 yards of the top of the hill, Colonel Langdon, who was exhorting the men to do their best, fell wounded. I was close to him at the time. I did not say or do anything at that moment to let the men know it. As soon as he recovered a little, I asked him if we should go on. He said nothing, but told me to pick out 5 or 6 men and have them watch a log that was not more than 12 or 15 steps from us, and to shoot the rebels as they raised up. Captain Mavity, Twenty-third Kentucky, was standing by me. I knew he had some good shots in his company, and I instructed him in regard to the colonel's wishes. We could see them plainly. They did not stay there long. The colonel now gave me the order to advance, which we instantly did. This was the last that I saw of Colonel Langdon, who is as brave and as prudent an officer as there is in the Army of the Cumberland. We were up the hill in a very few moments, and some of the rebels who had been murdering our men to the last moment, rolled over on their backs and looked up in a very pitiful attitude. We did not have a moment to lose on them, but started some of the first ones down the hill and left

the balance to those that would come after us. We now advanced toward our right along the ridge. The brigade to our right had not reached the top of the hill yet. The regiment to our left had advanced a little across the ridge and were firing in that direction. I halted with the two regiments at the first earth-works on our right in order to collect the men together. I could plainly see that there was a large force of rebels in line of battle just under the ridge opposite where the next brigade to our right was climbing the hill. At this instant our color bearer was shot down; Lieut. J. P. Duke grasped the colors and carried them the balance of the evening.

Major Stafford was carrying the colors of the First Ohio. He had received a wound in the leg, but nothing daunted he kept the field, and none of us knew he was wounded until after it was all over. I could not restrain the impetuosity of the men of both regiments that were with me, and knowing that the men that were scattered were doing good work somewhere else I ordered them to advance, and we followed them up some 500 or 600 yards along toward the right and up the ridge, the enemy leaving in confusion down the side of the hill. By this time it was very near dark. I ordered a halt and sent officers of both regiments back to hunt up the men of their respective regiments. I soon had a large majority of both collected together. I now received orders from the general to throw up temporary breastworks, which we soon accomplished. A little after dark I received orders to march the two regiments back along the ridge and form on the left of the Ninety-third Ohio. Tools were now sent us, and as the men had eaten a bite of supper, we threw up good rifle-pits along the front of both regiments. The loss of the the Twenty-third Kentucky this day was 8 killed and 29 wounded.

On the night of the 25th, I sent out a picket force of 30 men and 2 officers from each regiment.

Thursday, 26th, lay in perfect quiet, collecting and burying the dead. We relieved our picket by detail from both regiments, according to their respective numbers. That night about 10 o'clock marched back to our old camp near Chattanooga.

Friday, the 27th, we lay in camp preparing to march to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville, Tenn.

Saturday, the 28th, about 1 p. m., I was ordered to report to Colonel Berry, Fifth Kentucky. Our regiment was consolidated with the Fifth Kentucky. We immediately joined the brigade and proceeded toward Knoxville, Tenn. My regiment was formed into five companies, 38 men each, and 13 line officers, 2 field officers, an adjutant, and a surgeon. Marched about 5 miles this day.

Sunday, 29th, marched about 9 miles, and camped close to Harrison, Tenn.

Monday, 30th, marched about 20 miles; camped close to Hiwassee.

Tuesday, December 1, crossed the Hiwassee and encamped close by; distance about 2½ miles from place of starting. At this point I could not help contrasting the speed and facility of crossing here with the slow process of crossing the Tennessee in September last.

December 2, marched 20 miles; passed through Decatur this day, and encamped about 20 miles from our starting point.

December 3, marched 20 miles this day, and encamped close to Sweet Water.

December 4, marched about 12 miles.

December 5, crossed the Little Tennessee at Morganton, on a bridge that General Sherman's command had built the day before. We made 12 miles this day.

December 6, passed through Maryville, Tenn.; encamped about 3 miles beyond, making some 8 miles.

Monday, December 7, started and crossed Little River, at Rockfort, and marched about 9 miles; encamped about 2 miles from Knoxville, Tenn.

In conclusion, I would say that our march in the last ten days has been pleasant. The weather was remarkably fine for this season of the year, and the roads were very good.*

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES C. FOY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Kentucky.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Maj. Joab A. Stafford, First Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Knoxville, December 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Ohio Regiment in the engagements of the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

On the afternoon of the 23d, the regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-third Kentucky, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio, and took its position, forming double column closed *en masse*, on the right and in rear of the front line. In this manner the regiment advanced until the line in front became hotly engaged with the enemy. At this moment I was ordered by Colonel Langdon to take two companies from the battalion and move to the right oblique, for the purpose of protecting the flank. I did so, taking Company B, First Ohio, and one company of the Twenty-third Kentucky, and pressed forward, taking possession of the enemy's line of breastworks on the right, being opposed only by a slim line of skirmishers. A few moments after we had occupied the enemy's works they appeared on our extreme right, advancing for the purpose, no doubt, of turning our flank. I deployed a line of skirmishers to cover the flank. At this moment Colonel Langdon came up with the balance of his command, drove the enemy back, and held the position. In this skirmish the regiment behaved nobly, losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

On the night of the 23d, the regiment was occupied in strengthening its position and doing picket duty.

Nothing worthy of note happened on the 24th. On the morning of the 25th, two companies of the regiment being on the skirmish line, were ordered to advance along with the balance of the skirmishers of the brigade. They advanced to within about 300 yards of the enemy's works under a sharp fire from their infantry and artillery. Soon after, the two companies from the First rejoined their regiment. Lines were then formed preparatory to an advance on the enemy's works. The First took position on the right, in the

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 9 men killed and 2 officers and 34 men wounded—a total of 45.

front line, deployed, the first line being under command of Colonel Langdon. About 2 o'clock the line advanced under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. Their first line of works was carried by storm, and, after a few minutes' rest, the men pressed steadily forward up Missionary Ridge. About two-thirds of the way up Colonel Langdon fell severely wounded while bravely leading his men forward. The brave Captain Trapp fell about the same time badly wounded. Still the men moved steadily on, under a terrible fire, to the crest of the hill, driving the enemy out of their works, taking a great number of prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The crest of the hill gained, our position became very critical, Hazen's brigade being at that time the only one on the ridge, the enemy sweeping the ridge at every fire from his cannon on our right. Our men became considerably scattered in their advance up the ridge, and it was with a great deal of difficulty that a very great number of any one regiment could be gotten together. Hastily collecting about 20 men from my own regiment, the balance having inclined to the left and fighting nobly, and a few from other regiments, I moved to the right on the crest at a double-quick, driving the enemy away and capturing their first two pieces of artillery on our right, they retiring over the crest to the left and opening a flanking fire upon us again. I ordered a charge, and the enemy was driven from their new position. They now opened four pieces of artillery upon us about 100 yards farther to the right, and also formed a line of infantry across the crest for the purpose, no doubt, of driving us from the ridge. I now had 15 men under Captain Hooker, and about 15 more from different regiments. They all seemed determined not to give a single inch, though they were opposed by four pieces of artillery and nearly a whole regiment of infantry. I gave the command "forward," and all started at double-quick. It seemed incredible, nevertheless it is true, that our 30 men went at them with a right good will. The enemy broke and retreated in every direction, leaving their four guns and a great number of prisoners in our hands. This last battery was captured immediately in front of General Sheridan's left regiment, they being about one-half the way up the ridge. We followed the enemy up and drove them from several pieces of artillery and caissons that they were trying to get off with. We also captured one cannon and caisson and one wagon on the opposite crest of the hill. I then returned and rejoined my battalion, now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Foy, Twenty-third Kentucky.

The regiment behaved most nobly, both officers and men. They all took example from our noble colonel, who fell before the action was over. They vied with each other in deeds of heroism. I would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration Captains Trapp, Hooker, Jones, Patterson; Lieutenants Leonard, Homan, Varian, Grove, Ward, Kuhlmann, and Young; also, Dr. Barr. They are efficient officers, and deserve the highest encomiums for their noble conduct.

Lieutenant Wollenhaupt, who was killed while gallantly urging his men forward, was a good officer, and beloved by all. His loss is severely felt in the regiment. The loss in the regiment was heavy, 1 officer and 11 men killed, 4 officers and 62 men wounded, making the loss in the regiment since the 23d as follows: Officers, 1 killed and 4 wounded; men, 11 killed and 65 wounded; total, 81.*

*But see revised statement, p. 82.

Upon the march from Chattanooga to this place nothing worthy of note occurred.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. STAFFORD,
Major, Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander C. Christopher, Sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in the engagements of the 23d and 25th November, near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

On the afternoon of the 23d, I was ordered, with my regiment, to take position on the left of the second line of battle, and moved forward with the brigade, but took no active part in the engagement. That night threw up breastworks in our front.

On the evening of the 24th, the Twenty-third Kentucky (Lieutenant-Colonel Foy commanding) was ordered to report to me, and at dark my command was sent on picket and relieved the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, I was ordered to advance my line and ascertain what force the enemy had in their works at the foot of Missionary Ridge. I did so, and drove their pickets into the rifle-pits, and found that but a small force occupied them. The skirmishers of the brigade on my left having been ordered to fall back, did so, which obliged me to retire my line and occupy the edge of the woods through which I had passed. At this time Major Erwin was struck by a piece of shell and instantly killed. In the death of this valuable officer the regiment suffered a heavy loss, as his bravery and efficiency had endeared him to all.

Between 2 and 3 p. m. my command was relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio and returned to our line of works. Soon after the Sixth Kentucky (Major Whitaker commanding) reported to me, and I was ordered to take position on the left of the first line of battle. At the signal for advance, moved forward and gained the crest of the ridge, with the balance of the brigade.

I am pleased to state that every officer and man of my command did his duty. To Major Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky, I am indebted for the aid he rendered me in the advance on the ridge.

Attached I forward a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing during the several engagements of the 23d and 25th ultimo.

During the march from Chattanooga to this point nothing occurred worthy of mention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. CHRISTOPHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
In Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the battalion under my command, which includes the Forty-first and Ninety-third Regiments Ohio Infantry Volunteers, from the time of breaking camp at Chattanooga, November 23, 1863, to the present date:

At the commencement of the operations, Col. Aquila Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, was in command of the battalion, but the wounding of that officer on the evening of the 25th devolves upon me the duty of reporting the operations before I assumed command.

At noon of November 23, the battalion prepared to move from its camp near Fort Wood, Chattanooga, upon a reconnaissance toward Missionary Ridge, and at 2 o'clock of that day marched in line of battle with the brigade upon the enemy's rifle-pits, a mile in advance of the ridge. The position assigned this battalion was upon the right of the first line, its front being covered by the Fifth Kentucky Infantry as skirmishers. The advance for 800 yards from Fort Wood was over open ground; beyond this was a forest, in the skirts of which the enemy's pickets were met, but gave way readily before the skirmishers. As the line advanced in support of the skirmishers, Colonel Wiley, seeing his right uncovered, sent two companies of the Forty-first Regiment, under Major Williston, to act as flankers. Passing over a gentle crest, which had been occupied by the rebel pickets, and into the dense undergrowth of oak in the valley beyond, the enemy's resistance became suddenly obstinate. The skirmishers could advance no farther, but the main line went steadily forward for 200 yards without firing, though receiving a rapid musketry fire. A good line of rifle-pits, on a considerable crest 100 yards to the front, was now distinctly visible, and in these pits the rebel pickets had been rallied. Colonel Wiley sent notice of this fact to his brigade commander, and received immediately an order to take the rifle-pits and hold the crest. Before the messenger bearing the order reached him, Colonel Wiley had opened fire and led his battalion forward to within 50 paces of the rifle-pits. Here he met a severe fire from the front and right flank. At the latter point the enemy's line of works bent toward his front, and enabled him to pour upon Colonel Wiley's line an enfilading fire. Near a fourth of the men were struck down here in advancing 25 or 30 paces, and the battalion was for a moment staggered by the withering musketry. It soon rallied, however, under the personal efforts of Colonel Wiley and his subordinates, and pressed forward over the rifle-pits. As soon as these were reached, the enemy's resistance ceased and the men who occupied the pits generally surrendered and were sent to the rear. A slight parapet for the defense of the position was at once constructed. The line to our right was also abandoned almost immediately, and the battalion was left in quiet possession of the works, subject only to a cannonade of an hour from the enemy's batteries on Missionary Ridge.

During the 24th, and until afternoon of the 25th, the battalion remained in the position above described. At 2 p. m. of the 25th the

brigade was formed to carry the enemy's works at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Colonel Wiley's battalion was assigned a position on the right of the second line. The battalions of this line were deployed, having to pass for three-quarters of a mile under fire of the enemy's batteries on the ridge before coming upon the works at the foot. Scarcely was the line in motion before the enemy commenced a furious cannonade from the ridge, which was continued uninterruptedly until his batteries fell into our hands. The works at the foot of the ridge were carried by the skirmish line, and the battalion moved up and covered itself behind them, as well as was possible. While lying here Colonel Wiley, who had incautiously exposed himself, was struck by a canister-shot, which shattered his leg. A few moments afterward I heard the order from the brigade commander to assault the enemy's line at the summit of the ridge, and the command of the battalion having devolved upon me, I at once ordered the men forward. Owing to the noise of the cannonade, and the fact that the men were lying flat upon their faces for cover, it was impossible to make this command heard along the entire line. After advancing briskly about 50 paces, perceiving my men were not yet all up, I checked the movement for a moment to close up the line. The enemy's canister was thrown too thickly, however, to permit an instant's halt here, and at my command the men promptly commenced the ascent of the ridge. This was very steep and covered with stumps, logs, &c. The advance was made steadily, though of course slowly, and the nature of the ground prevented any attempt at the preservation of lines. When about two-thirds of the ascent had been accomplished, I saw that the face of the hill where my battalion was moving was concave, and exposed to fire from the rifle-pits at the top, while a battery to the right enfiladed the line. To the left 50 paces the face of the hill was convex, and a part of the left battalions was moving up well covered. To take advantage of this, I closed to the left most of my men, and with the rest, who were now within 30 paces of the enemy's rifle-pits, opened a fire upon the battery to the right, which was throwing canister very rapidly. The fire of my men was very effective, the rebel gunners firing but two shots after we opened upon them, when they deserted their pieces and ran. Half a dozen men of the Forty-first Regiment, who were farthest to the right, at once seized the battery, and, turning it upon the enemy, added materially to the panic which had now seized them. The party to my left, before alluded to as moving up the convex face of the hill, had entered the enemy's rifle-pits, and the portion of my battalion to the right of this were fast forming in them, when going forward to look down the opposite slope, I discovered the enemy rallying just under the crest. Sending the colors of my regiment forward to the crest, the men were ordered to advance, when they dashed upon the enemy without waiting for command, and drove him entirely from the position.

To the right the enemy still held out, and my battalion, with others of the brigade, advanced along the ridge several hundred yards, when it was halted and prepared to defend the place should the enemy attempt to retake it. No further fighting occurred, and the evening was spent in collecting the artillery which had been captured.

On the night of the 26th, the battalion returned to camp at Chattanooga, and on the 28th, marched with the brigade for Knoxville, reaching its present camp on the 7th instant.

No praise is extravagant when applied to the officers and men whose bravery and zeal carried the enemy's works under such heavy loss on the 23d, and climbed the apparently impregnable heights of Missionary Ridge on the 25th. I have particularly to thank Major Williston, Forty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and Captain Bowman, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for efficient and gallant services, and, without exception, the subordinate officers of both regiments for gallantry in action and faithful performance of duty at all times. Corpl. G. A. Kraemer, Company I, Forty-first Ohio Infantry Volunteers, deserves especial mention for turning the first gun on the enemy when the ridge was carried, and for capturing the flag of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment on the 23d. Sergt. D. L. Sutphin, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, took a rebel flag on the ridge, making two taken by the battalion.

It would be presumption in me to speak in commendation of Colonel Wiley, or to say more than that the loss to himself is less than the loss to the service. Maj. William Birch, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a brave and faithful soldier, fell on the 23d, while leading his men to the assault.

The loss of the honored dead demands their country's mourning, but the manner of their death will be mentioned with just pride always.

The following is a statement of the casualties:

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
93d Ohio:							
November 23 *a*	.....	12	3	42	.....	.....	57
November 25 *b*	.....	3	2	19	.....	.....	24
Total	.....	15	5	61	.....	.....	81
41st Ohio:							
November 23 *c*	.....	10	3	47	.....	.....	60
November 25 *d*	1	7	2	18	.....	.....	28
Total	1	17	5	65	.....	.....	88

a Number engaged November 23: Commissioned officers, 9; enlisted men, 194; total, 203.
b Number engaged November 25: Commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 126; total, 132.
c Number engaged November 23: Commissioned officers, 14; enlisted men, 230; total, 244.
d Number engaged November 25: Commissioned officers, 11; enlisted men, 175; total, 186.

Aggregate engaged November 23: Commissioned officers, 23; enlisted men, 424; total, 447.

Aggregate engaged November 25: Commissioned officers, 17; enlisted men, 301; total, 318.

Aggregate casualties November 23: Killed, commissioned officers, none; enlisted men, 22. Wounded, commissioned officers, 6; enlisted men, 89. Aggregate casualties November 25: Killed, commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 10. Wounded, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 37. Total killed and wounded, 169.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. KIMBERLY,
Lieut. Col. 41st Ohio Infty. Vols., Comdg. 3d Battn.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. Samuel B. Smith, Ninety-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my official report of the part taken by the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late battles of the 23d and 25th ultimo:

On the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, the Ninety-third Regiment, under the command of Maj. William Birch, consolidated with the Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. Wiley commanding. The consolidated battalion advanced toward the breastworks of the enemy in front of Fort Wood. When within about 200 yards of the rebel works bayonets were fixed and the works were taken by assault. While advancing through the woods, and before reaching the enemy's lines, Major Birch received a mortal wound and was carried to the rear, Capt. Daniel Bowman assuming command of the Ninety-third Regiment.

Upon entering the rebel works the colors of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment were surrendered to Captain Bowman. Our loss in the charge was comparatively heavy, caused by exposure to an enfilading fire from both sides, besides that from the front. The regiment retained and occupied the position it had gained until the afternoon of the 25th, when, being consolidated, as before, with the Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, it advanced against the rebel works at the foot of Missionary Ridge, assaulted and carried them.

During the few minutes it remained behind the last-mentioned works, Colonel Wiley, commanding the consolidated battalion, was seriously wounded and Captain Bowman, commanding the Ninety-third, received a slight wound. Both were carried to the rear.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kimberly assumed command of the consolidated battalion and I, being the senior officer present with the regiment, assumed command of the Ninety-third.

Being ordered forward, I advanced with the regiment to the assault of the rebel works on the summit of Missionary Ridge, which, the Ninety-third participating, were so brilliantly carried by the brigade. Upon entering the works, the colors of a rebel regiment (number unknown) were surrendered to Sergt. D. L. Sutphin, of the Ninety-third Regiment.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Ninety-third Regiment in the battles of the 23d and 25th ultimo:

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
November 23	.....	12	3	42	.....	.....	57
November 25	.....	3	2	19	.....	.....	24
Total	.....	15	5	61	.....	.....	81

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

SAML. B. SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Ninety-third Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Pickands, One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Knoxville, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my battalion in the advance on Mission Ridge:

On the afternoon of November 23, we were ordered to prepare for a reconnaissance and were moved to the front of Fort Wood, where my battalion, composed of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio and Sixth Indiana, took its position on the left of the first line. We then made a steady and continued advance, and occupied the enemy's rifle-pits on a range of hills midway between Fort Wood and Missionary Ridge.

After gaining the hill I was ordered to form a breastwork, and my men were kept at work until dark, being exposed to an almost constant fire of artillery from Missionary Ridge. During the night we received intrenching tools and continued to work until 1 o'clock, when I was ordered to relieve with my regiment the Fifth and Sixth Kentucky Regiments on picket duty. From this time my regiment was separated from the Sixth Indiana, and after being relieved from picket I was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Langdon, of the First Ohio.

In the advance of the 23d, the loss in my battalion was as follows: One hundred and twenty-fourth Ohio: Officers wounded, 2; enlisted men wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 1; total, 4. Sixth Indiana: Enlisted men wounded, 9. Aggregate, 13.

On the afternoon of the 25th, I was ordered to relieve with my regiment the Sixth Ohio and Twenty-third Kentucky Regiments on the skirmish line, with instructions to advance at the signal of six guns and take possession of the works at the foot of the ridge.

To reach the works we were obliged to pass over a cleared space of about 800 yards. Before arriving at the works, the enemy deserted them and began retreating up the hill under a fire of musketry from my line. We lay behind the enemy's works till the brigade came up, when the left wing of my regiment advanced with it, the right wing ascending the hill without support. The fire of musketry and canister was very heavy, and the advance was slow but steady.

Upon reaching the top of the hill, we drove the enemy from the rifle-pits in our front, while several members of Company G turned a piece of artillery loaded with canister and discharged it at the retreating enemy. In an attempt of the enemy to carry off a battery, my men shot the horses and captured the guns and two caissons.

The part of the line commanded by Lieutenant Proctor descended the opposite side of the hill and captured two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition.

The trophies captured were as follows: 7 pieces of artillery, 2 caissons, 8 stand of arms, 1 wagon load of ammunition, and 2 wagons, besides a number of horses.

The loss in my regiment was: Officers killed, 1; officers wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 4; enlisted men wounded, 19; total, 25.

My regiment marched with the brigade from Chattanooga to Knoxville without any casualties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PICKANDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. JOHN CROWELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel Beatty, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the late movement from this place:

On Monday afternoon, November 23, at 1.30 o'clock, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Wood, commanding Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, I marched the regiments of my command from their camps and formed in double columns in support of the brigade of Brigadier-General Willich.

In anticipation of this movement I had caused each of the seven regiments of my brigade present, except the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, Col. Alexander M. Stout commanding, to be consolidated into five companies, each forming commands of two battalions, under the senior field officer of the two battalions, the first, composed of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. Fred. Knefler, and the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, Col. George F. Dick, commanded by Col. Fred. Knefler; the second, composed of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, Col. Dwight Jarvis, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol, commanded by Col. Dwight Jarvis; the third, composed of the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Col. George H. Cram, and the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Col. Charles F. Manderson, commanded by Col. George H. Cram.

The Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson, was on outpost duty that day, and was ordered by Brigadier-General Willich, corps officer of the day, to re-enforce the picket line and advance as skirmishers. I ordered Colonel Cram, commanding the Ninth Kentucky, to support it with his regiment, while with the balance of my command I advanced, in support of the brigade of General Willich, 1 mile, when, by order of General Wood, I deployed the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Colonel Knefler, and the Eighty-sixth Indiana, Colonel Dick, in advance of my column, with left refused to guard against a flank attack by the enemy. The firing of the enemy's batteries was very sharp and my men were much exposed to it, but very happily none were injured by it at this place.

The brigade of General Tyndale, of the Eleventh Corps, moved into position on my left, and at dark the troops of Major-General Howard relieved the Ninth Kentucky and Nineteenth Ohio Regiments, which joined the balance of my brigade. In their skirmishing

during the afternoon these regiments very gallantly drove the enemy from one line of rifle-pits (which were afterward vacated by the extension of my line to the right and reoccupied by the rebels, and a heavy force of the Eleventh Corps was at first repulsed in the attempt to carry them). In doing this they lost 1 man killed, 1 officer and 10 men wounded in the Nineteenth Ohio, and 2 men wounded in the Ninth Kentucky.

During Monday night the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiments and the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments threw up very substantial rifle-pits and defenses of logs, and a detail from the Seventeenth Kentucky felled the timber in front for an abatis.

Tuesday my command remained quiet, picketing a limited space in front of the troops on my left.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th, the troops of the Eleventh Corps having moved away from my left, by orders from the general commanding the division, I moved the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments to the left and rear in double column, ready to deploy to the left or front as might become necessary. At 2.30 p. m. I received orders from General Wood to prepare to advance, with two regiments in line, with the front of General Willich's brigade and the balance of my brigade in column. (The Ninth Kentucky was deployed as skirmishers, covering a front left of my brigade front, and in the advance were supported by the troops of General Baird's division.) The advance of my brigade was the Seventy-ninth Indiana, Col. Fred. Knefler, and the Eighty-sixth Indiana, Col. George F. Dick. These regiments advanced with spirit and drove the enemy from his rifle-pits and works at the foot of the ridge.

The fire of the enemy was so hot here, and enfiladed us so completely, that Colonel Knefler, commanding the two regiments, was not ordered to halt, and pushed on up the hill. This rendered it necessary to support them with other troops, and, being unable to obtain communication with General Wood, I immediately ordered forward the Thirteenth Ohio, Colonel Jarvis, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Major Vanosdol, to their assistance. Most gallantly did these regiments spring to their work, and step by step, exposed to the terrific fire of batteries on the right, left, and in front, did they ascend the steep hill.

Hoping to obtain a firm footing on the ridge, I ordered forward the remaining two regiments of my brigade, Seventeenth Kentucky, Colonel Stout, and the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson, to support those already sent forward, and soon after received the order from General Granger to send forward all my troops.

These two regiments advanced in splendid order. By the time they were half way up the side of the ridge the four regiments in advance had gained the crest and occupied the rebel works, having successfully, at the second attempt, charged the enemy from them and planted their colors on the summit of Mission Ridge. The colors of four regiments of my brigade, viz, Seventy-ninth Indiana, Eighty-sixth Indiana, Thirteenth Ohio, and Fifty-ninth Ohio, were almost simultaneously planted on the enemy's works. At nearly the same time the colors of a regiment of General Willich's brigade were established on the works by its colonel.

At this time the Seventeenth Kentucky, Col. A. M. Stout, and the Nineteenth Ohio, Col. Charles F. Manderson, arrived at the summit of the ridge in good order, forming in the rebel rifle-pits in

line, with two regiments of General Willich's brigade on their right, and the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments and a part of the Eighty-sixth Indiana moved to the left and assisted the Ninth Kentucky, which had gained the summit of a point to the left of my position to capture four pieces of artillery, three of which we moved to the Signal Hill. The fourth was captured by the Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Cram, the colors of that regiment being placed upon the gun by Lieut. W. A. Sutherland, of my staff. That regiment advancing upon the enemy, the gun was left in possession of other troops, which arrived after them. A hard fight ensued at that point, and the enemy was fast re-enforcing, but he was held in check by these parts of regiments till the arrival of General Baird's division in support, when he was, after stubborn resistance, driven in confusion.

The Seventy-ninth Indiana and Eighty-sixth Indiana followed down the hill, skirmishing with the retreating enemy, who fled in great confusion.

The Seventeenth Kentucky was moved forward to a position indicated by Major-General Granger, supported by the Nineteenth Ohio, and, by his personal command, fired a full volley after the fleeing rebels. This ended the fighting in that front.

Men of the Seventy-ninth Indiana and Eighty-sixth Indiana, and a detail from the Nineteenth Ohio, hauled up from the front three pieces of artillery with limbers and one caisson with limber, which had been run down the hill by the rebels, but in their hasty retreat they were unable to get them farther.

Another piece was captured by my men, but was hauled from my front during the night by other troops. I posted the Seventeenth Kentucky on outpost and bivouacked for the night. Thursday details were made to bury the dead and gather up small-arms. Forty-two rebel dead were buried on the point known as Signal Hill.

The captures of my brigade amounted in all to 8 pieces of artillery with limbers, 1 caisson with limber. Besides these pieces three others were taken possession of by my troops, but in the advance they were left with troops who came up in support of us; over 200 small-arms, 176 prisoners, including a Major Fergus, Forty-second Alabama (besides hundreds not receipted for), 1 regimental battle-flag, and 1 Confederate flag, which last, I regret to say, was torn to pieces as mementoes by the capturing troops before brought to the attention of their commanding officers.

In recounting the operations of my command in the advancing of the lines on the 23d, and the charging of Mission Ridge on the 25th, I have to compliment Col. Fred. Knefler, Col. Alexander M. Stout, Col. George F. Dick, Col. Dwight Jarvis, Col. George H. Cram, Col. Charles F. Manderson, and Maj. Robert J. Vanosdol for the discipline and efficiency of their troops, and upon the gallant style with which each vied with the others in doing their utmost to secure a victory to our arms. The advance of the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana was strongly resisted by the enemy, but led by their gallant commanders, and supported by the advance of the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments in splendid style, succeeded in first planting the national flag on the rebel works on the summit of Mission Ridge. The advance of my reserve regiments, the Seventeenth Kentucky and Nineteenth Ohio, was under a very heavy fire, but they moved in line in excellent order, and arrived upon the crest soon after the planting of the colors upon it. The Ninth Kentucky

was deployed, covering a front of nearly half a mile to the left of my immediate front, and arriving upon the summit of the hill were enabled by the support of other portions of my brigade to drive the enemy and capture artillery.

Col. George H. Cram received a severe wound after arriving on the ridge; but the whole was under the eye of the general commanding the division, and other commanding generals, and further comment is needless.

I beg to call your attention to the appended list of casualties, which is surprisingly small compared with the results attained.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

Recapitulation.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
19th Ohio	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	2	11
79th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28
9th Kentucky	1	4	5	25	.....	.....	6	29
17th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
13th Ohio	.....	2	1	17	.....	1	1	20
59th Ohio	.....	.....	2	25	.....	.....	2	25
86th Indiana	1	5	2	38	.....	.....	3	43
Total	2	12	12	148	.....	1	14	161

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the capture of seven pieces of artillery by my brigade on Mission Ridge on the 25th instant:

After the taking of the point to the right of the house, and afterward occupied by me for headquarters, and by the signal corps as a station, the Thirteenth Ohio and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments, and parties of other regiments of my brigade, moved to the left to the next hill past the house. They then charged the battery on the last-named hill, and the colors of the Fifty-ninth Ohio were placed on one gun, and the adjutant of that regiment and the adjutant of the Thirteenth Ohio placed their hands on another piece at the same time. They were followed by the men of their regiments and the pieces possessed.

Captain Watson, Company A, Fifty-ninth Ohio, with his men, took possession of a third piece in advance of the first two, and turned it upon the enemy to fire, but by the time it was loaded our own men were in the way. This last piece had four white horses attached, and Captain Watson had it moved to the Signal Hill by the team. The first two pieces were taken possession of by Adjutant George, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, and by men of the Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiments hauled to the Signal Hill. Three pieces were brought up from the second ridge and the valley between,

in my direct front, by men of the Seventy-ninth Indiana and a detail from the Nineteenth Ohio.

The Ninth Kentucky Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers in front of the division of General Baird and charged up the hill to the left of the Signal Hill, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Sutherland, of my staff, who placed the colors of the Ninth Kentucky upon another piece, which was not moved from where it was captured. General Wood accompanied the Ninth Kentucky and knows that no other troops than those of his division passed up at that place until the hill with the battery was possessed.

The gun which was at the foot of the hill in my direct front was taken away by troops on my left, making eight guns in all captured by my brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Col. Frederick Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers and Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, consolidated, and placed under my command by order of General Beatty, in the battle before Chattanooga:

On the 23d instant, at noon, orders were received to march, and leaving our camps we formed at supporting distance, in double column, in rear of the left of Brigadier-General Willich's command. The advance being made, we followed in the above order for about a mile, halted, deployed the column, and were ordered to form on the left of General Willich's line. Not a shot was fired by my command during all this time. At night orders were received to fortify our position with rifle-pits and abatis. During the night we succeeded in accomplishing and carrying out the order as directed, and had at the break of day a line of field-works of much strength. Nothing occurred Tuesday, the 24th, or Wednesday, the 25th, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I was ordered by General Beatty to advance with my command beyond our works and form on the left of the front line of General Willich, to advance and take the rifle-pits of the rebels in our front. The rebels upon our approach abandoned their rifle-pits, which were occupied by our forces. Not having received any order to remain in the rebel works, I ordered my command to advance upon the mountain side in our front. Crossing the open space beyond the works we met a terrible fire, enfilading my command in all directions. The fire of the rebels becoming very severe, and their infantry in front, who were retreating before us, halting occasionally and firing upon us, I perceived that the safety of my command required it to get the protection of the mountain side to be enabled to take shelter among the trees and

rocks. I urged a rapid advance, and with the hearty co-operation of the officers of both regiments the whole line was carried forward in the best order possible, on almost inaccessible ground. Here, protected by the steepness of the mountain, the men were enabled to make good their foothold, and reply to the rebel musketry, which was very galling, and almost surrounding us. We advanced steadily step by step. When near the top my attention was called by Captain Howe to the fact that our advance upon the mountain isolated us from the rest of the line with which we advanced upon the enemy's rifle-pits; there was no support on the right or left, and on looking back perceived our forces occupying the rebel works below; to retrace our steps would have been inevitable destruction to the entire command. The resolve to advance and hold every inch of ground until supported was our only safety. The line advanced firmly, taking advantage of every obstacle, under a most furious fire of artillery and small-arms, the enemy rolling lighted shells among my men and throwing rocks upon our heads; but the ground was held and contested with the utmost determination. The rebels did not succeed in forcing us back one step. We remained in our position, our flags and the enemy's almost touching, keeping up a heavy fire, until support came on the right and left, advancing up the mountain. At last orders were given to fix bayonets, and to charge them; once the effort failed, but advancing again, succeeded, and gained the enemy's works, which were covered with dead and wounded, and full of rebels, who made haste to fling away their guns and to get to our rear. As my men swarmed upon the crest the rebels made another stand, commanded, as ascertained, by the rebel General Hardee, but their resistance was very feeble; they were quickly broken, and fled in the greatest confusion. Here a battle-flag was captured; I regret to say it was torn to shreds by the men in their eagerness to secure mementoes. After pursuing the rebels, and the capture of many pieces of artillery and numerous prisoners, the command bivouacked upon the crest of Missionary Ridge.

It is with much pleasure that I can report the loss of both regiments as surprisingly little, when taken into consideration with the magnitude of the effort, and its results. A list of casualties is hereto appended.*

I beg leave to call the attention of the general to the following officers whose conduct deserves special mention: Captains Hanna, Jordan, and Howe, Adjutant Ritter, Lieutenants Mounts and Burns, of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers; Captains Sims, Gregory, and Carnahan, Lieutenants McInerny and Laymon, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. They with all other officers did their whole duty.

Among the enlisted men, where all displayed such daring, it is hard to make a distinction. First Sergt. William M. Johnston, Company D; Color Sergt. Henry C. Lawrence, First Sergt. Simeon J. Thompson, of Company B; First Sergt. Henry N. Osborn, of K; and John W. Hartpence, a drummer, of Company C, who went into the ranks and fought well—the last three of whom are seriously wounded—as well as all non-commissioned officers, have acted with intrepidity and great bravery, assisting their officers in every manner.

I cannot close this without making my acknowledgments and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

thanking Col. George F. Dick, of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, for the valuable assistance rendered me in commanding the two regiments while consolidated during the battle and from the time we left our camps.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. KNEFLER,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

[Capt. O. O. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.]

No. 84.

Report of Col. George F. Dick, Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of my regiment in the late engagement near Chattanooga, on the 23d of November:

According to orders received from your headquarters, I moved out my regiment, which, according to previous arrangement, had been consolidated with the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Fred. Knefler commanding. My regiment formed the left wing of the battalion, and we moved in front of Fort Wood, where, with the brigade, we formed in double column in mass. We then moved on the enemy and halted when about 1 mile east of the fort, where we were ordered to deploy in line of battle. We lay in this position till dark, nothing occurring in our front with the exception of picket firing, when we were ordered to move to the right a short distance. We bivouacked until about 11 p. m., when orders were received to dig rifle-pits and construct an abatis in front by felling the dense timber.

The 24th we lay in the same position awaiting further orders.

On the 25th, at 3.30 o'clock, we received orders to move forward, which we did, and halted outside the abatis, and formed in line with and to the left of General Willich. Orders were given to forward on double-quick and charge the enemy's breastworks at the base of Missionary Ridge. We double-quicked about 1 mile, driving the enemy before us in confusion, and took possession of his works, during the whole of which time we were under a most deadly fire from his guns on the ridge. It was here that Maj. Jacob C. Dick and Lieut. Jerry Hough, commanding Company B, received wounds which disabled them to lead their men farther. The pursuit was continued, and when at the foot of the ridge we had to face volleys of musketry from the enemy. We charged the hill through this hail, which was poured into our ranks from rifle-pits at the summit of the mountain, which was about 1,200 feet in height, and the ascent at about an angle of 50°. When about two-thirds of the way up, the brave and much loved Captain Southard, Company K, was instantly killed while gallantly leading and cheering his men. When within about 50 feet of the enemy's works our men, being so nearly exhausted, halted behind stumps and trees to rest. Again we started, following the colors, which were nobly borne aloft by the color bearer, Sergt. Stephen Cronkhite, Company E. This gallant

soldier deserves much honor for his bravery in bearing the unfurled Stars and Stripes up these steep and rocky heights, and in the face of a most bitter fire. When within 15 feet of the enemy's works he fell wounded and was unable to go farther. They were taken up by Sergt. Thomas J. Graves, Company D, who gallantly carried them over the works and pursued the confused and retreating enemy.

Here might be mentioned that some of the men were in advance of the colors. Private John Clawson, Company C, has the proud honor of being the first man inside the works in our front on the heights of Missionary Ridge. A portion of the regiment continued the pursuit, following the retreating enemy, pouring deadly volleys into his confused and scattered ranks. When about a quarter of a mile to the left of the point where we reached the summit, the enemy made a stubborn resistance behind a second line of breastworks. Here Sergt. Thomas J. Graves, who was gallantly waving the colors, fell dangerously wounded. They were taken up by Capt. William S. Sims, who almost at the same time captured the major of the Forty-second Alabama. However, we succeeded in driving the enemy. Another portion of the regiment charged directly over the ridge, and with others of the brigade captured and brought to the top, by hand, two pieces of artillery. We bivouacked on the ridge for the night.

On the 26th, we lay on the ridge awaiting further orders. At 8 p. m. orders were received to return to camp near Chattanooga, which were complied with, arriving here about 10 o'clock.

Of my regiment, I am proud to say, that both officers and men behaved well. Much honor and credit is due them. The officers in particular displayed that courage and bravery that should characterize every true soldier. I might specially mention, as these came under my immediate observation, and without any disparagement to others, the names of Captains Sims, Gemmer, Gregory, and Carnahan, and Lieutenants McInerny and Laymon, as doing much in leading their men to victory.

Of our companions in arms, the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, I can pay them no higher compliment than to say they fought with their usual gallantry and bravery. The colors on whose folds were inscribed "Presented to the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers by the ladies of Boone County," received 88 musket-shots and 2 in the staff, one of which severed it.

Herewith I send you a rebel battle-flag, captured while ascending the hill.

While it is out of place, and I feel a delicacy in presuming to dictate as a junior officer, yet I must say that Col. Fred Knefler, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, well deserves and richly merits a commission as a brigadier-general, for his gallantry displayed in the charging and taking of Missionary Ridge.

The regiment went into the engagement with 236 enlisted men and 19 officers. Herewith I send you a list of the casualties.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. F. DICK,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. O. O. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 85.

Report of Col. George H. Cram, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers from the time of moving out of our works on the evening of the 23d until our return on the night of the 27th November, 1863:

We moved out about 1 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, formed double column of divisions on the hill-side to the left of Fort Wood, and were immediately ordered by General Beatty to move forward to the reserve station of the brigade picket line, to support the Nineteenth Ohio, which was on picket. On reaching the reserve, the skirmish line began advancing and was met by a sharp fire from the enemy's line, when I immediately deployed the battalion and moved it forward in support of the Nineteenth Ohio, when I received an order from General Beatty to support both his and General Willich's skirmish line, and moved by the right flank across the Western and Atlantic Railroad some 200 yards, then forward toward the East Tennessee railroad. During this time the skirmishers had been constantly engaged and had driven the enemy's line steadily back, and the line in our immediate front had reached the railroad embankment, where they seemed to meet with more resistance and ceased advancing. As we were exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, I ordered the battalion to move forward at double-quick to the shelter of the railroad. During this movement 2 men were wounded. On reaching the railroad the skirmish line again moved forward. I now received an order from General Beatty to move along the road to the right about 200 yards to a house, cross the road, and advance into the woods with the skirmish line. After advancing some 300 yards, I found the skirmishers halted, and lay there for some time, when General Tyndale's brigade, of General Howard's corps, relieved us, and we moved to the left until we joined the Nineteenth Ohio, where we lay till dark, when we were conducted by Lieutenant Foster to a point where the other regiments of the brigade lay, where we remained until Tuesday evening, the 24th, when five companies of the regiment were ordered on picket.

Wednesday morning, the 25th, about 10 o'clock, I moved out with the remaining five companies with orders to support the line in an advance across an open field some 400 yards wide, bounded on the farther side by a thick wood. We moved forward at double-quick, crossing the field and driving from the woods the Twenty-second Alabama (rebel) Regiment, which fled without firing a gun. We captured 1 prisoner. Pushing on through the woods we established our line on the edge of the open field extending to the foot of Mission Ridge and in full view and rifle range of the first line of rebel works, some 800 yards distant. Our line connected on the right with that of General Willich's brigade, but the line on our left did not advance with us, and we extended our line to the left by extending intervals and deploying an additional company until it reached the East Tennessee railroad, covering at least 1 mile of front. About 1 o'clock the left of our line was relieved by General Turchin's brigade, and soon after we received orders from General Beatty to move forward on the first line of the enemy's works at the foot of the ridge at a given signal. About 3 o'clock, hearing the signal, we moved for-

ward, and at once found ourselves exposed to a terrible fire of artillery from the batteries on the ridge and some musketry from the works. Notwithstanding the great number of shells falling and exploding around us we suffered but slight loss and continued to press steadily forward. The men had been ordered to abstain from firing until they reached the work, and did so with scarce an exception. The speed at which we advanced with the steepness of the ascent, soon exhausted the men, but all pushed forward as fast as they were capable of going until they reached the work, where they fell breathless and exhausted, with scarcely strength left to fire at the enemy, who had fled at our approach, and were flying in confusion up the face of the ridge. We lay behind the works, resting and waiting for the promised support, exposed to the fire of the batteries on the ridge until, seeing no prospect of support coming, we crossed the line of works and pushed on up the face of the ridge now growing steeper every step. Once more we were compelled from exhaustion and lack of support to halt, sheltering ourselves behind a rail pen, for we were now exposed to a musketry fire from the hill-top. Troops from the first line of works, belonging to Baird's division, now began to come up, and we again moved forward slowly, for the ascent was now almost perpendicular, until we reached the top of the ridge, when the enemy slowly fell back along the ridge to the left, and gaining strength and numbers we pressed them until their retreat became a rout. We were now joined by troops from many other regiments, who had gained the summit, and continued driving the enemy with occasional halts and fights for nearly 500 yards, when we met a body of the enemy advancing to meet us, and a most desperate fight began, lasting for half an hour, which at times threatened to drive us from the ridge. About dark the firing ceased and the enemy were in full retreat. No organization of companies or regiment was maintained after leaving the first work. Each man struggled to crown the summit, all seeming to think of the accomplishment of the one great object. After the firing ceased the regiment was gathered together and moved back to the right to a point where the brigade bivouacked, where we lay until Thursday night at 9 o'clock, when we moved into camp behind our works at Chattanooga.

Our loss, considering the character of the work done, was very slight. It sums up as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; commissioned officers wounded, 5; enlisted men killed, 4; enlisted men wounded, 25; total, 35.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

GEO. H. CRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Kentucky Volunteers.

Capt. O. O. MILLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

No. 86.

Report of Col. Alexander M. Stout, Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make you the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 23d instant to the 26th instant:

My regiment, under orders, moved out in column of divisions

doubled on the center, on the afternoon of the 23d instant, following the battalion commanded by Colonel Jarvis, of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

When the pickets of the enemy in our front had been driven in, my regiment was placed in reserve and near where the enemy's line of pickets had been. With occasional changes of position we remained near the same point until the afternoon of the 25th instant, when a general movement upon the works of the enemy was ordered. In the meantime, I had furnished a company for outpost duty for twenty-four hours, and nearly every company took its turn at work on the intrenchments. The company (C, Captain Beckham) detailed for outpost duty had sharp skirmishing, and drove a regiment of the enemy out of its rifle-pits. Many shots of the enemy fell very near the regiment, but no one was hurt.

On the afternoon of the 25th instant my regiment, when the general advance was made, moved forward in the same relation and formation as before, in good order and great confidence. The movement was made across our own intrenchments and over very difficult and marshy ground, while the shot and shell of the enemy filled the air and plowed the ground around us, and was continued until we had approached within 200 yards of the works of the enemy at the base of the ridge. There, in obedience to your orders, I deployed into line and awaited further orders. When the battalions in advance had advanced more than half way up the ascent of Missionary Ridge, I advanced quickly, as ordered by you to do, but had great difficulty in restraining officers and men in their ardor to reach the crest, but succeeded in keeping them in line. Their enthusiasm, excited by the desire to reach the crest, and the tremendous cheering of our several lines, and the thundering of the guns on both sides, knew no bounds. Not an officer or man manifested fear or hesitation. I am proud to say that I have none to blame, and that all did so well that none could excel. We reached the crest very soon after the first flag had been planted upon it, and while the balls of the enemy were flying thick around us.

After the firing around us had ceased the regiment sent a volley after the retreating enemy, under the direction of Major-General Granger in person.

After it became dark my regiment was detailed upon outpost duty, and went down the ridge to the front, and was relieved on the night of the 26th instant, and, under orders, returned to camp.

I have to report a sergeant and 4 privates wounded, but none killed or missing.

I forward herewith a report, by name and company, of the wounded.*

Very respectfully,

A. M. STOUT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. O. O. MILLER,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. 3d Brig., 3d Div., 4th Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 87.

Report of Col. Dwight Jarvis, jr., Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent movement of this army, resulting in the decisive victory of the 25th instant in the capture of Missionary Ridge:

At 2 p. m. of the 23d, we marched out in front of Fort Wood. The Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were, by your order, also placed under my command, and I advanced in column of division in rear of the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth Indiana a distance of about a mile, subjected to quite a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, but without any casualty. After dark I formed my lines in rear of Colonel Knefler's command and threw up breastworks, which were completed by daylight next morning, and where we remained all of the 24th, a rainy, disagreeable day.

On the morning of the 25th, I marched out of my intrenchments and formed division a short distance to the left, and awaited orders. At 3 p. m., by your instructions, I advanced in column under a terrific fire from the enemy, a distance of about 500 yards, until we reached the open field, when I formed my line with the Fifty-ninth on my left and advanced at double-quick to the enemy's works at the foot of the ridge, which I occupied for a few minutes in order to breathe my men; then commenced to ascend the ridge, which, owing to the natural obstacles, was necessarily slow, for never for one moment did the enemy's firing—though the shell, grape, and canister from the right and left fell thick in our midst and the riflemen occupied the defenses at the crest of the hill—impede our advance. Slowly but gradually our flag was advanced, my color sergeant being shot in the act of placing the flag upon the works. The fighting here was very severe for a few moments. The men were too much exhausted to charge the works at once, but used their rifles to a good purpose until sufficiently recovered to charge, which we finally did at a few minutes past 4 p. m. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance, but we carried the works gallantly and drove the foe along the ridge to the left a distance of about a mile.

The fruits of the victory are in your hands. Where all acted so well it would be invidious to indicate individual acts of bravery. Color Sergeant Lloyd, for his conspicuous gallantry as standard-bearer upon this and upon former fields, is especially deserving of mention, however, and I hope he may receive the reward he so well merits.

My list of casualties is surprisingly small for the results achieved, and, when we take into consideration the obstacles surmounted, really wonderful. Appended is the list.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DWIGHT JARVIS, JR.,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. O. O. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 88.

Report of Col. Charles F. Manderson, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late engagement:

At 5.30 a. m. on Monday, the 23d, the regiment went on picket, with the left outpost (No. 4) on the Tennessee River bank across Citico Creek and the right connecting with the Eighth Kansas Regiment of General Willich's brigade. The regiment, numbering 250 privates, 28 sergeants, 22 officers, was divided into eight reliefs, four of which were on outpost duty and the remainder held at the station. At about 2 p. m., under orders communicated by Brigadier-General Willich in person, I deployed outposts No. 1, Lieutenant Reefy commanding; No. 2, Captain Laubie commanding, and No. 3, Lieutenant Walker commanding, on the picket line as skirmishers, with instructions to advance, guiding from the right and refusing the left. Outpost No. 4, Captain Agard commanding, was ordered to remain and hold the position between the river and creek. At 2.30 the advance was made, the picket of the enemy offering considerable resistance, but being driven with loss beyond the railroad embankment, where he rallied on an open field in the rifle-pits thrown up for the protection of his picket reserves. Here I strengthened the skirmish line by deploying another relief, under the command of Captain Percival, and, the whole line advancing briskly, under the charge of Captain Brewer, drove the enemy from his works, wounding some and capturing prisoners. The left of the skirmish line, meeting with a heavy flanking fire from across the creek, by which Lieutenant Walker was severely wounded, had changed front to the left and, under charge of Captain Laubie, held the foe in check. The front of the line pushed on at a double-quick across open fields, driving the enemy from two houses, in front of one of which was a lengthy rifle-pit, from which the enemy fled, and which we held under the fire from the house.

The Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Cram commanding, which at the commencement of the advance had formed our support, having moved far to the right, and there being a movement of a force around our left with an apparent disposition to flank us, I sent word by Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton of the fact to Brigadier-General Beatty, and, moving the reserve by the right flank out of the open field, took cover in the woods to the right, changing front to the left, and was there rejoined by the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers, which formed on our right. Here we rested until our skirmishers were relieved by those of General Howard's corps, when by order the regiment rejoined the brigade about dark. About 8 o'clock, Captain Agard's command, across Citico Creek, having been relieved and joined the regiment, by verbal order of Brigadier-General Beatty, we marched to camp, distributed rations and ammunition, and at 10 o'clock returned, forming with the Ninth Kentucky Volunteers one battalion in double column in rear of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers. We rested in this position until Wednesday afternoon, when the advance was ordered. We marched in column of divisions, left in front, to a position close to the enemy's works, at the foot

of Missionary Ridge, where, the order being communicated by yourself, the regiment deployed into line and advanced at double-quick to the crest of the ridge, receiving a heavy fire, both of artillery and small-arms, but sustaining a trifling loss. After standing in line for some time, by order of Major-General Granger, we changed front forward in rear of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, with line extending down the eastern declivity of the ridge. Afterward took position on the right of the brigade, where we bivouacked until ordered back to Chattanooga the night of the 26th. Our men assisted in bringing up several guns, caissons, and limber chests from the base of the hill, where they had been abandoned by the enemy.

The loss of the regiment (a detailed statement of which is appended) was 1 enlisted man killed, 2 officers and 9 enlisted men wounded.

All, both officers and men, did their whole duty, both faithfully and well. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton and Major Nash for their active and cheerful assistance during the engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. O. O. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, with field dispatches and congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., March 13, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: My attention has been called to a few clerical errors in the copy of report of the operations of my command in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and to several of my own, which I desire to correct before its publication. For this reason I request that the inclosed copy may be substituted for the one forwarded through the headquarters of the military division, and that the latter may be returned to me.

By a comparison of the reports the only essential change in the meaning will be found to be in substituting "12-pounder battery of howitzers" for 24-pounder, as I had erroneously written it.

I should address this request through Lieutenant-General Grant if assured of his whereabouts, and now request that it may be referred to him if in Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., February 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in those operations of the army which resulted in driving the rebel forces from their positions in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and of its participation, immediately afterward, in their pursuit.

In order that these operations may be distinctly understood—that the troops concerned be known and receive the honor due them—it is necessary to premise by stating that the general attack was ordered to be made on the enemy's extreme right at daylight on the 21st of November, and that preparatory orders were sent, through me, on the 18th, for the Eleventh Corps to cross to the north bank of the Tennessee River on the 20th. At this time the Eleventh, and a part of the Twelfth Corps, were encamped in Lookout Valley opposite to the left of the enemy's line.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the force mainly relied on to lead off, the attack was postponed to the following morning, and again postponed until the 24th for the same reason. Meanwhile orders were received for the Eleventh Corps to go to Chattanooga, where it reported on the 22d. This divided my command, and, as the orders contemplated no advance from Lookout Valley, application was made by me to the major-general commanding the department for authority to accompany the Eleventh Corps, assigning as a reason that it was my duty to join that part of my command going into battle. This was acceded to, and, preparatory to leaving, invitation was sent for Brigadier-General Geary, who was the senior officer in my absence, to examine with me the enemy's positions and defenses, and to be informed at what points I desired to have his troops held. This was to enable me to make use of the telegraph in communicating with him advisedly during the progress of the fight, should a favorable opportunity present itself for him to advance.

On the 23d, the commander of the department requested me to remain in Lookout Valley, and make a demonstration as early as possible the following morning on the point of Lookout Mountain, my command to consist of the parts of two divisions. Later in the day, the 23d, a copy of a telegram was received from the major-general commanding the Division of the Mississippi to the effect that in the event the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry could not be repaired in season for Osterhaus' division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to cross by 8 a. m. on the 24th, the division would report to me. Soon after, another telegram, from the headquarters of the department, instructed me, in the latter case, to take the point of Lookout Mountain if my demonstration should develop its practicability. At 2 a. m. word was received that the bridge could not be put in serviceable condition for twelve hours, but to be certain on the subject, a staff officer was dispatched to ascertain, and at 3.15 a. m., on the 24th, the report was confirmed.

As now composed, my command consisted of Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth Corps; Cruft's, of the Fourth; Geary's, of the Twelfth (excepting from the two last-named divisions such regiments as were required to protect our communications with Bridgeport and Kelley's Ferry); Battery K, of the First Ohio, and Battery I, First New York, of the Eleventh Corps (the two having horses for but one); a part of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and Company K, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, making an aggregate force of 9,681.

We were all strangers, no one division ever having seen either of the others.

Geary's division, supported by Whitaker's brigade, of Cruft's division, was ordered to proceed up the valley, cross the creek near Wauhatchie, and march down, sweeping the rebels from it. The other brigade of the Fourth Corps to advance, seize the bridge just below the railroad, and repair it. Osterhaus' division was to march up from Brown's Ferry, under cover of the hills, to the place of crossing; also, to furnish supports for the batteries. The Ohio battery was to take a position on Bald Hill, and the New York battery on the hill directly in rear. The Second Kentucky Cavalry was dispatched to observe the movements of the enemy in the direction of Trenton, and the Illinois company to perform orderly and escort duty. This disposition of the forces was ordered to be made as soon after daylight as practicable.

At this time the enemy's pickets formed a continuous line along the right bank of Lookout Creek, with the reserves in the valley, while his main force was encamped in a hollow half way up the slope of the mountain. The summit itself was held by three brigades of Stevenson's division, and these were comparatively safe, as the only means of access from the west, for a distance of 20 miles up the valley, was by two or three trails, admitting of the passage of but 1 man at a time, and even those trails were held at the top by rebel pickets. For this reason no direct attempt was made for the dislodgment of this force. On the Chattanooga side, which is less precipitous, a road of easy grade has been made communicating with the summit by zig-zag lines running diagonally up the mountain side, and it was believed that before our troops should gain possession of this, the enemy on the top would evacuate his position, to avoid being cut off from his main body, to rejoin which would involve a march of 20 or 30 miles.

Viewed from whatever point, Lookout Mountain, with its high palisaded crest, and its steep, rugged, rocky, and deeply-furrowed slopes, presented an imposing barrier to our advance, and when to these natural obstacles were added almost interminable, well-planned, and well-constructed defenses, held by Americans, the assault became an enterprise worthy of the ambition and renown of the troops to whom it was intrusted.

On the northern slope, midway between the summit and the Tennessee, a plateau or belt of arable land encircles the crest. There a continuous line of earth-works had been thrown up, while redoubts, redans, and pits appeared lower down the slope, to repel an assault from the direction of the river. On each flank were rifle-pits, epaulements for batteries, walls of stone, and abatis to resist attacks from either the Chattanooga or Lookout Valleys. In the valleys themselves were earth-works of still greater extent.

Geary commenced his movement as instructed, crossed the creek at 8 o'clock, captured the entire picket of 42 men posted to defend it, marched directly up the mountain, until his right rested on the palisades, and headed down the valley.

At the same time Grose's brigade advanced resolutely, with brisk skirmishing, drove the enemy from the bridge, and at once proceeded to put it in repair.

The firing at this point alarmed the rebels, and immediately their columns were seen filing down the mountain from their camps, and moving into their rifle-pits and breastworks; at the same time num-

bers established themselves behind the embankment of the railroad, which enabled them, without exposure, to sweep, with a fire of musketry, the field over which our troops would be compelled to march for a distance of 300 or 400 yards.

These dispositions were distinctly visible, and as facilities for avoiding them were close at hand, Osterhaus was directed to send a brigade, under cover of the hills and trees, about 800 yards higher up the creek, and prepare a crossing at that point. This was Brigadier-General Woods' brigade.

Soon after this Cruft was ordered to leave a sufficient force at the bridge to engage the attention of the enemy, and for the balance of Grose's brigade to follow Woods'. Meanwhile a section of howitzers was planted to enfilade the positions the enemy had taken, and Osterhaus established a section of 20-pounder Parrotts to enfilade the route by which the enemy had left his camp. The battery on Bald Hill enfiladed the railroad and highway leading to Chattanooga, and all the batteries and sections of batteries had a direct or enfilading fire within easy range on all the positions taken by the rebels. Besides, the 20-pounder Parrotts could be used with good effect on the rebel camp on the side of the mountain. With this disposition of the artillery it was believed we would be able to prevent the enemy from dispatching relief to oppose Geary, and also keep him from running away.

At 11 o'clock Woods had completed his bridge. Geary's lines appeared close by, his skirmishers smartly engaged, and all the guns opened. Woods and Grose then sprang across the river, joined Geary's left, and moved down the valley. A few of the enemy escaped from the artillery fire, and those who did ran upon our infantry and were captured. The balance of the rebel forces were killed or taken prisoners, many of them remaining in the bottom of their pits for safety until forced out by our men.

Simultaneous with these operations the troops on the mountain rushed on in their advance, the right passing directly under the muzzles of the enemy's guns on the summit, climbing over ledges and bowlders, up hill and down, furiously driving the enemy from his camp and from position after position. This lasted until 12 o'clock, when Geary's advance heroically rounded the peak of the mountain.

Not knowing to what extent the enemy might be re-enforced, and fearing from the rough character of the field of operations that our lines might be disordered, directions had been given for the troops to halt on reaching this high ground, but, fired by success, with a flying, panic-stricken enemy before them, they pressed impetuously forward. Cobham's brigade, occupying the high ground on the right, between the enemy's main line of defense on the plateau and the palisades, incessantly plied them with fire from above and behind, while Ireland's brigade was vigorously rolling them up on the flank, and both being closely supported by the brigades of Whitaker and Creighton, our success was uninterrupted and irresistible.

Before losing the advantages the ground presented us, the enemy had been re-enforced. Meantime, after having secured the prisoners, two of Osterhaus' regiments had been sent forward on the Chattanooga road, and the balance of his and Cruft's divisions had joined Geary. All the rebel efforts to resist us only resulted in rendering our success more thorough. After two or three short but sharp conflicts, the plateau was cleared. The enemy, with his re-enforce-

ments, driven from the walls and pits around Craven's house (the last point at which he could make a stand in force), all broken and dismayed, were hurled in great numbers over the rocks and precipices into the valley.

It was now near 2 o'clock, and our operations were arrested by the darkness. The clouds, which had hovered over and enveloped the summit of the mountain during the morning, and to some extent favored our movements, gradually settled into the valley and completely veiled it from our view. Indeed, from the moment we had rounded the peak of the mountain, it was only from the roar of battle and the occasional glimpse our comrades in the valley could catch of our lines and standards that they knew of the strife or its progress; and when, from these evidences, our true condition was revealed to them, their painful anxiety yielded to transports of joy which only soldiers can feel in the earliest moments of dawning victory.

Deeming a descent into the valley imprudent, without more accurate information of its topography, and also of the position and strength of the enemy, our line was established on the east side of the mountain, the right resting on the palisades, and the left near the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, and this we strengthened by all the means at hand, working until 4 o'clock, when the commander of the department was informed that our position was impregnable.

During all of these operations the batteries on Moccasin Point, under Captain Naylor, had been busily at work from the north bank of the Tennessee River, and had contributed as much to our assistance as the irregularities of the ground and the state of the atmosphere would admit of. From our position we commanded the enemy's lines of defense, stretching across Chattanooga Valley, by an enfilading fire, and also by a direct fire, many of his camps, some of which were in our immediate vicinity. Also direct communication had been opened with Chattanooga, and at a quarter past 5 o'clock Brigadier-General Carlin, Fourteenth Corps, reported to me with his brigade, and was assigned to duty on the right of the line, to relieve Geary's command, almost exhausted with the fatigue and excitement incident to their unparalleled march.

To prevent artillery being brought forward, the enemy had undermined the road and covered it with felled timber. This was repaired and placed in serviceable condition before morning.

During the day and until after midnight an irregular fire was kept up along our line, and had the appearance at one time of an effort to break it. This was on the right, and was at once vigorously and handsomely repelled. In this, Carlin's brigade rendered excellent service. His report is herewith forwarded.

Before daylight, anticipating the withdrawal of the rebel force from the summit of the mountain, parties from several regiments were dispatched to scale it, but to the Eighth Kentucky must belong the distinction of having been foremost to reach the crest and at sunrise to display our flag from the peak of Lookout, amid the wild and prolonged cheers of the men whose dauntless valor had borne it to that point.

During the night the enemy had quietly abandoned the mountain, leaving behind 20,000 rations, the camp and garrison equipage of three brigades, and other *matériel*.

An impenetrable mist still covered the face of the valley. Prisoners reported that the enemy had abandoned it, but, deeming it imprudent to descend, a reconnaissance was ordered, and soon after

9 o'clock report came in that the rebels had retired, but that their pickets still held the right bank of Chattanooga Creek, in the direction of Rossville. Soon after the fog vanished, and nothing was to be seen in the valley but the deserted and burning camps of the enemy.

Among the fruits of the preceding operations may be enumerated the concentration of the army, the abandonment of defenses upward of 8 miles in extent, the recovery of all the advantages in position the enemy had gained from our army on the bloody field of Chickamauga, giving to us the undisputed navigation of the river and the control of the railroad, the capture of between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, 5 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, upward of 5,000 muskets, &c.

Of the troops opposed to us were four brigades of Walker's division, Hardee's corps, a portion of Stewart's division of Breckinridge's corps, and on the top of the mountain were three brigades of Stevenson's division.

In conformity with orders, two regiments were dispatched to hold the mountain, Carlin's brigade directed to await orders on the Summertown road, and at 10 o'clock my column, Osterhaus (being nearest the road) leading, marched for Rossville.

On arriving at Chattanooga Creek it was discovered that the enemy had destroyed the bridge, and, in consequence, our pursuit was delayed nearly three hours. As soon as the stringers were laid, Osterhaus managed to throw over the Twenty-seventh Missouri Regiment, and soon after all of his infantry. The former deployed, pushed forward as skirmishers to the gorge in Missionary Ridge, and drew the fire of the artillery and infantry holding it, and also discovered that the enemy was attempting to cover a train of wagons loading with stores at the Rossville house.

As the position was one presenting many advantages for defense, the skirmishers were directed to keep the enemy engaged in front, while Woods' brigade was taking the ridge on the right, and four regiments of Williamson's on the left. Two other regiments of this brigade were posted on the road leading to Chattanooga to prevent surprise. In executing these duties the troops were necessarily exposed to the enemy's artillery, but as soon as it was discovered that his flanks were being turned and his retreat threatened, he hastily evacuated the gap, leaving behind large quantities of artillery and small-arm ammunition, wagons, ambulances, and a house full of commissary stores. Pursuit was made as far as consistent with my instructions to clear Missionary Ridge.

Meanwhile the bridge had been completed and all the troops over or crossing. Osterhaus received instructions to move, with his division, parallel with the ridge on the east, Cruft on the ridge, and Geary in the valley, to the west of it, within easy supporting distance. The batteries accompanied Geary, as it was not known that roads could be found for them with the other divisions without delaying the movements of the column.

General Cruft, with his staff, preceded his column in ascending the ridge to supervise the formation of his lines, and was at once met by a line of the enemy's skirmishers advancing. The Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiments sprang forward, ran into line under their fire, and instantly charging, drove back the rebels, while the residue of the column formed their lines, Grose's brigade, with the Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana, of Whitaker's, in advance,

the balance of the latter closely supporting the front line. It was, however, soon found that the ridge on top was too narrow to admit of this formation, and the division was thrown into four lines. By this time the divisions of Geary and Osterhaus were abreast of it, and all advanced at a charging pace.

The enemy had selected for his advance line of defense the breastworks thrown up by our army on its return from Chickamauga, but such was the impetuosity of our advance that his front line was routed before an opportunity was afforded him to prepare for a determined resistance. Many of the fugitives, to escape, ran down the east slope to the lines of Osterhaus, a few to the west, and were picked up by Geary. The bulk of them, however, sought refuge behind the second line, and they, in their turn, were soon routed, and the fight became almost a running one. Whenever the accidents of the ground enabled the rebels to make an advantageous stand, Geary and Osterhaus, always in the right place, would pour a withering fire into their flanks, and again the race was renewed. This continued until near sunset, when those of the enemy who had not been killed or captured gave way, and in attempting to escape along the ridge, ran into the arms of Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, and were captured.

Our enemy, the prisoners stated, was Stewart's division. But few escaped. Osterhaus alone captured 2,000 of them. This officer names the Fourth Iowa, Seventy-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-seventh Missouri Regiments as having been especially distinguished in this engagement. Landgraeber's battery of howitzers also rendered brilliant service on this field.

Here our business for the day ended, and the troops went into bivouac, with cheers and rejoicings, which were caught up by other troops in the vicinity and carried along the ridge until lost in the distance.

Soon after daylight every effort was made, by reconnaissance and inquiry, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy, but to no purpose. The field was as silent as the grave. Knowing the desperate extremities to which he must be reduced by our success, with his retreat seriously threatened by the only line left him with a hope of success, I felt satisfied the enemy must be in full retreat, and accordingly suggested to the commander of the department that my column march to Graysville, if possible, to intercept him. This was approved of, and, re-enforced by Palmer's corps, all moved immediately in that direction, Palmer's corps in advance.

On arriving at the West Fork of the Chickamauga River, it was found that the enemy had destroyed the bridge. To provide for this contingency, Major-General Butterfield, my chief of staff, had in the morning prudently requested that three pontoons, with their balks and chesses, might be dispatched for my use, but as they had not come up, after a detention of several hours, a bridge was constructed for the infantry, the officers swimming their horses. It was not until after 3 o'clock the regiments were able to commence crossing, leaving the artillery and ambulances to follow as soon as practicable; also a regiment of infantry as a guard, to complete the bridge, if possible, for the artillery, and also to assist in throwing over the pontoon bridge as soon as it arrived. Partly in consequence of this delay, instructions were given for Palmer's command to continue on to Graysville on reaching the La Fayette road, and for the balance of the command to proceed to Ringgold (Cruft now leading),

as this would enable me to strike the railroad 5 or 6 miles to the south of where it was first intended. Palmer was to rejoin me in the morning.

Soon after dark word was received from Palmer, through a member of his staff, that he had come up with the enemy, reported to be a battery and 2,000 or 3,000 infantry. Instructions were sent him to attack them at once, and while forming his lines to the left for that purpose, the remaining part of the column was massed as it came up, to the right of the road, and held awaiting the movements of Palmer. His enemy was discovered to be a battery of three pieces, with a small escort, and was the rear of the rebel army on the road from Graysville to Ringgold. Three pieces of artillery were captured, and subsequently an additional piece, with, I believe, a few prisoners. I have received no report from this officer of his operations while belonging to my command, although mine has been delayed six weeks in waiting.

We were now fairly up with the enemy. This at 10 o'clock at night. Cruft's division advanced and took possession of the crest of Chickamauga hills, the enemy's abandoned camp fires still burning brightly on the side; and we all went into bivouac.

My artillery was not yet up, and in this connection I desire that the especial attention of the commander of the department may be called to that part of the report of General Osterhaus which relates to the conduct of the officers who had the pontoon bridge in charge. I do not know the names of the officers referred to; was not furnished with a copy of their instructions, nor did they report to me. The pontoons were not brought forward to the point of crossing at all, and the balks and chess-planks only reached their destination between 9 and 10 p. m.; distance from Chattanooga 10 miles, and the roads excellent.

Then trestles had to be framed, and the bridge was not finished until 6 o'clock the following morning.

The report of Lieut. H. C. Wharton, of the Engineers, and temporarily attached to my staff, who was left behind to hasten the completion of the bridge, is herewith transmitted. No better commentary on this culpable negligence is needed than is furnished by the record of our operations in the vicinity of Ringgold.

The town was distant 5 miles. At daylight the pursuit was renewed, Osterhaus in advance, Geary following, and Cruft in the rear. Evidences of the precipitate flight of the enemy were everywhere apparent; caissons, wagons, ambulances, arms, and ammunition were abandoned in the hurry and confusion of retreat. After going about 2 miles, we came up with the camp he had occupied during the night, the fires still burning. A large number of prisoners were also taken before reaching the East Fork of the Chickamauga River.

We found the ford, and also the bridge to the south of Ringgold, held by a body of rebel cavalry. These discharged their arms and quickly gave way before a handful of our men, and were closely pursued into the town.

I rode to the front on hearing the firing, where I found Osterhaus out with his skirmishers, intensely alive to all that was passing, and pushing onward briskly. He informed me that four pieces of artillery had just left the rebel camp, weakly escorted, and ran into the gorge, which he could have captured with a small force of cavalry. The gorge is to the east of Ringgold, and we were approaching it

from the west. A little firing occurred between our skirmishers, as they entered the town, and small parties of the rebel cavalry and infantry, the latter retiring in the direction of the gap. This is a break in Taylor's Ridge of sufficient width for the river to flow and on its north bank room for an ordinary road and a railroad, when the ridge rises with abruptness on both sides 400 or 500 feet, and from thence, running nearly north and south, continues unbroken for many miles. Covering the entrance to it is a small patch of young trees and undergrowth.

It was represented by citizens friendly to our cause, and confirmed by contrabands, that the enemy had passed through Ringgold, sorely pressed, his animals exhausted, and his army hopelessly demoralized. In a small portion of it only had the officers been able to preserve regimental and company formations, many of the men having thrown away their arms. A still greater number were open and violent in their denunciations of the Confederacy.

In order to gain time, it was the intention of the rear guard to make use of the natural advantages the gorge presented to check the pursuit. The troops relied on for this were posted behind the mountain and the trees, and the latter were also used to mask a couple of pieces of artillery. Only a feeble line of skirmishers appeared in sight.

The only way to ascertain the enemy's strength was to feel of him, and, as our success, if prompt, would be crowned with a rich harvest of *matériel*, without waiting for my artillery (not yet up, though after 9 o'clock), the skirmishers advanced. Woods deployed his brigade in rear of them under cover of the embankment of the railroad, and a brisk musketry fire commenced between the skirmishers. At the same time the enemy kept his artillery busily at work. Their skirmishers were driven in, and as we had learned the position of the battery, the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, from the right of Woods' line was thrown forward to seize some houses, from which their gunners could be picked off by our men. These were heroically taken and held by that brave regiment. Apprehensive that he might lose his artillery, the enemy advanced with a superior force on our skirmishers, and they fell back behind Woods' line, when that excellent officer opened on the rebels and drove them into the gorge, they leaving, as they fled, their dead and wounded on the ground. Our skirmishers at once re-occupied their line, the Thirteenth Illinois all the time maintaining its position with resolution and obstinacy. While this was going on in front of the gorge, Osterhaus detached four regiments, under Colonel Williamson, half a mile to the left, to ascend the ridge and turn the enemy's right. Two of these, the Seventy-sixth Ohio, supported by the Fourth Iowa, were thrown forward, and as the enemy appeared in great force, when they had nearly gained the crest, Geary ordered four of his regiments still farther to the left, under Colonel Creighton, for the same object, where they also found an overwhelming force confronting them. Vigorous attacks were made by both of these columns, in which the troops exhibited extraordinary daring and devotion, but were compelled to yield to numerical superiority. The first took shelter in a depression in the side of the ridge about 50 paces in rear of their most advanced position, and there remained. The other column was ordered to resume its position on the railroad.

All the parties sent forward to ascertain the enemy's position and

strength were small, but the attacks had been made with so much vigor, and succeeded so well in their object, that I deemed it unwise to call up the commands of Palmer and Cruft, and the remaining brigades of Geary, to deliver a general attack without my artillery. I therefore gave instructions for no advance to be made, and for the firing to be discontinued, except in self-defense. These orders were conveyed and delivered to every officer in command on our advance line.

Word was received from General Woods that appearances in his front were indicative of a forward movement on the part of the enemy, when Ireland's brigade, of Geary's division, was sent to strengthen him. Cobham's brigade, of the same division, took a well-sheltered position behind the knoll, midway between the depot and the opening to the gap. These officers were also ordered not to attack or to fire unless it should become necessary.

I may here state that the greatest difficulty I experienced with my new command, and the one which caused me the most solicitude, was to check and curb their disposition to engage, regardless of circumstances, and, it appears, almost of consequences. This had also been the case on Lookout Mountain and on Missionary Ridge. Despite my emphatic and repeated instructions to the contrary, a desultory fire was kept up on the right of the line until the artillery arrived, and you will see by the reports of commanders that, under cover of elevated ground between my position and our right, several small parties advanced to capture the enemy's battery and harass his flank at the gap. It is with no displeasure I refer to these circumstances in evidence of the animation of the troops, neither is it with a feeling of resentment, for of that I was disarmed by an abiding sense of their glorious achievements. It has never been my fortune to serve with more zealous and devoted troops.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the artillery came up, not having been able to cross the West Fork of the Chickamauga until 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Under my acting chief of artillery, Major Reynolds, in conjunction with Generals Geary and Osterhaus, one section of 12-pounder howitzers was placed in position to bear on the enemy in front of our right and to enfilade the gap; another section of 10-pounder Parrotts was assigned to silence the enemy's battery, and one section farther to the left, to bear on some troops held in mass in front of Geary's regiments. At the same time a regiment from Cruft's division had been sent around by the bridge to cross the Chickamauga, and, if possible, to gain the heights of the ridge on the south side of the river, the possession of which would give us a plunging fire upon the enemy in the gorge. Two companies had nearly gained the summit when they were recalled. The artillery had opened with marked effect, the enemy's guns were hauled to the rear, his troops seen moving, and before 1 o'clock he was in full retreat. Williamson's brigade followed him over the mountain, while skirmishers from the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Regiments pursued him through the gap. Efforts were made to burn the railroad bridges, but the rebels were driven from them and the fires extinguished.

During the artillery firing the major-general commanding the Division of the Mississippi arrived, and gave directions for the pursuit to be discontinued. Later in the day, soon after 3 o'clock, I received instructions from him to have a reconnaissance made in the direction of Tunnel Hill, the enemy's line of retreat, for pur-

poses of observation, and to convey to the enemy the impression that we were still after him. Grose's brigade was dispatched on this service. About 2 miles out he ran upon a small force of rebel cavalry and infantry, and pursued them about a mile and a half, when he fell upon what he supposed to be a division of troops, posted on the hills commanding the road. The brigade returned at 8 o'clock, and went into bivouac. Colonel Grose's report in this connection concludes by saying that "we found broken caissons, wagons, ambulances, dead and dying men of the enemy strewn along the way to a horrible extent."

As some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to our losses in this battle, it is proper to observe that the reports of my division commanders exhibit a loss of 65 killed and 377 wounded, about one-half of the latter so severely that it was necessary to have them conveyed to the hospital for proper treatment.

They also show of the enemy killed and left on the field 130. Of his wounded we had no means of ascertaining, as only those severely hurt remained behind, and they filled every house by the wayside as far as our troops penetrated. A few of our wounded men fell into the enemy's hands, but were soon retaken. We captured 230 prisoners and 2 flags, to make no mention of the vast amount of property and *matériel* that fell into our hands. Adding to the number of prisoners and killed, as above stated, the lowest estimated proportion of wounded to killed usual in battle would make the losses of the enemy at least three to our one.

From this time the operations of the Right Wing, as it was now called, became subordinate to those of the column marching to the relief of the garrison of Knoxville.

Instructions reached me from the headquarters of the military division to remain at Ringgold during the 29th and 30th, unless it should be found practicable to advance toward Dalton, without fighting a battle, the object of my remaining, as stated, being to protect Sherman's flank, with authority to attack or move on Dalton should the enemy move up the Dalton and Cleveland road.

In retreating, the enemy had halted a portion of his force at Tunnel Hill, midway between Ringgold and Dalton, and as he evinced no disposition to molest Sherman, my command rested at Ringgold. I was kept fully advised of the rebel movements through the activity and daring of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, which had joined me on the 28th.

In obedience to verbal directions given me by the commander of the division, the railroad was thoroughly destroyed for 2 miles, including the bridges on each side of Ringgold, by Palmer's and Cruft's commands; also the depot, tannery, all the mills, and all *matériel* that could be used in the support of an army. We found on our arrival large quantities of forage and flour. What was not required by the wants of the service was either sent to the rear or burned.

Our wounded were as promptly and as well cared for as circumstances would permit. Surgeon Moore, the medical director of the Army of the Tennessee, voluntarily left his chief to devote himself to their relief, and under his active, skillful, and humane auspices, and those of the medical directors with the divisions, they were comfortably removed to Chattanooga on the 28th. My sincere thanks are tendered to all the officers of the medical staff for their zealous and careful attentions to the wounded, on this as well as our former

fields. Especially are they due to Surgeon Ball, medical director of Geary's division, and to Surgeon Menzies, medical director of Cruft's division.

On the 29th, Major-General Palmer returned to Chattanooga with his command, having in charge such prisoners as remained in Ringgold. On the 30th, the enemy being reassured by the cessation of our pursuit, sent a flag of truce to our advanced lines at Catoosa, by Maj. Calhoun Benham, requesting permission to bury his dead and care for his wounded, abandoned on the field of his last disaster at Ringgold.

Copies of this correspondence have heretofore been forwarded.* Also, on the 30th, under instructions from department headquarters, Grose's brigade, Cruft's division, marched for the old battle-field at Chickamauga, to bury our dead; and on the 1st December, the infantry and cavalry remaining left Ringgold, Geary and Cruft to return to their old camps, Osterhaus to encamp in Chattanooga Valley.

The reports of commanders exhibit a loss in the campaign, including all the engagements herein reported, in killed, wounded, and missing, of 960. Inconsiderable, in comparison with my apprehension, or the ends accomplished; nevertheless, there is cause for the deepest regret and sorrow.

Among the fallen are some of the brightest names of the army. Creighton and Crane, of the Seventh Ohio; Acton, of the Fortieth Ohio; Bushnell, of the Thirteenth Illinois; Elliott, of the One hundred and second New York, and others, whose names my limits will not allow me to enumerate, will be remembered and lamented as long as courage and patriotism are esteemed as virtues among men. The reports of commanders also show the capture of 6,547 prisoners (not including those taken by Palmer at Graysville, of which no return has been received), also 7 pieces of artillery, 9 battle-flags, not less than 10,000 stand of small-arms, 1 wagon train, and a large amount of ammunition for artillery and infantry, forage, rations, camp and garrison equipage, caissons and limbers, ambulances, and other *impedimenta*. The reports relating to the capture of the flags are herewith transmitted.

In the foregoing, it has been impossible to furnish more than a general outline of our operations, relying upon the reports of subordinate commanders to give particular and discriminating information concerning the services of divisions, brigades, regiments, and batteries. These reports are herewith respectfully transmitted.

The attention of the major-general commanding is especially invited to those of the division commanders. As to the distinguished services of those commanders, I cannot speak in terms too high. They served me day and night, present or absent, with all of the well-directed earnestness and devotion they would have served themselves had they been charged with the responsibilities of the commander. The confidence inspired by their active and generous co-operation, early inspired me to feel that complete success was inevitable. My thanks are due to General Carlin and his brigade for their services on Lookout Mountain on the night of the 24th. They were posted in an exposed position, and when attacked repelled it with great spirit and success.

I must also express my acknowledgments to Major-General Pal-

* See p. 338.

mer and his command for services rendered while belonging to my column. Lieutenant Ayers, of the signal corps, with his assistants, rendered me valuable aid in his branch of the service during our operations.

Major Reynolds, the chief of artillery of Geary's division, proved himself to be a skillful artillerist, and requires especial mention for his services. His batteries were always posted with judgment and served with marked ability. The precision of his fire at Lookout and Ringgold elicited universal admiration.

To my staff more than ever am I indebted for the assistance rendered upon this occasion. Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, always useful in counsel, was untiring and devoted on the field; Capt. H. W. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general; Col. James D. Fessenden, Maj. William H. Lawrence, Capt. R. H. Hall, Lieuts. P. A. Oliver and Samuel W. Taylor, aides-de-camp, bravely and intelligently performed all their duties.

Lieut. H. C. Wharton, a promising young officer of Engineers, reported to me from the staff of the major-general commanding the department, and was unwearied in his assistance, both as an engineer and as an officer of my personal staff.

Major-General Howard has furnished me, for transmittal, his able report of the operations and services of the Eleventh Corps, from the time it passed from my command, November 22, to that of its return, December 17. As it relates to events of which I had no personal knowledge, it only remains to comply with his wishes, with the request that the major-general commanding the department will give it his especial attention.

I may add, that the zeal and devotedness displayed by this corps and its commander, in performing all the duties assigned them, and in cheerfully encountering its perils and privations, afford me great satisfaction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In Field, Culpeper Court-House, Va.,
March 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Washington, D. C.

I know of no objection to the substitution of this for Major-General Hooker's original report of his operations in the battle of Chattanooga.

Attention is called to that part of the report giving, from the reports of his subordinate commanders, the number of prisoners and small-arms captured, which is greater than the number really captured by the whole army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Casualties in General Hooker's command during the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Geary's division (Second Division, Twelfth Corps).	7	49	56	33	252	285	.....	4	4	345
Osterhaus' division (First Division, Fifteenth Corps).	7	50	57	39	296	335	4	40	44	436
Cruft's division (First Division, Fourth Corps).	1	20	21	11	112	123	.....	2	.....	146
Carlin's brigade (First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps).	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	159
Total, less Fourteenth Corps.....	15	119	159	83	660	877	4	46	48	1,086

General Palmer, commanding Fourteenth Corps, has made no report of the casualties in his command.

The Eleventh Corps is not included, as it was not under my command.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division, Twelfth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold one-half of your command in readiness to occupy that part of our line now held by the Eleventh Corps, and that the latter be relieved as soon after dark to-night as practicable. He recommends that you send the necessary staff officers along the line to-day, in order to examine it and see how the pickets are stationed, so that the change may be made without delay or confusion. The general considers this part of the line more exposed than the part on which your division is established, and he requests that your disposition be made accordingly.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 20, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that your command will not move for a day or two.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 20, 1863—6.20 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that you will not move your corps until further orders.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 21, 1863.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions of last night, the orders directing a movement of my command have been suspended, and that it remains as heretofore. I beg leave to report further that two divisions of Major-General Sherman's command are still in my rear. One of them was encamped in the vicinity of Trenton last night, the other somewhere beyond Whiteside's. If free use of the bridge at Brown's Ferry can be given the former for crossing as it comes up, it may be able to cross the Tennessee to-night, while the latter will not probably reach it to cross before to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you relieve General Howard's pickets without delay, in accordance with your previous order. The movement as countermanded will be made to-day. The general would like to see you here at headquarters for a few moments.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that, in compliance with orders from department headquarters, you move your command so

as to cross Brown's Ferry bridge about 2 p. m. to-day, and thence to Chattanooga direct. Brigadier-General Geary will be instructed to relieve your pickets.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that the operations are suspended again, in consequence of unexpected delays. You will let your troops remain where they now are until further orders.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863.

Colonel NICHOLAS,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

The major-general commanding directs that you march with your whole force at daylight to-morrow in the direction of Trenton, keeping a sharp lookout on all the approaches from the south and east, reporting without delay any force you may find to Brigadier-General Geary, who will be found at these headquarters. You should move with two days' rations and forage, unless you are likely to gather forage in the valley. Take advantage of your movement to gather all the forage you need. The general suggests that you send your wagons to Kelley's Ferry to-day for what supplies you need, as there are no wagons on the road from Chattanooga there, and to-morrow there will be a great many.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863—9 p. m.

Col. T. P. NICHOLAS,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the movement has been suspended, and that you will not move your command until further orders.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 22, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the movement has been suspended until further orders. He says that if your command has crossed at Brown's Ferry, you will encamp on that side ; if not, you can return to your old camps to-night.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 23, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Commanding Division :*

The major-general commanding directs that you move your command at the sound of the first firing in the morning.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY, *Commanding Division :*

The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at daylight, leaving the requisite number of troops to hold your line, say, two or three regiments, and those in readiness to join you should it be necessary. One brigade of General Cruft's troops will be ordered to support you. The general is ordered to take Lookout Mountain, and a division of General Sherman's is ordered to support the movement. He desires that your chief of artillery may take charge of the battery on Bald Hill, and to be there as soon after daylight as practicable. He also desires that you will cross Lookout Creek just above Wauhatchie, near the mill, and he suggests that you take one section of artillery with you. This may involve the necessity of bridging the creek, and he desires that you go prepared for it. After crossing Lookout Creek march down the valley, sweeping every rebel from it. At the same time a corresponding crossing will be made down here. Make your movements with the utmost rapidity. General Whitaker is instructed to march to Wauhatchie, and there report to you.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General CRUFT, *Commanding Division:*

The major-general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to move at the earliest dawn of day. Let Gen-

eral Whitaker's brigade be instructed to take position at Wauhatchie and to co-operate with General Geary, who will cross Lookout Creek near that place. The brigade will march without wagons, inasmuch as after crossing the creek they will march down it. Further instructions will reach you in due time.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major, and Aide-de-Camp.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY:

General Hooker thinks you had better not attempt to come down on the right bank of Lookout with wheels, unless you find the road so good that it will not delay your advance.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General. Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—5 a. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

One of General Cruft's brigades will move down when the battery moves at daylight to Bald Hill. You are to move promptly at daylight.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—5.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding Division:

A staff officer will be here in waiting to accompany your brigade that moves to seize the bridges over Lookout Creek. Please let him know when it is ready, and have it move as promptly as possible so as to seize the bridges by daylight. The one is a pole bridge, the other a stringer bridge. Both have been partially destroyed. The general desires that they be promptly seized, and skirmishers put out in front to hold and repair them and prevent the enemy seizing or destroying them.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley Tenn., November 24, 1863—8 a. m.

Officer Commanding Batteries at Moccasin Point:

General Hooker desires that you will keep a sharp lookout on the easterly slope of the nose of Lookout Mountain. If any of the enemy's troops move up there shell them.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Major-General BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff.

Not a man has been removed from the picket line of our camp to-day. It is the same line we have had since General Howard left, and I desire it to be held by those men. Have you any reports of the cavalry sent out in the direction of Trenton? On the receipt of this they must be instructed to keep well out and on the alert night and day. You will also direct an officer and a company of men from the regiment holding the right of General Geary's picket line to proceed at once and destroy the bridge effectually by which General Geary crossed Lookout Creek in the vicinity of Wauhatchie this morning. I want the name of the officer intrusted with this duty, for him to report by letter when he has executed it.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General CRUFT:

Major-General Hooker directs that as soon as the enemy are started our forces pursue to the crest of Lookout Slope only, where the lines will be formed. Pursue no farther than the crest without further orders. The bridges are to be made perfect after the troops have passed.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Division.

General Hooker directs that as soon as your troops cross the bridges must be made firm and strong, and passable for artillery.

As soon as the enemy are started our forces will pursue vigorously as far as the crest of the slope of Lookout. At the crest the commands will be halted and lines formed, with the troops closed up.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: We are nearly on the crest of the hill. Everything is successful so far. The enemy holds the crest in considerable force against us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—1.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: We are immediately under the crest of the hill. We have between 300 and 400 prisoners, and have taken two pieces of artillery. Please send me artillerists to work them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
November 24, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Captain NAYLOR:

Our troops had the crest of Lookout Mountain at 12 o'clock. Your dispatch is dated 1.30. Where do you see their flank?

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—2 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

Make yourself strong in the position you occupy to-night. I am on the Chattanooga road, and do not know that I will be able to communicate with you personally to-night. Our men are busy removing trees and other obstructions.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863—2.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: We are pressed heavily, and need re-enforcements. We must have ammunition; I have sent for some, but it does not come. My rear should be well looked to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

SIGNAL STATION,
November 24, 1863.

General HOOKER:

Do you want any help?

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

—

NOVEMBER 24, [1863.]

General PALMER:

Can hold the line I am now on; can't advance. Some of my troops out of ammunition; can't replenish.

HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

After the fog lifts I expect to descend into the valley, unless I receive orders to the contrary. The force I have there now should be able to hold it until that time. Our communications on the left with Chattanooga is established. In all probability the enemy will evacuate to-night. His line of retreat is seriously threatened by my troops.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—4.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

I congratulate you and your command on their glorious achievements of to-day. As the upper part of the line is most exposed, it has been stiffened with re-enforcements. As every inch of ground

we have wrenched from the enemy to-day must be held until a renewal of the conflict, perhaps to-morrow, see that your troops get up their ammunition and strengthen their defenses.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

I am for the present at the foot of the hill, where we were this a. m. Shall go to old headquarters at 10.30, if all remains quiet here. The cavalry have returned; been to Trenton, and nothing there but a little of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. Have sent them orders to send out pickets and patrols on all approaches for 3 or 4 miles up the valley. The work on the bridges progresses very slowly. Have had Perkins pushing it. General Cruft promises to have the bridge near the railroad passable for wagons in thirty-five minutes. Have not been able to get any account or hear from the right of Geary's old line; hope to, soon. It got dark before I could start the pioneers for Kelley's Ferry, in compliance with General Reynolds' order; shall start them at daylight. I gave Captain Hall, when he left, full statement of position of affairs, which he has probably explained to you. Will they occupy the enemy at daylight from Chattanooga?

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Our position will be untenable when the fog lifts, owing to the great advantages of the enemy with his sharpshooters on the cliff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Orderly just brought a dispatch from you. Orderly, horse, and all got in the creek, and the dispatch is wet and torn, could not clearly read it, but could make out order for destruction of the bridges over which Geary crossed, and have sent full, positive, and peremptory instructions. I sent you a report from cavalry sent to Trenton. I had heretofore directed Colonel Nicholas to picket and

patrol all approaches. Will now send him word to keep his whole force out night and day on the alert until otherwise ordered. I have some companies of the Twenty-fifth Iowa here (near where we were this morning). I shall hold them here as a reserve to throw to any portion of the line attacked. Brown's Ferry bridge complete. A corporal brought word to send prisoners to Chattanooga. Reynolds' dispatch to you said Kelley's. Which shall be done? The bridge over Lookout, near railroad, is complete for teams.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Col. T. P. NICHOLAS,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

General Hooker directs that you keep your whole force out day and night constantly, and on the alert, until further orders. Fight and dispute the passage of any force, blocking their way. Give us full and timely information. Guard and watch all approaches. Acknowledge receipt of this.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Division:

General Hooker directs that you have your batteries cross Lookout Creek and report to him at daylight. Have all the ammunition replenished to-night, the animals all well fed early, and everything in readiness for a good day's work to-morrow. The Twenty-fifth Iowa have been ordered across Lookout Creek to join their division, moving at daylight.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 24, 1863—10 p. m.

Major REYNOLDS,
Chief of Artillery:

General Hooker directs that you cross Lookout Creek with your batteries and report to him at daylight. Have all the ammunition replenished, the horses well fed early, and all in readiness for a good day's work.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 25, 1863—Daylight.

Major-General HOOKER:

I have the honor to inform you that our flag waves over the peak of Lookout Mountain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
White House, Lookout Mountain, Nov. 25, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

The commands will advance on the Rossville road toward Mission Ridge. General Osterhaus will take the advance, guarding well his right flank. General Cruft will follow General Osterhaus. General Whitaker will detach another regiment, leaving two regiments to hold Lookout. General Geary will follow with his command the rear of the whole. General Carlin's brigade remains at Summertown road, and will rejoin General Palmer.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
In the Field, November 25, 1863—12.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

More evidences of hastily abandoned camps, tents, bayonets, hospitals, and wounded; think there are two regiments and two guns covering train of wagons that left here this a. m. Push Osterhaus on the bridge.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Missionary Ridge, Ga., November 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Division:

The following will be the order of march to-day: First, Cruft's division, followed by Geary, with one battery under Reynolds, Geary followed by Osterhaus. The route will be to Graysville, via Rossville, and the march will be made with all possible dispatch, with the column well closed up. The leading division will throw skirmishers well to the front and on to the flanks.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant, and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Chickamauga Creek, Ga., November 26, 1863—1.40 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

Major-General Palmer is here at head of column with brigade and division. Bridge destroyed. No pioneers here. If the pontoons are coming, hurry them up. Graysville, 3½ miles. I fear two hours' delay, if not more.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Near Pea Vine Creek, November 26, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Division:

The troops will be held in readiness to march in the direction of Ringgold at daylight to-morrow. Have your column ready. General Osterhaus will have the advance, followed by General Geary; General Cruft in rear. General Palmer will move from Graysville along the railroad, in the direction of Ringgold, at daylight, using his discretion as to leaving any force at Graysville, being governed by any information he may obtain before his march.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863—3.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General CRUFT,
Commanding Division:

General Hooker directs that you send a brigade to Tunnel Hill. Reports state enemy's wagon train stalled beyond here in that direction. By energetic movement your brigade may make important captures. Though not intended to bring on an engagement, the force should, if possible, convey to the enemy an impression of pursuit. Let the commanding officer report promptly and frequently to these headquarters what is passing in front, and remain out until further orders. Let them move promptly.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Major-General PALMER,
Commanding:

General Hooker directs that you send at once a brigade to thoroughly and effectually destroy the two railroad bridges between here

and Tunnel Hill; after doing this, to effectually destroy at least a mile of railroad track, taking up the ties, burning them, and bending the rails. The depot and store-house at the railroad are all to be destroyed. A caisson out on the road beyond the gap should be brought in. Our wounded are nearly all off, and we shall only be waiting for the effectual completion of the work ordered to return. Urge energy, but not such as to do the work partially, upon the officer intrusted with this duty.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

—

HEAD OF ADVANCE GUARD, ARMY OF THE TENN.,
In the Field, November 30, 1863.

Commanding Officer Federal Forces at Ringgold:

SIR: I understand that 8 of my wounded and 4 of my dead are lying between our respective pickets. I desire to remove them, and I request that you will not fire upon the detail sent for that purpose. If the dead I left on the field at Ringgold are not yet buried, I would esteem it a courtesy to be allowed to send a detail to bury them also.

You will please signify your intentions in these respects to the officer bearing this flag, Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant adjutant-general and chief of my staff, who will take the steps which may be necessary in the premises.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS.
Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

Major-General CLEBURNE,
Commanding:

I am directed by Major-General Hooker to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. No objection will be made to the removal of your wounded and dead between the respective pickets, between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. to-morrow, December 1, by a party not to exceed 30 in number, under a flag of truce. The dead left on the field at Ringgold have all been buried.

Very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

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CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863.

The commands will march to-morrow as follows:

General Cruft's division at 2 a. m., returning to his camps on the road to Bridgeport.

General Geary's division at 2.30 a. m., returning to his camp in Lookout Valley.

General Osterhaus' division will follow General Geary and encamp in Chattanooga Valley, between Rossville and Chattanooga, and report to General Grant for instructions. The baggage and wagons will start as soon as the moon is up.

The cavalry under Colonel Nicholas will bring up the rear.

General Geary, directly before leaving, will cause all the mills, the railroad depots, the tanneries, and the two road bridges over Chickamauga River near Ringgold to be thoroughly destroyed.

Colonel Nicholas, commanding the cavalry, will keep his cavalry at least a mile in rear of General Osterhaus' column during the movement, and report to General Osterhaus until his division shall have passed Rossville, when Colonel Nicholas will return with his command to camp in Lookout Valley.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I wrote you very hastily from Ringgold, and in my letter intimated that the battle just ended had developed and closed differently from what was designed, so far as concerned the operations of my column. I had no time to explain, and have had none since until now. That you may correctly understand my reasons for making that statement, I send you herewith copies of instructions and correspondence,* which will leave you no room for misapprehension. I mark them confidential, as I am not satisfied, under the orders of the War Department, that I am at liberty to furnish them even to a minister of the Government. By the first order, which unceremoniously deprived me of the Eleventh Corps, you will perceive that the strategy and tactics of the campaign were to throw it into the hands of Sherman, to my exclusion. On receiving the order, I said to General Thomas that it was my practice to accompany the portion of my command going into battle, and that if he had no objection I would go with the Eleventh Corps to Chattanooga, to which he assented, and said that he would be glad to have me do so. You will observe the attack was ordered to be made on Saturday, the 19th. At that time the greater part of the troops to whom this duty was assigned were at Bridgeport, certainly two good marches distant. Of course they were not on hand at the appointed time, and the movement, which was intended to be more or less of a surprise, was postponed, first until the next day (Sunday), and again until the following Tuesday. You will rightly conclude that these delays extinguished all possible hope of taking the enemy unawares, especially if you bear in mind that the pontoons were removed to the point of crossing and the batteries placed in position to cover it on the day first named for the execution of the movement. This, however, had no material consequence, for it was so remote from

* Not found, this being printed from Hooker's Letters Sent Book.

the right of the enemy's position on Missionary Ridge that he appears to have regarded it as a matter of no moment to him. Meantime, I received a request from General Thomas to remain in Lookout Valley, I presume for the reason that he apprehended some demonstrations of the enemy in this direction, as at the time of making it it was not known that any force would be left me to make an aggressive movement. Things began to look squally for me. I said to Butterfield that it was cut and dried for me to be a spectator to the fight, but thought that I would have a toe in the stirrup somehow before it was over; that it had been my fortune to take a leading part in every battle, except that of the first Malvern, from the beginning of the rebellion; that man proposed and God disposed in this matter of battles, and went about my business, obeying orders as usual to the best of my ability. Monday night came and found three of Sherman's divisions over the river at Brown's Ferry, when, lo, and behold! the pontoon bridge parted and left Osterhaus' division on my side in Lookout Valley. Near midnight I received orders, as you will read, that in the event that division could not cross that night, I would consider it of my command and attack Lookout Mountain. Immediately I dispatched a staff officer to the bridge, and found it could not be repaired before the following night, and at once ordered the troops to be in position for the assault on Lookout at daylight, and at the earliest dawn set about my business. You know the rest. That day I crossed Lookout, and the night of that day and the following morning Sherman crossed the Tennessee with his command. Those that crossed first took possession of high ground and commenced throwing up defenses, the enemy doing the same thing on a continuation of the same ridge, a broad ravine or depression dividing them. The morning found the former with one line and the latter with two lines of hastily thrown-up defenses, not so long, however, but that they could readily be turned either to the right or the left. Sherman attacked them in front and was repulsed, and only abandoned it after the fourth trial; not, however, until he had carried the advanced line, but with losses more severe than those experienced by that officer in his attacks on Vicksburg, the 28th and 29th of December, 1862. The enemy's supports were placed behind his second line, and on that was placed his main reliance. All of Sherman's attacks were made long after I had carried Lookout, which had enabled me to command the enemy's defenses across Chattanooga Valley, and which my success had compelled him to abandon. This placed me on the direct line to cut off his retreat, while Sherman, had he been successful, could only have pushed him back over the only line he had to retreat on. This attack on the left, after I had taken Lookout, which was well known to all the army, can only be considered in the light of a disaster. Sherman is an active, energetic officer, but in judgment is as infirm as Burnside. He will never be successful. Please remember what I tell you. It was natural for Grant to feel partial to his old companions, and do all in his power to enhance their renown. Nevertheless, you will appreciate my nervousness in being placed in the situation in which this partiality was manifested, almost wholly at my expense. I will do Grant the justice to believe that he was honestly of the opinion that the plan he adopted was the most likely to insure success to our arms. He aimed for the battle to commence and end on the left, while it commenced and ended on the right. I am informed that he has since said, "Damn the battle; I had nothing to do with it."

Be this as it may, with the aid of the instructions and my explanation you will be able to form an enlightened judgment on the subject. The day after Lookout I encountered the rebels again on Missionary Ridge, where my dispositions and their execution were extremely gratifying to me. On the Pea Vine a part of my forces had another encounter, no less satisfactory, and at Ringgold, the day following, still another. I was now fairly up with the tail end of the enemy's column. After marching all the morning through great quantities of his material of war and taken many prisoners, we fairly jammed him into the ravine in the mountains through which his route led, and then attacked, with one brigade, his rear guard, which had been posted to defend it, that being the only mode by which we could ascertain its strength and position. It was stoutly held by a division, and the attack failed. A brigade was then sent to the left to turn it, and there, too, our troops were met with an overwhelming force. I then sent a detachment to the right to find a vulnerable point, and while it was moving the artillery came up (having been detained up to this time in waiting for the bridges to be built, as the enemy destroyed them as fast as he fell back), and as soon as it was in position to rake the ravine the enemy was compelled to give way, and the pursuit was renewed until suspended by General Grant in person. My losses in all of these operations will be near 1,100 men. I took upward of 4,000 prisoners, 8 pieces of artillery, 8 stand of colors, an innumerable lot of small-arms, large quantities of artillery and small ammunition, a great number of caissons and wagons, large quantities of grain and flour, camp and garrison equipage, &c. The troops were wrought up to an intense degree of excitement, and I believe that there is no one of them, from the highest to the lowest, who will not say that those four days were not only the most eventful, but the happiest of their lives. We started out with two days' rations, but that was enough. We lived on the excitement. My command consisted of detachments from all of the armies, and met for the first time the morning of the advance on Lookout. The introduction was informal but satisfactory, and soon ripened into mature and, I trust, a lasting friendship. This much for ourselves; now for the enemy. The Union people in Ringgold informed me that the army retreated through that town in a disorganized and demoralized condition, about one-third of them without arms, having thrown them away; one-third with arms, but herded together like cattle, and in the residue only had their officers been able to preserve anything like company and regimental formation, and all the rank and file swearing that they would not serve the damned Confederacy any longer. I was convinced at the time with the force I then had it was in my power to follow that army until I had captured or destroyed it.

The pursuit, however, was suspended for the reason, I presume, that the commanding general had not sufficient confidence in the opinion of Burnside as to the impregnability of his position at Knoxville to leave him to take care of himself until I could take care of Bragg's army. He may have been influenced by considerations of which I had no knowledge. I only know that here the pursuit ended. The rebels have now an advanced division at Tunnel Hill, and his main force is at Resaca, where they are intrenching. That army is now suffering from as many as forty desertions per day, which is reducing their force faster than they can make additions to it by conscription. It numbers about 35,000.

Bragg's army have no heart in the cause. Their own officers appear to distrust the fidelity of the enlisted men, and as they have no discipline like that in Lee's army, they will retire as soon as a forward movement is made by our troops.

Before the battle of Lookout I had opened communication with Cheatham's division holding the summit of the mountain, and had good reason to believe that I would have succeeded in bringing in all of the enlisted men, with some of the officers, but for their untimely removal. They were relieved by Stevenson's division. The only conditions I required were that they should give themselves up to me with arms in their hands and take the oath of allegiance; theirs, that they should be permitted to return to their homes, or go where the conscription should not reach them. You will remember that when Bragg retreated from Tennessee, he was compelled to march the Tennessee troops under guard. Among the deserters there are also a good many Georgians and Alabamians. The disaffection in the armies of the South proper, as Jefferson Davis calls the Cotton States, must fill the minds of the rebel authorities with cruel apprehensions. Bragg has since been displaced, but I look for no great change, no matter who may be named for his successor. The hostility to the rebellion and to the leaders has become a part of their nature. The poor white men of the South had so long been accustomed to being led and governed, that in the incipiency of the rebellion they had no inclination to follow their instincts, and now only venture to assert their independence when impelled to it from the sternest motives of self-preservation. Only yesterday one of them said to me that in case the Confederates succeeded, of what benefit could it be to him. They tell me that their money is good for nothing except to gamble with. A year's pay will not buy them a pair of boots, and it is to the worthlessness of their money, not the scarcity of food, their high prices must be ascribed. I judge that they have the necessaries of life sufficient for their purposes. I learn that where Longstreet has gone, at Rogersville, he will have no difficulty in supplying his army through the winter from the country. I regret that Sherman should have returned from Knoxville, until Longstreet was driven so far into North Carolina that return would be impossible. I am of opinion that he will rejoin Bragg's army by the road through the mountains leading from Raleigh, which he will have no difficulty in striking at Asheville. This will surely be his course if an advance is looked for from this direction. But we are in no condition to advance, and with the data in my possession I cannot conjecture when we will be; if no improvement can be made in our communications, I do not hesitate to say, never. Rely upon it, our depots must be nearer, and we must have more regular communications with them. Since our arrival here we have been on but little more than half supplies, and it is telling fearfully on men and animals. The great embarrassment lies between Bridgeport and Nashville. The capacity of the road is insufficient for present wants. The continuation of that road from Bridgeport to Chattanooga is yet unfinished, and will remain so for weeks to come. Nothing appears to admit of completion within a reasonable time. For instance, two months ago, when in Bridgeport, I was told that the bridge over the Tennessee would be completed in a week, and it is not yet finished. How can you make calculations and project future operations without a basis? The road from this to Atlanta is remarkable for its great number of bridges. All, of

course, will be destroyed as the rebels retire, and to wait for them to be rebuilt would consume a season. It therefore appears necessary to leave a force to hold Chattanooga, and with the main army move upon a line of communication that will facilitate, and not retard, our progress. It seems to me that Mobile should be taken this winter, and, if possible, Montgomery. It is the best season of the year for these operations, and a sufficient force I should think, without knowing, is available for the service.

With Montgomery in our possession it might be ventured to move this army to and beyond Atlanta, and look to that for our future line of communication. The advantages of this will readily suggest themselves to you. From that point all that is left of the Confederacy is vulnerable. The enemy would require an army everywhere, and would have one nowhere. It would require Lee to abandon Virginia, or the balance of the South to fall into our hands with a feeble struggle. I should prefer this to canaling or making a railroad portage around what is called the shoals on the Tennessee. That in my judgment would be a great improvement on our existing communications, as then, in our operations with the uninterrupted navigation of the Tennessee, Chattanooga might be made to hold the same relation to the future movements of this army that Nashville has to the past. One-half of the men now established on the line of the railroad for its protection would cover the river. In view of all considerations, and I have given it a good deal of reflection, I prefer the former plan, mainly for the reason that I believe it will lead to a more expeditious and a more certain solution of the vast problem in which we are engaged. I have before communicated to you my views concerning the importance of Chattanooga. The advantages its possession give to us cannot be too highly estimated. With its present defenses a limited force can hold it. In the foregoing I have only indicated my general ideas in order to call it to your attention, and in the hope that you will suggest some wiser ones. At all events it well deserves the study of all. But, whatever plan may be determined on, we shall require men, and I hope that our friends in Congress will not relax in their efforts to raise them, and as speedily as possible. If I mistake not, the spring movements will be delayed from want of troops. The history of the war has shown more vigor and activity in providing men and means in the dark days of our adversity than when they bear a brighter aspect. I fear our friends feel that the war is nearly over, and that there is no cause for further exertion; besides, many of them are liable to be allured this winter from their duties to the country by the great business of president-making. The enemy are evidently looking forward with intense interest to the time when our three years' men will be discharged, and it is then they hope to have their ranks full and to make head against us. I am doing all I can to preserve the veteran regiments, and hope to save all of them in my command. Eight of Geary's regiments have declared their willingness to re-enlist for the war, and the most of them have availed themselves of the thirty days' furlough with that view. Howard's regiments are following their example. No event of the war has afforded me more satisfaction than this. It is conclusive evidence to my mind that our men are here but for one purpose, and that to personally conquer this rebellion. The announcement of this determination will carry dismay to the hearts of the rebels. I very much regret that the suggestion I made in regard to raising negro troops in Kentucky and Tennessee was not thought

sufficiently well of to be adopted. I mentioned Butterfield in connection with it only for the reason that I know of no officer who could accomplish so much in so short a time. His forte is dispatch and completeness of organization. He will accomplish more in one day than most men can in ten. Reasons of state may exist for not placing Kentucky on the same footing with Maryland in recruitment of negro regiments. Of this I know nothing. Hereafter our armies will be operating on long lines through populous districts, requiring unusually large forces to defend them. We should bear in mind that the war is not over, and however repugnant it may be to the great mass of the people in rebeldom, they are not in condition to speak or to act so long as they remain under the rule of rebel authorities. In my judgment we will have to take possession of States now in rebellion before we can reasonably look for decided action in our favor. It will be slow even then, but it will be as sure as it is slow. I have become so sick of the war that I desire nothing so much as its termination. With a proper effort, one that it is possible for us to make, I believe that before another winter is upon us the necessity for keeping up these immense armies may be removed.

It appears to me that our people have it in their hands to make it of longer or shorter duration. I am glad to see that an effort is being made to merge the volunteers and regulars. This should have been done at the beginning of the war. In fact, there is no difference now; it only exists in theory. I know that I accepted my commission of brigadier-general in the army reluctantly, and only for the reason that it was tendered me in compliment for services. I have since had occasion to regret it many times, for it has only been an instrument of self-degradation to me ever since. Officers who had no commissions in the regular service have jumped me, while in the assignment of commands it has never been considered. If my services in this rebellion do not merit reward, they certainly have been such as should shield me from punishment. Many of my juniors are in the exercise of independent commands, while I am here with more rank piled on top of me than a well man can stand up under, with a corporal's guard, comparatively, for a command. You cannot wonder, then, at the sincerity of my desire for the war to be brought to an end irrespective of the country and the cause. I see that they are pitching into Meade on all sides. I lost my confidence in him when he allowed Lee to escape. I thought well of him as a corps commander, and never doubted but that he would do as well with the responsibilities of an army upon him. He is a small craft, and carries no ballast. The report of our veteran General-in-Chief reads well, and, if true, would be a good one. His idea for Burnside to cross the Rappahannock at the fords is novel. I think he took it from my testimony before the investigating committee. It is certain he makes no allusion to it in his, and it was certainly a point of vital importance for the committee to know in their investigation of that case. Grant swears that he had no orders to disobey in his campaign of Vicksburg, and I know that I was sent here, not to protect, but to open communication with Rosecrans' army. Indeed, the report is full of error. Since I have been in the West I have made the acquaintance of a glorious soldier, and that is General Osterhaus. He is going East in a few days, when I hope you will have an opportunity to see him. He is expecting a sister to arrive in New York the fore part of next month, and designs visiting Washington before

his return. If I may except the Prince de Joinville, he is the best representative of the European service it has been my fortune to become acquainted with. He commanded a division on my last campaign, and I speak from a full knowledge of his admirable mode of governing men and his splendid conduct on the battle-field. No mistake can be made in making such men major-generals, nor in unmaking many that we have. Osterhaus tells me that the effect of Frank Blair's vulgar attack on yourself was the transfer of his hitherto most devoted friends to you. Surprising as it appeared at the time, it was impossible for me to divest my mind of the admonitions you had given me, with the greatest kindness, and when to this was added, in your connection, the name of some injured "female" woman, I felt inclined to inclose some elegant extracts from certain letters in my possession, with a few additions of my own, to you. The favorable opportunity, however, appears to have passed. I inquired of Butterfield if he knew anything of the woman case, and, as he did not, I concluded that any remarks I might have to make would be unnecessary. Our Savior was calumniated and reviled while on earth, and, if people have grown wiser since, I doubt if they are better. With regard to myself, I had a good character until I fell in command of the Army of the Potomac, and, so far as I know, have had since, and as I am not conscious of any change in myself, I conclude that I was mistaken for the office, and that it was the latter that was committing all these offenses before high Heaven. In your case, I am certain the cause will not be found within yourself. This will not reach you until after New Year's; nevertheless I shall wish you its richest gifts. I desire that you will make my kindest regards to Mrs. Sprague. I received the polite invitation to be present at her wedding, and regretted more than I can express the necessity for my absence. My friends write me that her dress was exquisitely tasteful, and the bride surpassed herself. I hope that she is as happy and well as I wish her to be. Butterfield is in New York. I advised him not to go to Washington lest he should be arrested by order of the General-in-Chief. That courtesy, however, is reserved for particular friends.

Good-bye.

Your friend,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Henry C. Wharton, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 17, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the building of the trestle bridge across the West Chickamauga, in the advance of your troops upon Ringgold, Ga.:

The bridge was built by the First, Second, and Third Battalions, Pioneer Brigade, under the command of Colonel Buell, assisted by a small detail of men from the Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, not numbering more than 50 men, which, together with the Pioneers, gave me a working party of about 450 men.

Colonel Buell arrived with his command between 8 and 9 p. m., and his wagons, with chess-plank and balks, about one hour afterward.

The timber for the remaining portions of the bridge was cut down, and had to be carried to where the bridge was to be constructed. Orders were given to commence work at about 9 p. m., and the bridge was completely finished by half past 6 the next morning.

Owing to the cold, the Pioneers were divided into three reliefs, each taking one-third of the night. Taking this fact into consideration, and also considering the depth of the stream (in some places over 5 feet), the building of this bridge reflects credit on the Pioneer Brigade, officers and men. I would state that it was originally intended to throw a pontoon bridge over the Chickamauga, but owing to some mismanagement of Colonel Stanley, who had charge of the boats, this object was defeated.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the excellent conduct of Colonel Buell, who, ever present with the working parties, aided me greatly in the completion of the bridge.

Lieutenants Huntington and Turner, and also Sergeant Myers, of the Pioneers, were particularly efficient.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WHARTON,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Lookout Valley, Tenn.

No. 91.

Report of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps, including march to the relief of Knoxville, with complimentary orders.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report upon the operations of this corps during the battle of Chattanooga, and during the march that followed, until its return to this camp.

In accordance with instructions received through your headquarters, the infantry, with three batteries, left this point at 1 p. m., November 22, ultimo. The remaining two batteries, Wiedrich's (Battery I, First New York) and Heckman's (K, First Ohio), were left behind and established under General Hooker's directions. They participated to some extent in the glorious work of getting possession of Lookout Mountain. My original instructions contemplated placing the Eleventh Corps in reserve on the peninsula between the bridges of Brown's Ferry and Chattanooga, in order to act with General Thomas at Chattanooga or with General Sherman, as the exigencies of the battle should determine. Subsequent instructions from your headquarters, dated November 22, directed me to cross the pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry at 2 p. m. of that day, and move thence to Chattanooga direct. This change, as I understand, was based on the report of the chief engineer of the department that it was practicable to re-enforce Sherman along the south bank of

the Tennessee without trusting to the treacherous pontoons. The north bank of the river is high, and intermediate between the Chattanooga bridge and the point 3 miles above, selected for Sherman's crossing, is a prominent knoll in the river bank, which overlooks the broad interval on the other shore spread out between the heights of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The ridge springs from this interval land between the Chickamauga and the Tennessee and stretches off for miles in a southwesterly direction, leaving the Chickamauga on the left. I sent a battery (Wheeler's, Thirteenth New York) to the knoll described. He commanded all the low ground as far as his guns would reach, and, in conjunction with Fort Wood, situated on the south bank and near to Chattanooga, prevented any large force from occupying such points as might separate Sherman from the main body. My remaining force, about 6,000 strong, moved over the bridge into Chattanooga and took post to the right of Fort Wood. The rebel signal officer's report from Lookout, read by one of our officers, was that a large force, apparently a corps, had passed into Chattanooga. This, taken in connection with the fact that General Sherman's troops had been and were still passing along Lookout Valley, now in plain view and now hidden by hills, makes it probable that Bragg took my force for a part of Sherman's, and therefore was in doubt as to the principal point of attack, if, indeed, he believed yet that any attack at all was intended. Bad roads, and, perhaps, other unforeseen hinderances, delayed the march of the troops that were to operate on our left, so that Sunday night, November 22, the general movement intended for the morrow was postponed. I received the order direct from General Thomas, and also through your headquarters. My command remained during the night as posted.

Monday, November 23, deserters reported that the enemy intended to retreat, and some deserted camps visible from Fort Wood gave rise to the rumor that the retreat had begun. During the morning a reconnaissance was ordered, General Granger's corps being selected to make the movement and mine held in readiness for support.

At 1 p. m., General Granger deployed to the east and south of Fort Wood, facing toward Mission Ridge. The enemy on the ridge and on the few high intermediate points were gazing on the magnificent display, and apparently without thinking that so fine a parade without any attempt at concealment was a demonstration against them.

As soon as formed, the lines moved briskly forward, driving in the enemy's outposts and taking Orchard Knob, a small hill little more than half way to the ridge, and 1 mile south from the Tennessee.

The enemy had here a small epaulement for two guns and rifle-pits. During this operation I had, by General Thomas' directions, sent a battery (Company G, Fourth Regulars) to the next height, Brush Hill, southeast of Fort Wood, nearly opposite the center of Granger's line. Afterward, during the battle this battery was moved forward to Sheridan's front line on Granger's right, having been replaced by Dilger's (Company I, First Ohio). Lieutenant Merkle, commanding the regular battery, was highly complimented for good firing.

General Grant determined to hold Orchard Knob. A creek, the Citico, having two small branches, bends around in the low ground, its general direction northwest, and flows into the Tennessee half a mile north of Fort Wood. The western branch passes near Orchard Knob.

I was directed to move up to this creek, covering the approaches

to Granger's left. The land near the creek was for the most part covered with woods. Major-General Schurz with his division of infantry was ordered to take the right of this line, and General Steinwehr with his division the left. The two divisions were deployed with great promptitude. The skirmishers were more or less engaged as they advanced along the entire line, and quite briskly in Steinwehr's division. The latter had 3 killed and about 20 wounded, mainly in the Thirty-third New Jersey, here for the first time engaged, and with credit; General Schurz, 1 killed and 12 wounded.

The enemy was forced back beyond the creek, and the line occupied as directed. This ended the engagement of the first day of the battle. The troops threw up slight breastworks during the night and next morning.

From the map it will be noticed that the Atlanta railroad, passing south of Fort Wood, runs northeast nearly parallel with the river. The East Tennessee railroad, passing north of Fort Wood, crosses the other before entering the tunnel through Mission Ridge. My line cut both these roads, and its left rested just across the Citico on the river.

At 9 a. m. of the 24th, General Steinwehr, by my direction, moved the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment across the Citico near its mouth, which, deploying nearly at right angles to the general line, handsomely cleared our immediate front as far as the East Tennessee railroad. As there was difficulty in recrossing the creek, the regiment was halted in this position and served as a cover to a movement that shortly took place.

General Sherman had now effected a crossing of the Tennessee just below the mouth of South Chickamauga. I was directed to open communication with him by a brigade. General Steinwehr detailed Colonel Buschbeck's, which I accompanied in person, with a small escort of cavalry. Some skirmishing occurred on our right, and thinking we might meet resistance from that quarter, I had Krzyzanowski's brigade, of General Schurz' division, brought forward as a support. Very little opposition being made, the junction with Sherman was effected just as he was placing the last boat of the bridge.

Already two of his divisions had been thrown over in boats, and had covered their bridge by a line of breastworks. From this place to the north end of Mission Ridge, the distance is a mile and a half, the ground mostly low and undulating. The general pointed out the hill he should first attempt to secure. He requested me to allow Colonel Buschbeck's brigade to remain and skirmish on his right, while he advanced toward the ridge. The brigade was ordered to remain. I then returned to my corps by the route we had come. Believing Colonel Krzyzanowski could take care of his brigade, situated as he was under the cover of Wheeler's guns from the opposite shore, I concluded to leave him on the northeast side of the Citico to keep open the communication along the river with Buschbeck's brigade.

During this march, and while returning, heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Lookout Mountain, and at 5.20 p. m. we were cheered with the news that General Hooker had carried the heights and secured the eastern slope of the mountain.

Dilger's (Ohio) battery had been sent to the Chattanooga Creek and fired effectively, preventing a movement of the enemy between Hooker and Palmer, and covering the building of a pontoon bridge across the creek.

Early in the morning of the 25th, I issued orders to my divisions, in accordance with General Thomas' instructions, to conform to the movements of General Sherman; as he moved forward along the ridge, I was to advance and complete my connection with him. In order to effect this, after hearing that he had reached the tunnel of the East Tennessee railroad, I directed General Steinwehr to push forward his left till it rested on this railroad, which he accomplished with very little opposition. During the whole morning, from daylight, the enemy were seen marching along the crest of Mission Ridge toward General Sherman's position.

At 9.45 a. m. an order was received by me to march toward General Sherman, looking out well for my right flank. An aide from General Grant urged me to hasten, as General Sherman needed reenforcements.

At 10.45 a. m. my head of column arrived at the pontoon bridge, where I halted and massed my troops, starting to report in person to General Sherman. He sent me the order through Lieutenant-Colonel Meysenburg, of my staff, and afterward repeated it to me, to take post on his left, closing a space that had just been left vacant by troops that had been pushed farther to the right in support of the main attack along the ridge.

The corps was placed as directed, its left resting on Chickamauga Creek, near Boyce's Station, and its front well covered by a good line of skirmishers. The right rested high up the ridge, on a work constructed and occupied by a part of General Blair's corps. Here, again, my troops covered themselves with breastworks. The report that General Sherman had reached the tunnel was premature.

Instead of finding a continuous ridge of land, as one would suppose, looking from Chattanooga, that portion of Mission Ridge north of the East Tennessee railroad is broken into transverse ridges, with deep ravines between them. The enemy's troops had possession of the first ridge or hill north of the tunnel, on my arrival, and a fierce contest was going on between them and the attacking party for its possession.

Colonel Buschbeck's brigade, or rather a part of it, as General Steinwehr had detained two of his regiments with him, was bearing a part in this action. Having been assigned to General Ewing, this brigade went into action with that of Colonel Loomis, of Ewing's division. The conduct of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Lieutenant-Colonel McAloon, was most highly complimented.

The main attack was along the crest of the ridge, and Colonel Loomis was trying to support it by a movement from the front. McAloon actually led his regiment up that steep acclivity, 500 or 600 feet high, under a terrific fire of grape and musketry, and staid there till he was mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Taft* behaved with equal intrepidity with the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, till he was killed. His troops drove the enemy from some buildings and held them. Subsequently, after his death, some of his company commanders culpably allowed themselves and many of their men to be taken by the enemy. It is alleged in excuse for them that they exhausted their ammunition; that Colonel Loomis left their flank exposed, and their position was turned.

General Sherman did not succeed in dislodging the enemy, but these vigorous assaults served to accumulate against us a heavy

* Of the One hundred and forty-third New York; in temporary command of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania.

force, and thus weakened other portions of the enemy's line. It is due to the true-hearted men who nobly sacrificed their lives at this point, or who are now suffering with painful wounds, that their names and their regiments should not be overlooked. They contributed all they could to the grand result.

News arrived in the evening that General Thomas had carried Mission Ridge by direct assault, that General Hooker had moved to Rossville and got upon the enemy's left flank, and that the enemy were in full retreat.

The enemy left our front during the night. The battle of Chattanooga was over, and it was a success. The news flew like wildfire, and the Chickamauga hills echoed with our soldiers' victorious cheer.

By direction of General Sherman, about 5 a. m. of the 26th, the corps crossed the Chickamauga, near its mouth, by a pontoon bridge, already there, and proceeded toward Chickamauga Station, ascending the creek. At 7 a. m. we overtook Davis' division that had crossed in the night. The fog was so dense that you could not discern a horse at 100 yards.

General Davis reported to me on my arrival, as the senior officer. I desired him to keep the lead, and make his own dispositions. We pushed forward carefully till the fog cleared away, being delayed somewhat by reports that the enemy were moving in force toward our left.

We reached Chickamauga Station at 12 m., Davis' advance skirmishing with the enemy. Two siege guns, about 1,000 bushels of corn, 10 pontoons, and considerable flour were captured here. Large quantities of flour and corn were burning when we arived. General Sherman joined us at this point, and the pursuit was continued.

Just before dark Davis' advance came upon the enemy's rear guard posted on the farther edge of a small opening in a forest, some 3 miles this side of Graysville. Two brigades were deployed, and soon succeeded in dislodging and driving this force. In the meantime, I had brought up my command and posted von Steinwehr's division on Davis' right, and massed Schurz' division in reserve. We encamped at this point.

November 27, march resumed at 6 a. m. At Graysville I met Generals Palmer and Sherman, and learned that General Hooker's column was already on the way to Ringgold. I was directed to move on the north side of the Chickamauga, and if possible reach the railroad between Dalton and Cleveland. I found that the best practicable route on that side of the creek led through Parker's Gap, so that I marched thither. After passing the gap I detached two brigades, one from General von Steinwehr, or rather, from Colonel Buschbeck (General von Steinwehr, owing to sickness, having left us at Graysville), and another (Hecker's) from General Schurz. These brigades, and a section of Dilger's battery, under command of Col. Orland Smith, marched on to the railroad.

My aide-de-camp, Maj. C. H. Howard, with a squad of cavalry, accompanied the expedition. The remainder of Schurz' division (Tyndale's and Krzyzanowski's brigades) were moved forward 2 miles, the better to support Colonel Smith, if required.

Colonel Smith's orders were to proceed to Red Clay, destroy as much as he could of the railroad, and, if possible, return the same night. This work was done, and well done. A rebel officer, having dispatches from Kelly's cavalry division at Cleveland to Bragg, and a few other prisoners were captured. Some 3 miles of railroad track

were torn up, the sleepers burned, and the rails bent by the fire; 3 cars and the depot building were destroyed. The brigades then returned to Parker's Gap, reporting to their commands between 12 and 1 at night. They had made a continuous march of 27 miles, besides this extra work at the railroad.

This operation prevented, for the present, the possibility of Longstreet joining Bragg by railroad, and it equally prevented the passage of any re-enforcements from Bragg to Longstreet.

The pursuit of the enemy had now ended. We had in possession about a hundred prisoners gathered on the march. The next morning the order was issued that the corps should rest one day, and afterward return to Chattanooga. That afternoon General Sherman made known to me that General Grant had instructed him to move to the Hiwassee to operate against Longstreet. He wanted his entire column, and issued orders to me accordingly, designating the route I should take. The rest of the day and night was, therefore, spent in preparation.

Wagons belonging to the different brigades were on the road, many of them stuck in the mud, all the way from Parker's Gap to the mouth of the Chickamauga. As the command was short of rations the wagons had to be brought up before the next morning. By extraordinary exertions this was done, and three days' rations distributed.

One battery and all of the wagons, except the ammunition, were sent back to Chattanooga.

November 29, the corps marched from Parker's Gap to Cleveland, 20 miles. A company of 60 rebel cavalry in Cleveland and its immediate vicinity escaped toward Dalton as we approached. The rebel provost-marshal, Captain Henly, was captured.

November 30, the corps marched to Charleston, on the Hiwassee. On learning of our approach a company of rebel cavalry, about 300 infantry, and several wagons left toward Athens. We found the pontoon bridge broken, swung around, and many of the boats stove and others rapidly floating down stream, the railroad bridge partially destroyed, the stringers having been sawed off, and two of the trestles thrown down. A detachment of rebels on the opposite bank were trying to destroy three cars loaded with stores, whereupon Wheeler, with a section of his battery, opened fire and drove them off. From these cars we subsequently obtained some two days' rations of flour and seven or eight days' of salt, and a quantity of spikes, which came in play in repairing the bridge. Several boats were rescued by Col. Orland Smith, by which he crossed a regiment immediately. During the rest of the day and the following night the railroad bridge was repaired, planked over, and rendered passable for artillery and wagons.

December 1, the crossing commenced at 5 a. m. We arrived at Athens by 4 p. m., and encamped about 2 miles beyond; march for the day, 14 miles. Here we heard the report that Longstreet had attacked Burnside at Knoxville and been repulsed on Sunday, November 29.

December 2, the corps left camp at 5.30 a. m., for Philadelphia and Loudon. About 3 miles this side of Sweet Water the advance came upon a detachment of the enemy's cavalry. As soon as the infantry skirmishers approached within musket range the cavalry would leave. We kept them in sight till we arrived at Sweet Water, at which place we were directed by Major-General Sherman to make a

halt in order to allow Colonel Long with his cavalry to pass us. This small brigade of cavalry was instructed to move forward and make a dash into Loudon with a view to save the enemy's pontoon bridge and stores at that point. I was directed to follow Colonel Long and give him support in case he needed it. We marched to within about 3 miles of Loudon, having made that day 23 miles, when it became dark. The roads were too bad, and the command too weary to proceed farther that night. A section of Wheeler's battery was sent forward to Colonel Long at his request.

December 3, we broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched for Loudon. Colonel Long's cavalry was about 2 miles from town. His advance picket not nearer than 1 mile. On his approach the evening before, the enemy had opened upon him with artillery, so that he deemed it prudent not to make the dash. On entering the town, we found that the rebel General Vaughn's command, consisting of a small brigade of infantry, artillery, and a detachment of cavalry had evacuated, having destroyed from 60 to 75 cars containing supplies of commissary stores, clothing, and ammunition, 3 locomotives, and, finally, their pontoon bridge. The railroad bridge at Loudon, previously burned, had not been rebuilt. The stone piers were standing. The main channel of the Tennessee is between the Loudon shore and the first pier. We found this channel completely filled with the rubbish of locomotives, cars and their contents, which had been set on fire before being run into the river.

Notwithstanding this wholesale destruction of property, there was distributed among the inhabitants and stored in warehouses a sufficient quantity of rebel provisions to feed my command for three days; this after leaving sufficient for the rebel wounded, captured in hospital at Loudon, about 75 in number. These were a part of Longstreet's wounded from his unsuccessful assault at Knoxville on the Sunday previous.

There were two redoubts upon the heights on the west side of Loudon, one of which was located upon a position of natural strength, and made to face southward; the other was nearer the river and facing toward it. One of my batteries was located in the latter, and on the appearance of some squads of rebel cavalry upon the opposite bank, opened fire. Considerable artillery firing was allowed in accordance with instructions, in the hope that the guns might be heard by General Burnside at Knoxville, and he thus be made aware of the approach of re-enforcements.

Off against the redoubts the river makes a sudden bend, forming a peninsula. The road leading to the rebel pontoon bridge passes across this peninsula, making the bridge about three-fourths of a mile from town by land and 6 by water.

One incident occurred at Loudon which made a strong impression upon my mind. Along the entire route from Parker's Gap to Loudon we were cheered by the most lively demonstrations of loyalty on the part of inhabitants. Therefore we never lacked for information as to roads, bridges, fords, location of the enemy, &c.

But here a man, who had been a major in the rebel service and resigned, came to me and without laying any claim to loyalty, stated that he had drifted with the current, but since our recent victory was satisfied that Tennessee would resume her place in the Union. He gave me information so accurate that I was able to sketch the works at Knoxville and the enemy's position. He also gave me the enemy's strength, with the names of the officers commanding at different points, all of which proved to be substantially correct.

The next day Colonel Hecker, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, sent a regiment across the Tennessee, which skirmished with the enemy's cavalry and took possession of four rifled guns, which General Vaughn had been compelled to abandon. They also captured a rebel flag.

I must not omit to mention about thirty rebel wagons that the enemy had partially destroyed by cutting the spokes of the wheels. In anticipation of crossing the Little Tennessee at Davis' Ford, I set a detachment at work to repair these wagons sufficiently to enable their transportation to the ford, 6 miles, and to construct from them a bridge suitable for infantry.

I found that there were not enough wagons to stretch across the river, a distance of upwards of 750 feet, and therefore made movable trestles to complete the bridge.

It had been hitherto understood that my command was to march to Morganton, to cross a bridge in process of construction by General Blair, my corps to cross in rear of General Blair.

Finding that this would not only occasion a loss of time, but greatly increase the distance to be marched by my command, I obtained permission from General Sherman to make the bridge, as indicated, at Davis' Ford. The captured wagons were loaded with plank from the depot, and by 6 p. m. the bridge was commenced.

Colonel Boughton with his regiment, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, cheerfully undertook the work. Other plank were procured from neighboring barns, the loyal people not only cheerfully consenting, but lending a helping hand in the work.

While at Loudon we heard of a raid in our rear upon Charleston by rebel cavalry. Nothing reliable from Burnside yet. My corps marched at 1 a. m., and reached Davis' Ford in time to begin the crossing at daylight. The bridge, thrown obliquely across, more than 1,000 feet long, was completed in season, two-thirds or more made of wagons with connecting planks, the remainder of light trestle work. The horses, artillery, and wagons crossed simultaneously by the ford.

While at Loudon, an order was received from Major-General Sherman, announcing that his army would be commanded as follows: The right wing, General F. P. Blair; center, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger; left wing, by myself, and that the different commanders would act independently and on the offensive, marching to the support of each other at the sound of the guns.

My corps reached Louisville, Tenn., by dark, having made above 20 miles.

At Unitia, we learned that a courier, passing that morning with dispatches from General Burnside, said that Longstreet was beginning his retreat. This was the first positive information of the fact received by me.

At Louisville I saw a boy just from Knoxville, who said Longstreet was in full retreat. This boy, son of a loyal citizen, had carried through to General Burnside dispatches which his father, then with Colonel Byrd at Kingston, had succeeded with the help of a sister in forwarding from the latter place. The sister traveled some 18 miles, through a country occupied by the enemy, and crossed the Tennessee in the night. We learned that Longstreet's retreat commenced the day before, and that there had been some rebel cavalry hovering about Louisville until the day of our arrival. My command was allowed to rest the following day.

Sunday, December 6, in person I visited Knoxville, where I met Major-General Sherman, and received instructions to commence the return march on the morrow. It was decided that General Granger's corps should remain as re-enforcement to General Burnside, in accordance with the first plan and order of Major-General Grant, which had designated General Granger's command to move to the relief of Knoxville. Besides the fact that my corps was, to a large extent, without tents, one or two brigades without blankets, and nearly all either suffering from bad shoes or entirely destitute of shoes, having turned directly from the pursuit of Bragg, without going back for anything, these considerations made it advisable that we return as soon as possible to our camps, now that the pressing necessity was over. On the march back the commissaries generally preceded the corps, and seizing the mills notified the inhabitants to bring in wheat and corn, which they purchased and ground in readiness for distribution on the arrival of their respective brigades. The mills were kept running night and day. The salt captured at Charleston on the way up lasted till our return to the same place. By means of this we were able to make use of the cattle and sheep of the country, which were sufficient for our purpose. The region of our march also abounded in sorghum or home-made molasses, which was purchased in quantity and issued to the troops. This was found a suitable substitute for sugar. For coffee, wheat in the grain was issued.

No complaint of want of food came to my ears.

The loyal inhabitants were no less demonstrative on our return than on our march up. One lamentable fact came under my observation: the habit of depredations upon the property of citizens prevailing among certain portions of our army, too little checked by officers. Instances of great outrage came to my knowledge, and of suffering on account of such misconduct by the troops, even among people of undoubted loyalty.

While called upon through necessity to impress supplies, I ordered proper receipts in all cases to be given, and restrained theft by the severest sanctions.

We returned, by comparatively easy marches, recrossing the bridge of wagons at Davis' Ford.

At Athens a halt was made, by direction of General Sherman, except that one brigade, Colonel Hecker's, was sent forward to Charleston to repair the bridge and hold it.

The cavalry guard, on hearing of the approach of the enemy, had abandoned the Charleston Bridge and fled. It was, however, only partially destroyed by the enemy, so that Colonel Hecker repaired it again in a couple of days.

General Sherman had located Davis' division abreast of Hecker's, farther up the river at Columbus, thus threatening to move down the old Federal road past Bragg's right, while the rest of his force was in the vicinity of Tellico Plains, for the purpose of supporting Colonel Long's cavalry, which had gone in pursuit of one of Longstreet's trains, through Murphy, N. C.

Supplies were expected by the river to Cotton Port, and I was directed to impress wagons, and have the stores brought to Athens, with a view to a concentration at that point, but by mistake no supplies were landed there.

As soon as Colonel Long returned, the march was continued to Chattanooga. At Cleveland my troops were cheered by the arrival

of a day's rations of hard bread and coffee, which I had arranged to have meet me at that place.

My corps, followed by Davis' division, passed through McDaniel's Gap.

The road was execrable, a third of the men without proper clothing, very many barefooted, and now a heavy rain added to the discomforts and difficulties of the march. Yet our devoted soldiers toiled on without complaint.

We arrived at our old camp in Lookout Valley, December 17.

The corps had endured the extreme fatigue of a three days' battle, engaged in the pursuit for two days, effectively destroyed the railroad communication between Longstreet and Bragg, and then turned northward, and made a march of 120 miles, to the relief of Burnside, and then immediately returned to its old camp; and when we consider that this was accomplished under such unfavorable circumstances as wretched roads, no transportation, few blankets and tents, with rivers to cross without bridge trains, and supplies to be collected from the country, why may we not speak of our soldiers, with pride, as equal to any in the world?

I wish to commend my division and brigade commanders for the energy and constancy they manifested during this campaign. More than I can express is due to the untiring efforts of the different members of my staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Asmussen, assistant inspector-general, evinced his usual activity and ability. Lieutenant-Colonel Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. C. H. Howard, aide-de-camp, Captain Stinson, aide-de-camp, and Captain Pearson (Seventeenth Infantry), commissary of musters, were, as heretofore, fearless in action, and ever ready on the march to do everything required of them without flagging. Major Hoffmann, my engineer, gave me great assistance. The medical director, Surg. D. G. Brinton, U. S. Volunteers, aided by Surg. Robert Hubbard, medical inspector, and Captain Rowe, chief of ambulances, relieved me from all care regarding the sick.

Captain Scofield, assistant provost-marshal, and Lieutenants Gilbreth, Palmer, and Wickham, deserve mention for their cheerfulness and alacrity in duty by day and night.

My chief of scouts and road engineer, E. H. Kirlin, rendered valuable service. Lieutenant-Colonel Long, Seventy-third Ohio, in the different towns through which we passed, acting as provost-marshal, was untiring in his exertions to preserve order.

Herewith you will find a nominal list* of the killed and wounded in this corps at the battle of Chattanooga, and a map† of the positions.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Capt. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *Lookout Valley, December* 17, 1863.

The general commanding the corps with pride and pleasure publishes the following letters of Generals Sherman and Burnside.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.
† To appear in the Atlas.

Words cannot express the gratitude and praise due to a command that has so cheerfully suffered every hardship in order to perform its part and secure to our country and to our cause results more glorious and more valuable than any of the war.

But it will be better than praise to clothe you and cover your bleeding feet, so that the general now will only tender you his warmest congratulations and hearty thanks for the good name which you have won and secured in this eventful campaign. We will not soon forget a battle which has cost us such precious lives as those of Lieutenant-Colonel Taft and Major McAloon and the other dead. At the post of honor and duty these true and noble soldiers have with their blood enhanced the price of victory. Let God in his wisdom temper our rejoicing by care for the wounded and sympathy with the friends that have been afflicted.*

By order of Major-General Howard:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 92.

Report of Surg. Daniel G. Brinton, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
February 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the action of the medical department of the Eleventh Army Corps during the battle of November 23 and 24, 1863, at Chattanooga:

The Second and Third Divisions of the Eleventh Corps moved across the pontoon bridge from Lookout Valley, and bivouacked on the plain south of Fort Wood, Chattanooga, on the afternoon of the 22d of November.

That evening I reported to you in person, and by your instructions was placed in possession of the barrack hospital, adjacent to the public school, and that building itself. This gave me fourteen wards, accommodating 50 men each, and room for 100 more in the schoolhouse.

The next day I made the requisitions for the necessary articles, had the surgeons appointed report at the hospital, and detailed Surgeon Gunkle, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, as surgeon in charge. As you are aware, less was attempted on our left that day than had been anticipated, and the only action of our troops in that direction was the movement in front of Fort Wood, resulting in the capture of Orchard Knob. This corps was not severely exposed, and the whole number of cases that reported to the hospital was only 21.

The next day, November 24, 25 more were brought in; some wounded on the previous afternoon, but the greater part by desultory picket firing along the line.

On the 26th, the First Brigade of the Second Division was assigned temporarily to General Sherman's command, and during the day was ordered to charge a battery of the enemy on the northernmost hill of Missionary Ridge. They did so, but after suffering a

* For Burnside's letter, see p. 36; and for Sherman's order, see Part III, p. —.

severe loss, in proportion to their number, were driven back, leaving many of their killed and wounded in the hands of the enemy. At this point our corps suffered most severely, especially the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, and the Thirty-third New Jersey Regiments. The ambulances were immediately ordered to the spot, and before night 78 wounded were received at the hospital. The following day 21 more, and on the 24th 14 reported; some from the hospitals of the other corps. The whole number of wounded received was 159. There was, also, a number of sick from the camps sent in before the corps left for Knoxville, augmenting the whole number admitted to 227. These all belonged to the Eleventh Corps except 2, who were subsequently transferred to the hospital of the Fourteenth Corps.

The detail for the field hospital had been made on very short notice, but I am pleased to state that no difficulties were encountered in carrying out its provisions. Every case received due and immediate attention; every man was provided with the comforts his condition required; every wound clearly needing amputation was made a primary operation. Warmth was consulted by placing the men severely wounded in the school-house, where fires could be built, when only the lighter cases were assigned to the windowless wards. Even these were made comfortable by closing the windows with tent cloth, and, as soon as time allowed, by the construction of spacious fire-places; cotton mattresses were spread on the floor, and an abundance of blankets provided.

There was no lack of medical, hospital, and sanitary stores, and I may conscientiously say that no patient, as far as I could learn, was in want of anything conducive to his recovery.

The flattering success that the statistics of the hospital show is adequate proof of this; for the 227 patients above mentioned there were 16 medical officers, besides the surgeon in charge. All but 3 of them were ordered to join their commands as soon as the battle concluded, and did so, leaving Chattanooga on the morning of Saturday, November 28. The number of attendants, besides hospital stewards, of whom there were 8, amounted to 53, including two bands, and a corporal and guard.

The preparations were consequently rather on the scale of the accommodations furnished me than on the number of wounded actually received. This seemed, however, under the circumstances, the more prudent course of action.

Of the 227 admitted into the hospital, 13 died. One from disease, 12 from wounds; of these latter 5 died from the immediate effects of their wounds, either on the day of their admission or the one subsequent. Omit these, and we have 7 left to represent the sum total of the mortality of the wounded under treatment; or, in other words, something less than 4½ per cent., a result certainly most creditable.

The hospital was continued as a corps hospital up to the 29th of December, when, by order from the headquarters of the department, the patients were transferred to the General Field Hospital, and the property turned over. During the whole time there was not a single case of hospital gangrene, and the patients throughout did well. One hundred and forty-five of the wounded were enlisted men. The remaining, 14 officers. Of these latter 3 died.

There are four primary amputations recorded, and two secondary. I am of opinion, from memory, that this is below the actual number, but have not the means at hand to correct it. One of the primary

amputations died on the table, under chloroform. The operation was for a shell wound of the leg, and the flaps were taken from the lower third of the thigh.

The astonishing success that attended resections of the humerus in continuity, both here and after the battle of Gettysburg, convinces me that the objections urged against this operation are entirely unfounded. In this battle we had three cases, in the first of which 3 inches, in the second 3½ inches, and in the third 4 inches of this bone were resected; and in one of them the resection carried above the surgical neck, so that nothing but the head of the bone enveloped in its cartilaginous covering remained.

Every one of the cases recovered most satisfactorily.

The last example is especially instructive, proving that the danger of fissure into the articulation is not so invariable when the bone is fractured above the surgeon's neck, as many would have us believe.

In the case of Second Lieut. Adolphus F. Vogelbach, Company B, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had a ball pass through the middle lobe of the right lung, between the seventh and eighth ribs, the plan of treatment suggested by Assistant Surgeon Howard, U. S. Army, was adopted, the wound being properly prepared and closed by suture and collodion. A month afterward, December 22, he was sent, convalescent, to the officers' hospital.

A very typical case of contusion was presented by Private Lewis Margold, Company G, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. He was admitted November 25, complaining of his arm, and saying he had been struck by a shell. The limb seemed numb and useless, but the skin was not broken nor even discolored. It was not very closely examined, but no particular lesion was supposed to exist. In a few days it swelled, became discolored, signs of mortification appeared and much constitutional disturbance. It was treated by deep and long incisions, warm fomentations, and tincture of iodine applied above the incisions.

Finally, on the 22d December, the arm was amputated above the elbow, and the humerus disclosed two fractures, running into the humero-ulnar articulation. This case was sent to field hospital December 29, and its termination is unknown.

During the march to Louisville, Tenn., after the battle of Chattanooga, the corps had no further engagement with the enemy.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. BRINTON,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director, Eleventh Corps.

Surg. G. PERIN, U. S. Army,
Medical Director.

No. 93.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the late successful actions near Chattanooga:

On the 22d of November, at 1 p. m., we broke camp, according to

the orders received, and crossed the Tennessee River to Chattanooga, where we arrived at dusk, and went into bivouac about 1½ miles from town, in a southeasterly direction.

Monday, November 23, during the morning, I received orders to occupy with my division, drawn up in close column, the ground north of Fort Palmer. The Third Division took a position in the same formation upon my left. At half past 3 o'clock I was ordered to advance with the division to Citico Creek. I directed two regiments of each brigade to form line of battle and to throw skirmishers out. The remaining five regiments formed the second line, in closed columns. In this formation I advanced. As soon as the skirmishers reached the margin of the woods in our front they met the enemy, drove him beyond Citico Creek, and halted. After sunset I ordered the division to go into bivouac, leaving a picket line along the creek. The resistance of the enemy was but slight, and we lost on this day 3 killed and some 20 wounded.

Tuesday, November 24, according to orders of the general commanding, I directed early in the morning three regiments of the First Brigade, under Colonel Buschbeck, to cross Citico Creek and to march along the Tennessee River, to effect a junction with General Sherman's corps. The Second Brigade remained on Citico Creek. Colonel Buschbeck joined General Sherman during the morning, and was ordered to march to Missionary Ridge. Having arrived near the foot of this elevation, he went into bivouac, his right resting on Sanderson's farm, and threw up earth-works.

Wednesday, November 25, at about daylight the Second Brigade also crossed Citico Creek, and marched along the river toward General Sherman's corps. Colonel Smith, upon his arrival there, took up a position between the northern termination of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Creek, fronting east, and immediately threw up rifle-pits.

The Third Division occupied the ridge on the right of Colonel Smith's brigade. Colonel Buschbeck was ordered at 10 a. m. to advance and to support the right wing of General Ewing's division. He deployed the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, as skirmishers. They charged the enemy, and drove him from a barn and some outhouses. The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Major McAloon, advanced in support of the Seventy-third, and charged across an open field the enemy's earth-works, near the summit of Missionary Ridge.

The regiment lost many men by the enemy's grape and canister, but at last succeeded in silencing the artillery by their well-directed and steady fire. The engagement lasted over two hours, when the men had expended all their ammunition, and even used that of their killed and wounded comrades. They were then forced to fall back to the position occupied during the night. The Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the meantime held their position until their ammunition was also exhausted, when they fell back. The Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey, Colonel Mindil, during this time supported as a reserve the brigade of Colonel Loomis. The Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Regiments Volunteers lost very severely during this action. Both their commanders fell—the one, Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, killed. The other, Major McAloon, mortally wounded; he has since expired.

Thursday, November 26, at 4 a. m., the division broke camp and crossed Chickamauga Creek on the pontoon bridge near its mouth,

where Colonel Buschbeck rejoined the corps. The enemy had withdrawn during the night, and we marched in pursuit, following the division of General Davis, who had the advance. I annex a list of killed and wounded.*

The officers and men conducted themselves with their accustomed steadiness and bravery.

A. VON STEINWEHR,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Athens, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of three regiments of the First Brigade, Second Division (Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers), since leaving Chattanooga and previous to rejoining the corps:

On Tuesday morning, November 24, I left my position and crossed Citico Creek and effected a junction with the troops under Major-General Sherman, after which I moved to the foot of Mission Ridge and bivouacked for the night near Sanderson's farm, and threw up temporary breastworks.

On the morning of the 25th, about 10 a. m., I advanced in support of the right wing of General Ewing's division and took position in some woods just on the edge of an open plain. The Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, was deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to drive the enemy's skirmishers, who had possession of some barns and outhouses. The regiment charged on the double-quick, driving the enemy and taking the barns and outhouses. The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was then advanced to support the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; both of these movements were executed under a sharp fire of musketry and shell. At about 1 p. m. Maj. P. A. McAloon advanced with the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in line of battle, and charged across the open field and up the ridge under a heavy fire of musketry and canister, and opened fire upon the enemy, who was in strong force and well intrenched just beyond the summit of the hill.

In the charge up the ridge Company B, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. S. D. Miller, joined the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Under the constant and well-directed fire of this regiment the enemy's artillery was silenced. The regiment was re-enforced by the Tenth Ohio and Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers.†

The regiment, after being under fire for more than two hours, their ammunition being expended, the men having even taken the am-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

† Error in original. The re-enforcing regiments were the Tenth Iowa and Ninety-third Illinois. See p. 652.

munition from the cartridge-boxes of their killed and wounded comrades, fell back to the position occupied by them the night previous. During all this time the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers held their position until their ammunition was expended. Finally they were outflanked, and many of them taken prisoners.

The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Col. G. W. Mindil, was ordered to support a brigade of Indiana and Illinois troops, under command of Colonel Loomis, and were held in reserve most of the time, being exposed to a heavy shell fire.

Between 3 and 4 p. m. this regiment was ordered to return to the position occupied the previous night. The next morning I joined the corps.

I particularly desire to call attention to the gallant conduct of Maj. P. A. McAloon, who fearlessly led his command across the field and up the ridge, and although wounded three times, refused to be carried from the field.

It grieves me to report the death of the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, who fell just after he had driven the enemy from his position. All the officers and men deserve commendation for their good conduct and bravery.

In this engagement the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers lost 3 officers, severely wounded; 3 officers, slightly wounded; 11 enlisted men killed, 26 severely wounded; 32 slightly wounded, and 13 missing.

The Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers lost 1 officer and 25 men killed, 4 officers and 70 men wounded, and 8 officers and 60 men captured.

The Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers lost 7 enlisted men wounded.

Respectfully,

A. BUSCHBECK,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., 11th Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Report of Col. George W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers from the time of its departure from camp in Lookout Valley at 3 p. m. on the 22d of November last:

In connection with the rest of the Eleventh Corps the regiment moved on the afternoon of that day in heavy marching order, crossed the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry, and bivouacked for the night on the plain beyond Chattanooga, about 200 yards to the right of Fort Wood.

On the afternoon of the following day (23d), skirmishing was commenced between the armies in our front, and at about 3 p. m. the corps proceeded to move toward the position assigned it, the First Brigade, Second Division, of which my command forms part, being arranged in two lines, the outer consisting of the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York on the right and the Thirty-third New Jersey on the left in deployed order, with skirmishers about 150 paces in advance; the second comprising the Seventy-third and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York in columns *en masse* at supporting distance. These dispositions were made in an open field about 500 yards from Fort Wood, fronting Citico Creek, with the left flank protected by a railroad embankment. The order to forward was given, and the regiment proceeded to advance. Hardly had the line of skirmishers gained 10 paces ere it was fired upon from the woods skirting the creek, from behind the railroad bridge and from under cover of several buildings. The enemy being well protected at short range and in considerable force, fired very destructively, and Captain Boggs, of Company A, fell wounded at the first discharge while gallantly advancing his deployed line. Notwithstanding the severity of the fire the advance was continued, and Captain O'Connor, with his company, was sent to re-enforce the line in front. This additional force compelled the enemy to leave their position on this side, and to retire beyond the Creek. My line of skirmishers had now reached the Creek, and on its bank a very hot and lively contest ensued, the contending parties being but 10 yards apart. Both having availed themselves of the shelter of the trees, but little loss was inflicted.

In the absence of orders, and believing it was the intention to advance until the field was entirely won, I moved forward Company E, Captain Field commanding, and ordered Captain O'Connor to cross the creek at all hazards, his force now amounting to about 160 men, at the same time charging forward with the rest of the regiment under a heavy fire to within 50 yards of the enemy behind the walls of the bridge, so as to give him support. Simultaneously I sent the major to acquaint the brigade commander with our position and for further orders. The order came to merely hold the bridge, but it was not received in time to check the onward progress of our skirmishers, who dashed into the stream regardless of depth, with water to the waist, moving on in spite of the determined resistance offered, thus gaining foothold on the opposite bank. In obedience to instructions received, I ordered Captain O'Connor to hold this side of the creek, and to prevent the enemy from crossing in turn. Night soon ended the firing, and at about 8 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, bivouacking for the night about 300 yards in rear.

Accompanying you will find a list* of the names of the killed and wounded. The loss in officers was unusually severe. Captain Wal, dron, Company I, was instantly killed at the head of his company-while the regiment was charging in line. A soldier by profession, and a veteran of former fights, he yielded his life in defense of the flag he had sworn to support. I sympathize with Captain Boggs, Lieutenant Toffey, and the rest of the wounded. It is consoling to know they were injured in a righteous cause with face to the foe.

As for the officers and men, all performed their duty unflinchingly,

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

and where all act well it is impossible to discriminate. For a regiment but of three months' creation, without much drill and discipline, the Thirty-third did remarkably well. I feel confident that the regiment can now be relied upon for any emergency, as the men will perform their whole duty.

I would bear testimony to the efficiency and gallantry of the staff. Lieutenant Lambert, adjutant, for promptness displayed in conveying my orders to the most exposed positions, to Chaplain John Faull my thanks as well as those of the command are due for the fearlessness manifested in relieving the wounded, by personally removing them, with the aid of the drum corps, to the surgeon in rear. Dr. Stiger remained with the regiment, at all times performing his operations under the fire of the enemy.

On the following day the regiment moved and connected with Sherman's corps, and a report has already been furnished of the part it sustained in the assault on Tunnel Hill. Following with the rest of the corps the flying enemy to Parker's Gap, and taking a northeast direction thence to Louisville, Tenn., the regiment returned to its camp yesterday afternoon after nearly a month's campaign. Considering the severity of the weather, often exceedingly cold and stormy, the absence of blankets and tents, the miserable condition of the shoes of a large portion of the command, scores being barefooted, and the insufficient and poor rations furnished, the troops have withstood the hardships of this severe but glorious campaign with firm determination and remarkably good cheer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. MINDIL,

Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,

A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 11th Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Maj. David A. Peloubet, Thirty-third New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Athens, Tenn., December 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this regiment since leaving the vicinity of Chattanooga, and previous to rejoining, with the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the corps:

On Tuesday morning, under personal direction of Major-General Howard, the regiment left its bivouac near Chattanooga, crossed the creek on its front, and, with a heavy line of skirmishers upon front and flank, proceeded for some distance up the Tennessee, when the skirmishers from the front were withdrawn, and the regiment having been joined by the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, moved up the banks of the river until the command effected a junction with the troops of Major-General Sherman. With the command of General Sherman the regiment marched to the foot of Mission Ridge, where it halted and bivouacked for the night, throwing up breastworks on its line of battle front, the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania on its left and the Seventy-third on its right.

On the morning of the 25th, between the hours of 10 and 11, the order was given to move, and the three regiments moved by the flank, parallel to the railroad, through the woods across an open place under shell fire into the woods, where the regiments moved in three parallel lines, the Thirty-third second. On halting, the Thirty-third formed line on edge of the woods, the Seventy-third having been ordered to the front, the Twenty-seventh being on our left, our right joining the left of a brigade of Indiana and Illinois troops, whose skirmishers were upon our right front. The regiment remained in line until between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., most of the time being under a heavy shell fire, when it was ordered by Colonel Buschbeck to withdraw, which it did, moving by the flank left in front out of the woods upon the railroad, on which it moved to its camp of the previous night, where it remained until an early hour of the next morning, when it rejoined the corps, with which it has remained until the present time. The loss of the regiment during the day was 7 enlisted men wounded. The skirmishers upon our front, and portions of the brigade on our right, when the order was given to this regiment, came rushing through our right wing in a manner greatly calculated to disorder the men, but the regiment moved out in good order.

Respectfully submitted.

D. A. PELOUBET,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 97.

Report of Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One hundred and thirty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 134TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report to the colonel commanding the brigade of the part taken by the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers in the engagement before Chattanooga of the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of November, 1863:

In accordance with orders, my regiment took position in line of battle about 3 p. m., November 23, to the left of Fort Wood and one-half mile in rear of Citico Creek. After throwing out skirmishers, the regiment immediately advanced in line in direction of the creek, where it was understood the enemy had taken position in force. At this time and subsequently throughout the day my regiment held the right of the brigade, having on its left the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers and the advance regiments of the Second Brigade on the right, with a support of one of the regiments of the First Brigade. After advancing to within 500 or 600 yards of the creek a sharp fire was opened upon the line of skirmishers from the woods in front adjoining the creek. The skirmishers moved forward briskly, gaining the cover of the woods. The fire becoming more

direct, and rapidly increasing, my own regiment, with the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, was halted, by order of the colonel then commanding the brigade, in rear of a partial breastwork shortly before abandoned by the enemy. Having occupied this position a few minutes, I received orders, from the brigadier-general commanding Second Division, to move forward in direction of the woods nearer the line of skirmishers, who were at this time hidden by the intervening trees. My regiment accordingly advanced to within 80 or 100 yards of the skirmishers, whom I found halted near the creek, the enemy holding them in check from a strong position about 50 yards in front of their line and on the opposite side of a ravine. A volley was given my regiment as it came up. I quickly closed upon a rail fence in front, halted and proceeded to fortify my position, in the meantime communicating with the colonel commanding the brigade. No further advance this day was made, and at 7 p. m. my regiment was relieved from its position in front by the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, retiring to within supporting distance of the regiment relieving for the night.

At daybreak the following morning, the enemy having resumed a brisk firing in front, my regiment again took the position from which it was relieved the night previous, forming on a line with and between the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and the advance of the Second Brigade, the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers having constructed an earth-work during the night connecting with that of the Second Brigade, and of sufficient capacity for both regiments. My regiment remained in this position, with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York and the regiments of the Second Brigade on the right, throughout the day and night following, the enemy still continuing to hold their position, from 100 to 200 yards in front. The morning of the 25th following, my regiment having been temporarily placed under command of Colonel Smith, commanding Second Brigade, in obedience to his orders, advanced upon a charge through the woods and across the creek in front, driving the enemy, of whom but a small force remained, from their position, and then moving toward the right, halted upon the railroad, in compliance with instructions previously received. This occurred about 10 a. m., and shortly after my regiment, in connection with the Second Brigade, moved down the road in direction of the course taken by the Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and, soon leaving it upon our right, proceeded a short distance along the banks of the Tennessee River, afterward striking the Chickamauga Creek and railroad again, at Boyce's Station, where the Third Division were in position. Here my regiment, with the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, held position as advance guard during the night along the railroad, and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th following rejoined the First Brigade on its march toward Chickamauga Station.

The loss sustained by my regiment during the engagement was slight considering its frequently exposed position, consisting of but 7 enlisted men wounded, and 1 missing. Throughout the entire three days the regiment held a position at the front.

I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the conduct both of officers and men on all occasions during the engagement. Companies B and C, commanded by Lieuts. Edwin Forrest and Sheldon, are especially deserving in this connection for their steadiness under fire while advancing as skirmishers and driving the enemy's skir-

mish line behind their intrenchments. The strength of my regiment during the engagement consisted of 9 commissioned officers and 175 muskets.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLAN H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 134th New York Volunteers.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Report of Col. Patrick H. Jones, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 154TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade, the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers in the late engagement before Chattanooga on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of November, 1863:

On the 23d day of November, ultimo, at about 3 p. m., my regiment, with the other regiments in the brigade, was ordered into position to the left and front of Fort Wood, the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers having been drawn up in line and ordered to advance to and cross Citico Creek and drive the rebels from their position on that stream. My regiment was formed in column by division in the rear of the left wing of that regiment, as reserve, but, consequently, its position was changed, and was ordered to form in line of battle behind the railroad, on the left of the brigade, and, simultaneous with this order for change of front, I received an order from Colonel Buschbeck, commanding brigade, to throw forward, across the railroad, a company of skirmishers as far as the creek, which, at that place, ran in a course nearly parallel to the railroad, and about 150 yards distant from it, and perpendicular to the reserve of the brigade, and to move in concert with the main body. Accordingly, I sent 30 men, under command of Lieutenant Harding, who found no opposition upon this side of the creek, but as he advanced to the front, near where the railroad crosses the stream, was met with a heavy fire from the skirmishers of the enemy on the opposite bank of the creek.

These two positions remained unchanged, so far as my regiment was concerned, until about sunset, when I was ordered to relieve the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, who had advanced to an open field about 1,000 yards to the front of where the main body of my regiment was placed and thrown out its skirmishers in front to a small belt of woods beyond the field and upon the bank of the stream, in which position I remained until the morning of the 25th.

During the night of the 23d, I erected a line of earth-works or rifle-pits in front of the main body of my regiment, which united upon the right with the Second Brigade of the division, about midway across the field indicated. The position of the skirmish line remained almost unchanged in the meantime.

On the morning of the 24th, at daybreak, a smart fire occurred between the skirmishers on the front of my regiment and those of the enemy, occasioned by the simultaneous relieving of the pickets, the position of each becoming known to the other. In the skirmish my regiment sustained a loss of 6 men wounded—none are reported fatal thus far, however—and which is the only loss sustained by my regiment during the several days embraced in this report.

On the morning of the 25th, I received a verbal order from General von Steinwehr, commanding the division, to send 100 men, under command of an efficient officer, to unite and act in concert with the Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers. I sent, accordingly, 100 men, under command of Capt. C. P. Vedder, who took his instructions sent from General von Steinwehr. Soon after this detachment took its departure the whole line moved around. My regiment accompanied the general movement to a point on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, on the left bank of the Chickamauga Creek, where the Third Division of this corps were in position. I was then ordered by General von Steinwehr to attach my regiment temporarily to the Second Brigade and take my orders from its commander, who ordered me to post my regiment on the railroad and throw out pickets as far as the bank of the Chickamauga Creek (about 100 yards distant) to observe the enemy, then discernable in small force upon our left flank. We remained in this position until daybreak the next morning (the 26th), when I was ordered to move with the Second Brigade, and overtook and rejoined the First Brigade on the right bank of the Chickamauga Creek, near its mouth, about 10 a. m.

I desire here to call attention to the excellent conduct of Capt. Harrison Cheney, of my regiment, who commanded the line of skirmishers, on the morning of the 24th, in the affair above alluded to. The conduct of both officers and men of the command then engaged was highly commendable, but it was the fortune of Captain Cheney to be posted in the most exposed position of the line, and he acquitted himself gallantly.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

P. H. JONES,
Colonel One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 11th Army Corps.

No. 99.

Report of Maj. August Riedt, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. 27TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
December 23, 1863.

Official report of the actions and marches from November 22, 1863, till December 16, 1863, in which the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers participated:

November 22, at about 2 p. m., the regiment left its encampment in Lookout Valley, under command of Maj. P. A. McAloon, joined the brigade, and marched with the whole corps to Chattanooga, and camped for the night there.

November 23, the regiment remained till the afternoon at the same place, when, at 3 p. m., orders arrived to march at once and to leave knapsacks under guard behind. As this was done, the regiment was drawn up in double column on the center, and formed with the other regiments of the Second Division the right column of attack of the corps. Soon afterward the firing began in front, and the battery on one of our forts opened on the rebel position. Between 4 and 5 p. m. the corps marched down in the valley and was drawn up in two lines, the Second Division on the left. The regiment formed closed column by division, and remained in reserve. Soon commenced the skirmishing. We lost 1 man wounded in it, and to cover the left flank of the division more the regiment was ordered to take position behind a railroad track, where it remained till after dark. The Thirty-third New Jersey Regiment being exhausted through constant skirmishing, the regiment was ordered to relieve them. In front of this new position was a creek, over which two bridges lead. The enemy had rifle-pits on the other side, and in order to cover this regiment better, rifle-pits were at once commenced. The night passed quietly; occasional shots were fired.

November 24, in the morning at daylight, the enemy's sharpshooters opened their fire, and a rapid firing commenced. Between 7 and 8 a. m. the general commanding the corps ordered one regiment of the Second Brigade, Second Division, to cross the creek in the left flank and to outflank the sharpshooters in our front. As soon as the rebels observed this, 15 of them, belonging to the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, surrendered themselves to our regiment. At about 9 a. m. the regiment, with a part of the brigade, commanded by Col. A. Buschbeck, and under direction of General Howard, left its position between Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga and marched up the left bank of the Tennessee River about 4 miles, where we formed connection with General Ewing's division, and then advanced with the said division toward Missionary Ridge. Halted for the night at the base of Missionary Ridge, near Sanderson's farm, and threw out temporary breastworks during the night.

November 25, at about 9 a. m., the Twenty-seventh, in conjunction with the First Brigade, was sent forward in support of the right wing of General Ewing's division. We took position in a wood in the rear of the Thirty-third New Jersey. Near 11 a. m. the Seventy-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers having taken position behind a log-house at the foot of Missionary Ridge, the Twenty-seventh Regiment was advanced in support of the Seventy-third, and took position in a ditch in an open field, about 200 yards behind the Seventy-third, under a constant firing of the enemy's battery from on top of the ridge. At the request of the commanding officer of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company A of the Twenty-seventh was advanced in support of said regiment, and soon after Company B advanced. These two companies, in advancing for the said purpose, were exposed to a terrible fire of musketry, but they advanced steadily and re-enforced the skirmishing line of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At about 1 p. m. Maj. P. A. McAloon advanced with the regiment in line of battle and charged up the ridge under a heavy fire of musketry and canister. When the regiment reached the summit of the hill the men were almost exhausted, but they immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who we found in strong force and intrenched just behind the summit of the ridge. Company B, of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers,

under command of Lieut. Samuel D. Miller, voluntarily joined in charging up the ridge. Under the constant and well-directed volleys of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the enemy could not make longer use of his artillery. We were soon re-enforced by the Tenth Ohio,* Eighty-third Illinois,* and several other regiments; still we could not drive the enemy from his position. The regiment held its position for over two hours. The 60 rounds of every man were already exhausted, and they had to supply themselves from the cartridge-boxes of the killed and wounded, when we found the enemy in force breaking in upon our right flank, which was left uncovered, and, our ammunition being exhausted, we were compelled to retire, which was accomplished, and we fell back to our old position occupied by us the night previous. Every officer and soldier throughout the engagement did his duty, and did it well. Our loss in the action was 2 severely and 4 slightly wounded officers, 11 men killed, 26 severely wounded, 28 slightly wounded, and 13 men missing.

November 26, the regiment was ordered to march at 4 a. m. toward Chickamauga, and passed Chickamauga Station at 4 p. m. The rebels hastily retreated and set their commissary stores on fire. Skirmishing was going on in our front with the rebel rear guard. Arrived in camp at 7 p. m. Distance marched, 16 miles.

November 27, started on the march at 6 a. m. Firing was heard in front. Arrived at Graysville at 9 a. m. Turned to the left and marched to Parker's Gap. Received rations there, and marched to the other side of the gap, and encamped for the night; 15 miles.

November 28, changed the camp in the morning to a hill near by, and remained there for the night.

November 29, the regiment marched at 7 a. m. to Cleveland, and arrived in camp at 7 p. m.; 18 miles.

November 30, we marched to Charleston, near the Hiwassee River; arrived there at 3 p. m.; 10 miles.

December 1, the regiment started on the march at 4 a. m., crossed the river, and drew rations; marched then to Riceville Station, from there to Athens. Arrived in camp at 5 p. m.; 17 miles.

December 2, started on the march at 5 a. m., marched to Philadelphia; arrived in camp at 8 p. m.; 20 miles.

December 3, we started at 5 a. m., marched to Loudon, 5 miles; the other part of the day rested.

December 4, still in camp near Loudon.

December 5, we started on the march at 1 a. m., and crossed the Tennessee River (6 miles) above Loudon, marched to Louisville, via Morganton; arrived in camp at 7 p. m.

December 6, remained in camp, which was changed in the morning to the other side of the town.

December 7, started on the march back at 8 a. m., and camped at 5 p. m. near the crossing of the Tennessee River; 15 miles.

December 8, started at 7 a. m., and marched to Sweet Water; 15 miles.

December 9, we marched at 7.30 a. m., to Athens; 12 miles.

December 10, changed the camp to the other side of the town, and remained there for the rest of the day.

December 11, still in camp near Athens.

December 12, the regiment started at 7 a. m., and marched to Charleston, where it arrived at 4 p. m.; 18 miles.

* See foot-note (†) on p. 360.

December 13, started at 7 a. m., and marched to Cleveland; arrived there at 11 a. m.; 9 miles.

December 14, we staid in camp till 2 p. m., when the regiment was detailed to march to Julien's Gap, near Ooltewah; 15 miles.

December 15, still in camp at Julien's Gap.

December 16, the regiment started at 1 a. m., marched to Harris' Station; arrived there at 4 p. m.; 7 miles.

December 17, the regiment joined the division and marched along the railroad to Chattanooga, and then along the foot of Lookout Mountain to the old encampment of the regiment.

AUGUST RIEDT,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

[Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 100.

Report of Lieut. Samuel D. Miller, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you hereby a record of events of this regiment transpiring from the beginning of the late campaign to the date of return to this place:

The regiment marched in light marching order on the 22d November to Chattanooga. Rested on our arms until the morning of the 23d. Were kept in reserve until about 11 a. m., when the brigade was advanced in a line of skirmishers, our regiment forming the reserve for the same. At dark the same day Companies B, H, and K were detailed for picket duty, the remainder of the regiment lying under arms until the morning of the 24th, when Major-General Howard, with the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, proceeded 3 miles up the river to open communication with General Sherman's command. Marched from thence to within one-half mile of Tunnel Hill, and rested on our arms for the night.

At about noon, November 25, the brigade received orders to assist a brigade of the Fifteenth Corps. In compliance with this order this regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. J. B. Taft, formed in line of battle, advanced at double-quick and at a bayonet charge, under a very destructive cross-fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry, dislodged a strong force of the enemy from log huts at the foot of Tunnel Hill, occupied the same, and twice repulsed the enemy, who endeavored to outflank us.

A line of battle, in attempting to gain the summit of Tunnel Hill, being broken and our ammunition being entirely exhausted, the enemy succeeded in surrounding us, thereby capturing 8 officers and 91 enlisted men; many of the latter are supposed to be wounded. During the action we lost our noble commander, Lieut. Col. J. B. Taft, and 14 enlisted men, besides 3 other brave officers, who were mortally wounded, namely, Capts. F. Schaeffer and C. H. Goebel, and First Lieut. George Wild and 55 enlisted men wounded. First

Lieut. Henry Hess, who was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, has since then, to our great joy, returned to us.

The regiment took up the line of march at 4.30 a. m., November 26, arrived at about noon November 27, at Graysville, Ga., and detached as headquarters guard of Second Division.

Received marching orders at 9.30 p. m., November 28, joined the brigade at 2 a. m., November 29, marched at 6 a. m., and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., at dark. The regiment, being then regularly detailed as provost guard of the corps, took charge of a number of rebel prisoners and marched, November 30, at 12 m., to Charleston, Tenn.

December 1, crossed the Hiwassee River to Calhoun, proceeded to Athens, and encamped one-half mile east of the town. Resumed the march at daybreak, December 2, rested one-half hour at Sweet Water, and encamped 4 miles west of Loudon.

December 3, proceeded to the latter town, and at daybreak, December 5, crossed Little Tennessee River at Davis' Ford, and encamped 2 miles west of Louisville, Tenn.

December 6, entered the latter.

December 7, crossed Little Tennessee River.

December 8, marched, via Loudon, to Sweet Water.

December 9, marched to Athens. Remained there December 10 and 11.

At 7 a. m., December 12, marched to Charleston.

December 13, received orders from Major-General Howard to proceed with the prisoners to Cleveland, turn them over to the escort of the wagon train, and escort the same back to Charleston.

Rejoined the corps December 14, at Cleveland.

December 16, started with wagon train for Chattanooga and encamped one-half mile west of Harrison.

Arrived at Chattanooga, December 17, turned over 92 rebel prisoners to the provost-marshal-general, and proceeded the same day to Lookout Valley.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. MILLER,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Seventy-third Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. C. C. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 101.

Report of Col. Orland Smith, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 11TH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Division, from November 22 to December 17 instant.

Pursuant to orders, the brigade marched from its position in Lookout Valley at 1 p. m., on 22d November. The only transportation

taken was one wagon containing intrenching tools and the ambulance assigned to brigade headquarters. The men carried their knapsacks, blankets, shelter tents, three days' rations, and 60 rounds of ammunition. The line of march was in the direction of Chattanooga, via Brown's Ferry. The strength of the column was as follows: Officers, 63; enlisted men, 1,086; total, 1,149.

The following regiments composed the brigade: Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Thirty-third Massachusetts, and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteers. The passage of two pontoon bridges being necessarily attended with some delay, the position assigned for encampment, in front of Chattanooga, to the right of Fort Wood, was not reached till near night.

On Monday, November 23, I was directed to hold my brigade in readiness to move at 1 p. m., at which time it was formed in column of battalion *en masse*, and took position on the right of the Third Division, similarly formed, the First Brigade, Second Division, being in our rear. In this position the whole corps remained in reserve, while a division of the Fourth Corps made a demonstration toward Mission Ridge. After this division had established its position upon Orchard Knob we were ordered to move in conjunction with the rest of the corps to the left, and to advance to Citico Creek. After marching some distance to the left of Fort Wood the brigade was formed in two lines, the first line being composed of the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York and the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, deployed; the second, consisting of the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, in column of division *en masse*. The front line having been covered by skirmishers, the brigade was ordered forward, connecting on its left with the First Brigade and on its right expecting to connect with the Third Division. The advance regiments soon came up with a regiment of Beatty's brigade, Fourth Corps, then on picket. Passing and relieving the skirmishers of this regiment, our skirmishers were soon briskly engaged with those of the enemy. They pressed on rapidly, however, returning but few shots, the enemy fleeing as they advanced. As the enemy's fire increased in intensity both skirmishers and the main line seemed disposed to rush forward with impetuosity, all moving at double-quick but in perfect order. After crossing the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad, finding my brigade opening large intervals between itself and its connections on the right and left, and Citico Creek having been given as the limit of our advance, I deemed it prudent to order a halt. Our skirmishers had forced those of the enemy from a brick house in our front, from which they had kept up a brisk fire; but the advance had not been quite far enough to dislodge them from some rifle-pits which they occupied, and from which their sharpshooters continued to annoy us. Reconnoitering our position I found that Citico Creek ran at right angles to the railroad, along which our line was partly formed, and that it ceased to be a creek of any importance after passing the railroad in the direction of Mission Ridge. The enemy occupied a line of rifle-pits running from the direction of the mouth of the creek across the railroad, thence sweeping around our front toward our extreme right. While this brought those on the opposite bank of the creek directly in opposition to the regiments of the First Brigade, it afforded them an opportunity to annoy our left flank and rear. At nightfall, I therefore changed the direction of the left wing of the Fifty-fifth Ohio to correspond, and advanced a part of the Thirty-third Massachusetts

to establish complete connection with the First Brigade. Meantime the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, of the Third Division, had been brought forward to connect with the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York on our right. On this line intrenchments were formed and the position held without material change all the next day (November 24).

On the afternoon of the 24th, in compliance with orders, the Seventy-third Ohio was thrown across Citico Creek, where it is crossed by the Chattanooga and Cleveland railroad, with instructions to drive the enemy from their rifle-pits in front of the First Brigade, the fire from which had been very annoying. The work assigned this regiment was performed promptly and successfully, resulting in the capture of some 30 prisoners.

On the morning of the 25th of November, it being evident that the enemy's sharpshooters were still in a position to annoy some portions of our line, the Seventy-third Ohio and the One hundred and thirty-fourth New York (the latter of the First Brigade), were ordered forward to the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. The advance met with some opposition, but was successfully accomplished and a new line established, the left resting near the intersection of the Chattanooga and Atlanta with the Chattanooga and Cleveland railroad, and running nearly parallel with Mission Ridge. Shortly after this the brigade moved with the rest of the corps to the northerly end of Mission Ridge, to co-operate with the forces under General Sherman. Its new position was on the left bank of Chickamauga River, some 4 or 5 miles from its mouth. Here it remained without engagement until next morning, November 26, when the corps marched in connection with Davis' division, of the Fourteenth Corps, to Chickamauga Station, via the mouth of the river, camping near Graysville.

On Friday, November 27, the command marched at daylight, passing through Graysville and thence to Parker's Gap. Here the brigade was sent in conjunction with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Col. F. Hecker commanding the latter, to Red Clay, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, between Dalton, Ga., and Cleveland, Tenn., with instructions to destroy such a portion of that road as to render communication by rail between Dalton and points north impracticable for some time to come. This expedition, which was placed under the command of the undersigned, marched soon after noon, being accompanied by one section of Dilger's battery and some scouts from headquarters Eleventh Corps. Red Clay was reached without opposition or incident worthy of note, except the capture of Lieutenant Mason and 2 men of the rebel cavalry, who represented themselves as belonging to General Kelly's command, then near Cleveland. The lieutenant represented himself as a member of General Kelly's staff, and stated that his business was to communicate with General Bragg, all efforts in that direction having been thwarted by the intervention of our forces. He had been accompanied by a Captain Lourey[?], who succeeded in escaping without capture. No dispatches were found on the parties and they were turned over to the provost-marshal, and by him forwarded through the regular channels. No bridges of importance being discovered, our work on the railroad was chiefly limited to the destruction of the track. To effect this as rapidly and thoroughly as possible, the two brigades were deployed with large intervals between regiments. and the work of tearing up the track immediately com-

menced. While part of the men tore up the rails, others piled cross-ties in square tiers, on which the rails were laid, so as to have a center bearing. Fire being communicated, it was found that the rails bent readily, even before the pile was consumed, thus rendering the destruction complete and final. In this manner nearly 2 miles were destroyed. In addition to this a large water station, the station house, and two box cars were consumed by fire. Having rendered the railroad useless and incapable of repair for some time to come, the expedition returned to Parker's Gap without molestation, arriving shortly after midnight.

Saturday, November 28, was spent without change other than a movement to a new camping ground about 1 mile nearer to Graysville.

Sunday, November 29, the brigade set out, in connection with the other troops of the corps, on the march toward Knoxville. Cleveland, Tenn., was the halting place for the night. The night was very cold and the men without blankets or shelter tents. With plenty of fuel and some straw, they were, however, able to render themselves comparatively comfortable.

Monday, November 30, the march was resumed, this brigade leading, the Fifty-fifth Ohio being the extreme advance. The enemy's scouts having now shown themselves, and it having been reported that Charleston was occupied by some considerable force, it was deemed prudent to advance with some caution. In addition to the customary advance guard, skirmishers were thrown out right and left. In this manner the town was entered before noon, the men moving at double-quick; but though we passed their picket fires still burning, on our way into town, it was found that they had all retired across the Hiwassee, destroying as they left a rude pontoon bridge and two short spans of the railroad bridge. By direction of General Howard, I immediately threw two companies of the Fifty-fifth Ohio across the river in such rough boats as could be collected, the object being to secure some cars which were on the track near the village of Calhoun. The cars, 5 in number, loaded with flour, meal, salt, ammunition, bridge tools, &c., were secured, and afforded a timely issue of rations to at least two brigades of the corps. During the afternoon the remainder of the Fifty-fifth Ohio and the whole of the Thirty-third Massachusetts were crossed in boats. Meanwhile, repairs were progressing on the railroad bridge, which was ready by midnight for the passage of troops, wagons, and artillery. The other two regiments remained in Charleston till a. m. on Tuesday, December 1, when the crossing commenced; thence the march continued, without noteworthy event to this brigade, as follows:

December 1, to Athens, Tenn.

Wednesday, December 2, through Philadelphia near to Loudon.

Thursday, December 3, to and through Loudon to a point about 1 mile easterly on the Tennessee River.

Friday, December 4, remained in camp at Loudon.

Saturday, December 5, marched at 1 a. m. to Davis' Ford, on the Little Tennessee, where we crossed the river on a bridge of wagons and proceeded to Louisville, Tenn., some 14 miles south of Knoxville. Remained here until Monday, December 7, when, the object of the movement having been accomplished, the return march was commenced and continued with a tarry of three nights and two days at Athens, and a similar tarry at Cleveland until Thursday,

December 17, 1863, when the command returned to its old camp in Lookout Valley, passing by the foot of Lookout Mountain.

A roll-call held on arrival in camp showed all present except those reported in the list of casualties, a result which I regard as highly commendable, when it is considered that many men were entirely shoeless. Marching as we did without shelter of any kind, except a few gum blankets, all knapsacks, blankets, and shelter tents having been left behind at Chattanooga, subsisting for a major part of the time upon the country, from which only flour, meal, and meat were derived, a large portion of the time without sugar or coffee, it is to be supposed that our movements were attended with some privation and suffering. Nevertheless, I cannot forbear remarking in behalf of the men under my command that every labor, every privation, every suffering was borne with a patience and cheerfulness worthy of patriots, who are above all mercenary considerations. I must claim for them an abstinence from straggling or marauding worthy of commendation under the circumstances. During the entire movement, from the 22d November to the 17th December, I noticed no officer who faltered in the performance of his duty.

It affords me pleasure to mention favorably the names of the respective regimental commanders in the brigade. Col. James Wood, jr., One hundred and thirty-sixth New York, who, though unsupported by any other field officer, carried his regiment through the whole campaign in fine order. Col. C. B. Gambee, Fifty-fifth Ohio; Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr., Thirty-third Massachusetts, and Maj. S. H. Hurst, commanding Seventy-third Ohio. I desire also to make especial mention of Capt. Thomas W. Higgins, senior captain of the Seventy-third Ohio, who on this occasion, as on many previous, displayed great energy, perseverance, and gallantry. The captain has acted as major for some time past with marked success, and I think the rank of major, by brevet, would be judiciously bestowed upon him.

The members of my staff on this occasion, as heretofore, won my favorable commendation by their diligent attention to their respective duties and by their efficient co-operation.

By the illness of Capt. B. F. Stone, acting assistant adjutant-general, I was to some extent deprived of his valuable services while on the march; nevertheless, by fortitude and perseverance, he continued, under great suffering, with the brigade during the entire march, and attended to his duties in camp every night, though repeatedly urged to go to the rear. Capt. J. V. Patton, acting commissary of subsistence, by his foresight and activity, succeeded in supplying the brigade in a regular manner, thus leaving no apology for individual foraging. I think the interest of the service would be promoted by his appointment by the Government as commissary of subsistence of volunteers. Capt. John D. Madeira, in the double capacity of acting assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp, as well as Lieut. George A. Morse, provost-marshal, displayed great energy, activity, and daring, whereby they contributed much to the discipline and efficiency of the brigade.

On the march, finding it necessary to draw upon the country for forage, I detailed Lieut. E. M. Cheney, Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, to act as brigade quartermaster, and through him regular vouchers were given for hay and grain taken, and the forage was by him formally issued to the regiments. Though the duty was new to him, by industry and attention he succeeded in furnishing supplies without resorting to foraging by irresponsible parties.

The official reports of the several regimental commanders and the consolidated list of casualties * are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ORLAND SMITH,
Colonel Seventy-third Ohio Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

Lieut. R. E. BEECHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 102.

Report of Lieut. Col. Godfrey Rider, jr., Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Lookout Valley, December 19, 1863.

SIR: I herewith report to you the doings of this regiment from November 22 to December 17 instant.

November 22, left camp and marched to Chattanooga, and encamped for the night.

November 23, at noon, formed in column and marched in line of battle to the enemy, threw out our pickets, made rifle-pits, and held the position in front of the enemy.

November 25, advanced in front to the railroad, made strong breastworks, and skirmished some with the enemy. At or near noon marched down to the left of the line of battle to join General Sherman; formed line of battle, left wing on the railroad and the right wing perpendicular to it, joining the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York; threw up strong breastworks, and posted pickets in front of our lines.

November 26, took up our line of march and proceeded beyond Chickamauga and halted for the night, having formed numerous lines of battle during the day.

November 27, marched in column, with flankers on our right, to Red Clay Station, where we formed in line of battle between the Fifty-fifth Ohio on our left and One hundred and thirty-sixth New York on our right; threw out pickets on our flanks and beyond the right of the brigade; tore up several hundred yards of the railroad, and destroyed the sleepers and rails by large fires. Hence we marched back some 6 miles, more or less, and halted for the night.

November 29, took up our line of march and reached Cleveland at dark.

November 30, marched to Charleston.

December 1, marched to Athens.

December 2, marched through Sweet Water to Philadelphia.

December 3, marched to Loudon.

December 5, marched to Louisville.

December 7, left Louisville for Chattanooga, and arrived in our old camp December 17, near dark; our men badly off for shoes, clothing, blankets, and tent-flies.

Killed, none; wounded slightly, 4; missing, 3.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

GODFREY RIDER, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Capt. B. F. STONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

No. 103.

Report of Col. James Wood, jr., One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. 136TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOL. INFANTRY,
Lookout Valley, December 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command since and including the 22d day of November ultimo, up to the 19th day of December instant, when the regiment returned to its present camp:

On the 22d day of November last, pursuant to orders, the regiment marched with the brigade to Chattanooga. We left camp at 1 p. m. of that day, and arrived at Chattanooga soon after sundown and bivouacked on the outskirts of the city. The regimental baggage, including all the personal effects of the officers except such as they wore on their persons, were left behind in charge of the regimental quartermaster. The only thing noticeable in connection with this march and bivouac was the great scarcity of wood in and around Chattanooga outside of the enemy's line. So great was this scarcity that it was with the utmost difficulty a sufficient quantity could be obtained to enable the men to boil their coffee. The regiment occupied the ground on which it bivouacked until the afternoon of the 23d ultimo.

At about 1 o'clock of the 23d of November, I received orders to march in column by division toward the enemy's line at the foot of Missionary Ridge. This march was in connection with the brigade, division, and corps of which the regiment forms a part. All knapsacks, blankets, and tents of the men were, by order, left on the ground on which they bivouacked. The Eleventh Corps was moved in front and to the right of Fort Wood, and was understood to be held in reserve to the Fourteenth Army Corps in the attack made by it on the enemy posted at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The attack was successfully made, and the enemy driven from his position. The Eleventh Corps then marched to the front, to the left of the position it then occupied, and formed in line of battle on the left of the Fourteenth Corps. The Second Brigade was formed in two lines, the One hundred and thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry on the right, and the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the left, deployed in line of battle, forming the first line. In this formation we advanced upon the enemy; his pickets were soon driven in, and a spirited contest very soon commenced between his skirmishers and the skirmishers thrown out from the One hundred and thirty-sixth and Fifty-fifth. The enemy's skirmishers held a strong position in a brick house which was immediately in front of the line of our advance and between our forces and their line of battle. This strong position of the enemy's skirmishers was handsomely and gallantly carried by our skirmishers, and they were driven behind their line of battle, which was protected by a strong line of rifle-pits. This encounter did not in the least retard the advance of our line of battle, and the enemy had given the order to retreat from their rifle-pits, when it was discovered that the line of battle of the Second Brigade was in advance of the Third Division on our right, and the First Brigade of the Second Division on our left; that in fact the troops on our right and left

had come to a halt. Our brigade commander was then compelled, reluctantly, to give the command to halt. We were at this time within the enemy's line of pickets, and had we been supported could easily have driven him from and taken possession of his rifle-pits. Night coming upon us, we were ordered to hold the position we occupied in halting.

In this skirmish I lost 1 man killed and 2 officers and 8 men wounded, as will more fully appear by the list of casualties hereto annexed.

During the night I caused to be thrown up in our front a line of rifle-pits, connecting with a similar line thrown up by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of the Third Division, on our right, and by the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on our left.

On the morning of the 24th, by order of Major-General Howard, I swung round my line of battle to the left, making a left-quarter wheel upon the left of the regiment as a pivot. This threw my regiment in front of the line of rifle-pits which had been thrown up. The Third Division had been thrown forward, which necessitated this movement in order to form a connection with its left. A new line of rifle-pits was immediately thrown up in front of the new position. The regiment occupied the position behind this new line of rifle-pits during the day and night of the 24th. Skirmish firing from sharpshooters was kept up most of the time by the enemy, but without injury to this regiment.

On the morning of the 25th, the Eleventh Corps left the position which it had occupied, and marched by the left flank around the left of Missionary Ridge, and joined the forces under General Sherman, who, it was understood, was to make an attack upon and, if possible, drive the enemy from Missionary Ridge. This regiment took position with the corps on the left of Sherman's forces, and intrenched itself by the erection of rifle-pits, which position it held during the day, while Sherman made his contemplated attack. In the evening of that day it was announced that Missionary Ridge had been carried by the Fourteenth Corps, under Major-General Palmer, and by the forces under command of Major-General Hooker. The regiment received orders to march the next morning at daybreak.

Pursuant to orders, on the 26th November the regiment took up the line of march toward the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, crossed the creek at that place on pontoon bridge, and continued its march toward Chickamauga Station, in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The pursuit was continued during the day, and the regiment bivouacked at night some 2 or 3 miles from Chickamauga Station, on the road toward Ringgold.

The march was continued the next day until we arrived at Graysville. From Graysville the Eleventh Corps left the main column and marched to Parker's Gap. At this place, the Second Brigade, of the Second Division, and the brigade of the Third Division, under command of Col. O. Smith, was directed to proceed to Red Clay Station, on the Georgia and East Tennessee Railroad, and tear up and destroy the track of that railroad. This regiment formed a part of the expedition. We marched to Red Clay Station, and the Second Brigade, under command of the undersigned, tore up and destroyed about 1 mile of the railroad, fired and burned the depot buildings and appurtenances, and returned to Parker's Gap and bivouacked for the night, having marched a distance during the day of 27 miles.

On the 28th, the regiment changed its camping ground in the same neighborhood.

On the 29th, the regiment commenced its march toward Knoxville, with the forces under command of General Sherman, for the relief of Knoxville, and the forces then under General Burnside, it being understood that that place was closely invested by the enemy under General Longstreet. On that day we marched to Cleveland.

On the 30th, we marched to Charleston.

Having constructed a bridge over the Hiwassee River, on the 1st December, we marched to Athens.

On the 2d December, we marched to Philadelphia.

On the 3d, we marched to Loudon.

On the 4th and 5th the regiment lay at Loudon, awaiting the erection of a bridge over the Tennessee River.

On the 6th, we resumed the march, crossed the Little Tennessee River, and arrived at Louisville the evening of the same day. Then it was ascertained that Longstreet had raised the siege of Knoxville, and commenced his retreat toward Virginia. The regiment continued in Louisville one day.

On the 8th of December the regiment commenced its return march and arrived in camp in Lookout Valley, on the evening of the 17th instant, the forces with which it was connected having been victorious over the enemy and having fully accomplished and more than accomplished the object of the campaign.

In this long march the men had neither tents nor blankets, and were compelled to rely on the country through which they passed for forage and subsistence. Yet it was made cheerfully and with alacrity. The officers and men under my command encountered all privations and suffering without complaint or murmur. One man died on the march from pneumonia, brought on undoubtedly by exposure.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES WOOD, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. B. F. STONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 104.

Report of Col. Charles B. Gambee, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my report of the part taken by the Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late battle of Chattanooga, and the campaign for the last twenty-six days:

On the afternoon of November 22, we broke camp and marched to Chattanooga with 16 officers and 280 enlisted men carrying guns.

At 1 p. m. of November 23, I received orders to put the regiment under arms. The Eleventh Corps were massed near Fort Wood; a short time afterward they were marched to the left of the line of battle, the Second Brigade, Second Division, being directly on the left of the Third Division. The Fifty-fifth Regiment were deployed in line of battle with two companies as skirmishers, covering their whole front. The One hundred and thirty-sixth New York was on the

right and the First Brigade, Second Division, on the left. The order being given to advance, the regiment moved forward with spirit and determination. The skirmish line, when passing through a narrow belt of woods, came in contact with the enemy, and the first salutation received was a volley of musketry, which, however, did not impede the forward movement of the regiment one particle. Passing through the woods we came to an open field, over which the regiment charged at a double-quick under a heavy fire from the front and flank, and did not halt until commanded to do so and ordered to take position behind a railroad embankment. The skirmish line drove the enemy into their breastworks. During the night four companies were on the skirmish line.

On the 24th, brisk firing was kept up on the skirmish line, but every officer and man remained at his post.

On the afternoon of the 25th, we marched to the left of General Sherman.

On the morning of the 26th, we marched in pursuit of General Bragg and his defeated army. When near Chickamauga Station, I was ordered to march the regiment on the Tyner Station road, and take position at a place designated, in order to protect the left flank of the Eleventh Corps while passing said road. The regiment captured a first lieutenant and 5 men before rejoining the corps.

On the 27th, they participated in the raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad at Red Clay Station.

On the 29th, we marched to Cleveland.

On the 30th, we had the advance to Charleston. The regiment charged into the town, crossed the Hiwassee River in pontoon boats, and captured 4 cars loaded with flour, corn meal, salt, &c.

December 1, we marched in the direction of Knoxville. We arrived at Louisville, Tenn., December 5.

December 7, we marched back in the direction of Chattanooga and returned to our old camp at this place on the 17th instant.

I am happy to say that the conduct of both officers and men during the battle and the severe campaign just closed is creditable.

Inclosed you will find a list of the casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. GAMBEE,
Colonel Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. B. F. STONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Report of Maj. Samuel H. Hurst, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment in the late campaign beginning with the battle of Chattanooga and ending in the relief of Knoxville, and the return of the corps to the old camping ground:

On the afternoon of November 23, when the army moved forward and engaged the enemy in front of Chattanooga, the Eleventh Corps holding the left of our line, this regiment was massed in column and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.

I was ordered to support the Fifty-fifth Ohio, which engaged the enemy at the point where our line of battle crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We were held thus in reserve until about 12 o'clock, November 24. The enemy's sharpshooters kept up a very annoying fire along the front of the Second Division, and could not be dislodged by our skirmishers. A small creek ran between the two skirmish lines, and the enemy appeared to hold a strong position on its opposite bank. I was ordered to cross this creek near its mouth and charge the enemy in the woods, driving them from the front of our division lines, or, at least, developing their position and strength. Throwing the regiment across the creek, I sent forward Companies A and B as skirmishers, and charged on the double-quick. We drove in their skirmishers on the left and gained the rear of their rifle-pits, cutting off about 30 men from their supports. These men at once gave themselves up as prisoners. We gained a position behind the embankment of the East Tennessee railroad, almost 300 yards from its crossing the Memphis road. Here we engaged the enemy's sharpshooters in a clump of houses, and being ordered not to go farther forward, we remained in this advanced position during the night.

Early next morning, in conjunction with the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, we charged the enemy's skirmishers again, and drove them a fourth of a mile, the left of our division moving forward, and holding the ground thus gained. In these charges the officers and men of the regiment behaved with veteran coolness and courage, sustaining their high character for gallantry in action.

This regiment took no further part in the battle at Chattanooga, but with the brigade moved up the river to the Chickamauga, from which place on the following day we took up the line of march in pursuit of the retreating foe. From Graysville we advanced with the brigade to Parker's Gap, and thence to Red Clay, where we assisted in the destruction of the railroad. Subsequently the regiment filled its place in the brigade in the march through East Tennessee to the relief of Knoxville, advancing as far as Louisville.

The men bore with a heroic spirit the rigors of this trying campaign. Many of them were without blankets and some without shoes, but cheered by the welcome of loyal citizens and prompted by their own high soldierly spirit, they did their duty well.

The casualties during the campaign were 1 wounded, 1 died during the march, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. HURST,
Major, Comdg. Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. B. F. STONE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 106.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
Lookout Valley, December 22, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following report about the part taken by the Third Division in the operations of the Army of the Cumberland from November 22 to December 17:

On November 22, I received the order to leave my camp in Look-

out Valley and to march to Chattanooga. My division started at noon and arrived at its camping ground, on the right of General Wood's division in front of Chattanooga, after dark.

On November 23, about noon, two divisions of the Army of the Cumberland attacked the enemy in front and carried the first line of rifle-pits. At 2 p. m. I received the order to take position in the woods on the left of those divisions, between Orchard Knob and the Tennessee River, connecting on my right with General Wood and on my left with the Second Division of this corps, In taking this position I had a slight skirmish with the enemy's pickets, and was exposed to the fire of a rebel battery placed on the slope of Missionary Ridge, opposite Orchard Knob. I pushed my skirmishers out as far as Citico Creek, and remained in this position during the night.

November 24, at daybreak, the enemy opened a lively fire upon my skirmishers from a line of rifle-pits on the other side of Citico Creek. I was ordered to strengthen my front with intrenchments, and did so. Occasional skirmishing occurred during the day, but nothing of a serious nature. Colonel Buschbeck's brigade having been detached from the Second Division to open communication with General Sherman's command, which had crossed the Tennessee on our extreme left at daybreak, I was ordered about 3 p. m. to send one brigade to the left to complete that communication. Colonel Krzyzanowski, whose brigade had formed my reserve, was ordered off accordingly. Late in the afternoon I received an order from General Grant to support the forces on my right and left, in case of an attack, to the best of my ability, but if not attacked to do nothing that might bring on a general engagement. The night passed quietly.

November 25, shortly after sunrise, I was directed by General Howard to drive the enemy's skirmishers out of the rifle-pits in my front, which was executed by Colonel Hecker without serious resistance on the part of the rebels. Colonel Krzyzanowski's brigade rejoined me by order of General Howard. The corps was then ordered to march to the support of General Sherman, crossing Citico Creek near its mouth and following the Tennessee River to General Sherman's pontoon bridge. I took position on General Sherman's left about 2 p. m. My command had no enemy in front, except a few skirmishers, and nothing of importance occurred.

November 26, the corps marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy to Chickamauga Station, and camped within 3 miles of Graysville, arriving in camp one hour after sundown.

November 27, marched to Parker's Gap, the Second Division leading; my Third Brigade, together with the Second Brigade, Second Division, was ordered to destroy the railroad at Red Clay. The division camped at the crossing of the Red Clay and Cleveland roads. The destruction of the railroad was successfully accomplished.

My Third Brigade reported back at 1 a. m., November 28.

November 28, the division camped near Parker's Gap.

November 29, marched to Cleveland, Third Division leading; nothing of importance.

November 30, marched to Charleston, Second Division leading.

December 1, marched to Athens.

December 2, marched to Sweet Water and Philadelphia, driving a little detachment of rebel cavalry before us. Arrived in camp, 2 miles beyond Philadelphia, about one hour after sundown.

December 3, the Third Division broke camp at 4 a. m. and entered Loudon (which had been abandoned by the enemy during the night) before sunrise, Colonel Krzyzanowski's brigade leading. Considerable stores were found and distributed among the troops.

December 4, one regiment of Colonel Hecker's brigade crossed the river in a flat-boat, drove away a rebel cavalry detachment, and found four pieces of artillery spiked in a field-work on the opposite bank. The regiment was withdrawn before sundown.

From December 6 to December 17, marched to Louisville and returned to our old camps in Lookout Valley without any incidents worthy of notice. We arrived in camp on December 17, at 3 p. m.

I have the honor to affix a list of casualties.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General, Comdg. Third Div., Eleventh Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 107.

Itineraries of the First Brigade (Brig. Gen. Hector Tyndale) and the Third Brigade (Col. Frederick Hecker), November 1–30.†

FIRST BRIGADE.

On the 1st and 2d instant, the line of earth-works, 1,200 yards in length, in front of the brigade was completed.

During the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, these works were strengthened by slashing the timber in front and constructing two lines of abatis, covering the intrenchments and building a redoubt near the center of this line.

On the 8th instant, a new line in the rear of the one above named was begun. This line, in the aggregate 1,500 yards long, was so far completed as to permit the brigade to be safely withdrawn to its new position on the 10th instant.

On the evening of the 9th, 7 deserters of the Thirty-second and Forty-sixth Alabama Regiments came within the lines of this brigade and surrendered.

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, the line of defense in our front was made complete.

On the morning of the 14th, the brigade was under arms at daylight, additional guns being reported mounted by the enemy on Lookout Mountain.

From the 1st to the 18th instant, the enemy daily shelled, with his battery on Lookout, the camps, trains, &c., of the brigade as opportunity served.

On the 22d, at 1 p. m., the brigade marched, and arrived at Chattanooga at 8 p. m.

On the 23d, at 1 p. m., the Eleventh Corps being formed in column of division by regiments in support of the Fourteenth Corps, this brigade was placed at the head of the Third Division, the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 82.
† From returns for November.

enemy being driven from his positions in front of Mission Ridge. This brigade moved first and took its position, joining the Fourteenth Corps on the left. Skirmishing continued until nightfall and began again early next morning.

On the 24th, a line of rifle-pits was built in front of the brigade.

On the 25th, at 9 a. m., the brigade marched, crossing the Chickamauga and joining Sherman's forces at the northern extremity of Mission Ridge, skirmishing with the enemy during the afternoon. During the night a line of rifle-pits was built covering its position.

On the 26th, at 6 a. m., the brigade marched, pursuing the enemy, and halted 5 miles east of Chickamauga Station at 8 p. m.; distance marched, 13 miles.

On the 27th, at 6 a. m., the brigade marched, passed through Graysville, and halted 4 miles east of Parker's Gap at 5 p. m.; distance marched, 15 miles.

On the 28th, at 6.30 a. m., marched, and encamped at 10 a. m.

On the 29th, at 7.20 a. m., marched, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., at 5 p. m.; distance, 18 miles.

On the 30th, at 8.30 a. m., the brigade marched, and arrived at Charleston, on the Hiwassee River, at 3 p. m.; distance, 11 miles.

THIRD BRIGADE.

November 22, the Third Brigade marched to Chattanooga.

November 23, during the battle of Chattanooga this command was lying in front of Citico Creek.

November 24, took the rifle-pits on the east side of Citico Creek.

November 25, at 2 p. m., marched to the support of Sherman, who was on the left wing, near Chickamauga Creek.

November 26, in pursuit of Bragg, passing Chickamauga Station, this brigade marching through Parker's Gap and to Red Clay. Destroyed the railroad, and returned to Parker's Gap.

November 27, encamped near Parker's Gap.

November 28, marched to Cleveland, this brigade making a circuit to McDonald's Mills.

November 29, marched to Charleston.

November 30, crossed the Hiwassee River and marched to Athens.

No. 108.

Report of Maj. Thomas W. Osborn, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTY., 11TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bridgeport, Ala., January 5, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part borne by the artillery of this command in the engagements of the 23d, 24th, and 25th November, near Chattanooga, and the march toward Knoxville, Tenn.

The batteries of this command are:

Second Division: I, First New York Artillery, Capt. M. Wiedrich; G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. C. F. Merkle.

Third Division: I, First Ohio Artillery, Capt. H. Dilger; Thirteenth New York (Independent), Capt. W. Wheeler; K, First Ohio Artillery, Lieut. N. Sahm.

My instructions, as received from Major-General Howard, were to leave the batteries of Captain Wiedrich and Lieutenant Sahm in the valley to assist Major-General Hooker, if required, and to take a sufficient number of horses from these batteries to fully equip the remaining three batteries; to direct Captain Wheeler to report to General Brannan, chief of artillery of the Army at Chattanooga, for assignment to protect the troops of General Sherman in crossing the Tennessee River above the town. Captain Dilger and Lieutenant Merkle were to accompany the corps to Chattanooga. These dispositions were made as directed on the 22d.

On the afternoon of the 23d, by direction of General Howard, I placed the battery of Lieutenant Merkle on a slight eminence on the left of General Sheridan's division, and reported to General Sheridan for orders. I also placed Captain Dilger on the right of the same division. This division at the time was being moved forward with the main line of battle. A few shots were fired by Lieutenant Merkle this p. m.

On the morning of the 24th he was moved forward, taking position with the main line of battle, and occasionally, when circumstances appeared to require, fired a few shots, generally with good effect. On the 25th, he again opened about noon, clearing the ground for an advance of the division. A little later moved forward with the advanced infantry, and from the outset of the charge by which Mission Ridge was carried he did fine work, by assisting materially to clear the enemy from their trenches and disturbing their fire greatly while our troops were climbing the hill.

The position to which Captain Dilger had been assigned unfortunately did not admit of his taking an active part, his position being such as to cover a plain over which it was feared the enemy would attempt to reach our rear.

Early in the morning, on the 24th, Captain Wheeler took position, under the immediate direction of Major Cotter, near and a little below the crossing of General Sherman. He was only required to fire about 20 rounds at long range, the enemy not massing sufficiently near his position. Colonel Barnett, of the Ohio artillery, in command of all the artillery at this position, speaks of Captain Wheeler's practice and evident good judgment.

Captain Wiedrich, in command of the batteries in the valley, engaged his batteries in the advance of General Hooker at the capture of Lookout Mountain, his own battery remaining as when the corps left the valley, on the range of hills running parallel to and between Lookout and the valley below. Lieutenant Sahm's battery he placed on the crest between his position and the creek, and by this means gained an admirable cross-fire with batteries placed on the same range to their right. In the attack on the mountain they are reported to have done good service. Generals Hooker, Butterfield, and Osterhaus have spoken of their practice as excellent.

On the 26th, Lieutenant Sahm's battery was moved to Rossville with General Hooker's column and left at that point. On the same day Captain Dilger, Captain Wheeler, and Lieutenant Merkle reported to the corps then at Chickamauga Station. On the 27th, at Graysville, Captain Wheeler and Lieutenant Merkle were ordered to report to General Hooker at Ringgold. Both batteries again reported to the corps on the 28th, at Parker's Gap, not being engaged during this absence. A gun carriage of Captain Wheeler broke down on the march, and, being unable to repair the carriage, the

captain sent the gun to his camp in the valley in a wagon. Captain Dilger accompanied the corps from Graysville to Red Clay on the 27th, and on the 28th returned to Parker's Gap.

Expecting the corps to move to Lookout Valley, the general directed me to move Lieutenant Merkle's battery at the head of the column, and, by reason of a separation at this moment, I did not participate in the trip to Knoxville. Having reached the valley, I brought the three batteries to their former camp and did what I could to again fit them for service.

Captain Dilger and Captain Wheeler accompanied the corps to Knoxville. Captain Wheeler reports having used his battery upon the enemy at the crossing of Hiwassee River, and again at the Tennessee River, opposite Loudon. I have received no report of Captain Dilger of this march. On the 20th December, the batteries returned to their old camp in the valley. It is a gratification to say that during these operations not one artillery officer or man was lost or injured, and everywhere officers and men did well. The artillery practice was everywhere good. The command lost very largely in horses.

When the corps moved from its camp on the 22d the horses were greatly reduced, both by the long passage from Virginia to this place and by starvation in the valley. I could then only horse three batteries indifferently. The roads over which we marched were very bad; much of the time we could get no forage either from the depots or in the country. The horses were continually giving out from exhaustion and want of food. Captain Wheeler and Captain Dilger report that they were unable to move with the column to and from Knoxville without impressing a considerable number of horses and mules in the country. Under the circumstances I think each battery did all that could be expected of it.

I regret the artillery of the corps could not have remained with the corps and fought in the principal engagement with it. It being, as it was, distributed through the army, it could gain little or no credit of its own, as all it may have earned would naturally be claimed by and accredited to the commanding officer of the troops with which it was serving during the engagement. The losses were confined to the loss of horses and ordnance property, a considerable amount of which was rendered unfit for further service.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WARD OSBORN,
Major, and Chief of Artillery, Eleventh Corps.

Lieut. Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. Michael Wiedrich, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, 2D DIVISION, 11TH ARMY CORPS,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the batteries under my command in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24 and 25, 1863:

Having held a position on the summit of a mountain near and

west of Lookout Mountain since November 9—where we fortified ourselves by building two bomb-proofs, and where the enemy occasionally undertook to shell us, but without any effect or loss on our side—November 22, when the corps received orders to march to Chattanooga, you ordered me to furnish some horses to Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and the Thirteenth New York Battery, which I did, and to hold the position then held by my battery and Battery K, First Ohio.

On the evening of November 23, I received orders from Major Reynolds to change the position of Battery K, First Ohio, to a knoll north of Lookout Mountain, and a little to the left of mine, which was done early next morning, November 24, when about 10 a. m. same day our infantry made a charge on Lookout Mountain from our extreme right. I opened fire with the batteries on the enemy's rifle-pits on the foot of Lookout Mountain with good effect. The enemy soon found out that he could not hold them much longer and retreated up the mountain, while we kept up our fire with the same result until they reached their earth-works, under the peak of Lookout Mountain, they being closely pursued by our infantry, when I gave orders to cease firing. Late in the night I received orders from Major Reynolds to move the batteries across Lookout Creek, which was done early next morning, November 25, but very slowly, as I had not horses enough to move both batteries at once. After crossing I received orders to send Battery K, First Ohio, over Lookout Mountain to Rossville, leaving mine where it was until further orders, where we remained for several days, when I ordered them back in camp.

I am happy to say that all officers and men behaved well, and that we did not sustain any loss whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WIEDRICH,
Captain, and Chief of Artillery, 2d Div., 11th A. C.

Maj. T. W. OSBORN,
Chief of Artillery, Eleventh Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Capt. William Wheeler, Thirteenth New York Battery, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Bridgeport, Ala., January 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following with regard to the part taken by the Thirteenth Independent New York Battery in the battles of November 24 and 25, 1863, at Missionary Ridge, and in the arduous marches which succeeded them:

On November 22, I received 14 horses, harnessed, from Battery I, First New York, and 13 horses, without harness, from Battery K, First Ohio, and moved my battery with the corps across the first pontoon at Brown's Ferry; there I was detached from the corps and ordered by you to report to Colonel Barnett, First Ohio; this I did, and was placed by him under command of Major Cotter, First Ohio. I moved that same evening about 2 miles up the river, but did not take position.

Early on the morning of the 24th, before daybreak, I moved my battery farther up the river, and placed it in position, under Major Cotter's directions, on the extreme right flank of the line of batteries covering General Sherman's crossing. This position was close to the right bank of the Tennessee River, and commanded the whole river bottom and the woods at the foot of the slope of Missionary Ridge.

At about 10 a. m. I fired twenty shots, by order of Major Cotter, to get the range, and also to dislodge some bodies of the enemy who were concealed there. Later in the day the troops of our corps advanced up the river bottom. I fired several shots in advance of them to drive away a line of rebel skirmishers; I ceased firing when my guns were masked by the column. During the 25th, the combat was too distant for our batteries to take any part in it.

I did not receive the order to report back to the corps until 12 m. on the 26th; I then immediately crossed the Tennessee and the Chickamauga Creek, and pushed on as well as I could, the road being filled by the troops of General Sherman's corps. The next day (27th) I followed the corps as far as Graysville, where I was ordered by General Howard to march to Ringgold, which I did. On the march to Ringgold the axle of one of my guns broke, and I was obliged to abandon the carriage, as there was no forge with me; the gun I brought along, slung under the limber.

From Ringgold I marched to Parker's Gap, where I was ordered by General Howard to report to Colonel Buschbeck, commanding Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. I continued under his command during the remainder of the march.

The roads from Parker's Gap were in very bad condition, and I had much trouble in moving my battery toward Cleveland, as my horses were extremely exhausted; I was consequently compelled to press horses from the country, giving conditional receipts for the same; and this course I was obliged to pursue more or less upon the whole march; sometimes taking mules as well as horses. I have memoranda of all animals taken and receipted for in this manner, and am prepared to account for them.

Our march lay from Cleveland to Charleston, where we crossed the Hiwassee River, thence to Athens, Sweet Water, Philadelphia, and Loudon; crossed the Little Tennessee to Unitia, and so to Louisville. Our line of march returning was the same, except that we went direct from the Little Tennessee to Philadelphia, and crossed the mountains at Cleveland instead of Parker's Gap.

At Charleston, by order of General Howard, I brought two pieces into position, and drove away a party of rebels on the other side of the Hiwassee River, who were trying to remove commissary and ordnance stores from cars left on the track. I used for the most part Hotchkiss percussion shell, which exploded extremely well. I also fired a few rounds across the Tennessee at Loudon, by order of General Howard.

I reached Lookout Valley on the 20th of December. The mules which I had pressed were all turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster, Eleventh Corps.

My losses and expenditures were as follows: Men, none; horses, 24; ammunition, 50 Schenkl percussion, 50 Hotchkiss case, 10 Hotchkiss percussion—110 rounds.

I am happy to be able to speak in high terms of the excellent

behavior of my men on this forced march, and their soldierly endurance of fatigue and exposure, and sometimes of hunger.

Lieut. H. Müller was constantly on duty, and always did his duty well.

The above is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. WHEELER,
Captain, Commanding Thirteenth New York Battery.

Maj. T. W. OSBORN,
Chief of Artillery, Eleventh Corps.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Christopher F. Merkle, Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY G, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Lookout Valley, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a report of the late battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.:

I was ordered forward by Major Osborn, chief of artillery Eleventh Army Corps, on the 23d November, 1863, at 2.30 p. m., and took up my position about 1 mile west of Mission Ridge and facing toward it. I fired several shots, about 4 p. m. of the same date, at the rebel camp close to the ridge.

About 2 a. m. of the 24th instant, I was ordered forward to a new position, about one-half a mile closer to the ridge, by order of Major-General Sheridan. Opened fire upon a strong rebel picket about 3 p. m. of the 24th instant. After having driven them from their position I was ordered to shell a rebel camp within easy range close to the ridge.

About 2 p. m. of the 25th ultimo, I was ordered to move my battery forward to a new position, some 600 yards nearer to the ridge by order of Brigadier-General Wagner, in order to shell the woods, drive the rebels out of them, and assist in the charge, which was to take place at a given signal in general, with which I complied. After our forces were in possession of Mission Ridge I ceased firing and remained on the field till next morning, when I received orders to join the Eleventh Army Corps at Chickamauga Station without delay, by order of Major-General Thomas.

I expended 340 rounds of ammunition, viz: 206 solid shot, 52 shell, and 88 spherical-case shot.

Lieut. Richard Wilson, Third U. S. Artillery, the only officer I had with my battery, behaved gallantly, admirably, cool, and collected. The battery behaved well in general, especially First Sergt. William Leroy and Sergt. John Hunter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. MERKLE,
Second Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery.

Lieutenant FREEMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to Major-General Hooker commanding, the following report of the movements of my command in the campaign commencing on the 24th of November and terminating on the 1st of December, 1863, embracing the victorious actions on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and on Taylor's Ridge, at Ringgold, Ga.:

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of November, I received the order of Major-General Hooker to cross Lookout Creek and to assault Lookout Mountain, marching down the valley and sweeping every rebel from it.

Pursuant to your orders of the 22d November, my lines had been extended so as to cover the entire position previously maintained by the Eleventh Corps and by my own command, the line extending from the confluence of Lookout Creek and the Tennessee River on the left to the top of Raccoon Mountain on the right, the situation gained by the important movement of General Hooker on the 28th of October, and the action of the same night, in which a portion of this division participated, at Wauhatchie.

For the proper protection of these defenses, I disposed 200 of my grand guards, from various regiments of my First Brigade, along the creek from Wauhatchie Junction to the left of the Kelley's Ferry road, joined by the Twenty-ninth Ohio, Col. W. T. Fitch, and seven companies of the Fifth Ohio, Col. J. H. Patrick, on the left, and 130 of the grand guards on the right, with the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, Capt. F. L. Gimber, and the Seventy-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. H. Hammerstein, in reserve on the right. The grand guards were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. E. Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

I moved my command, supplied with one day's rations and full complement of ammunition on persons of the men, in light marching order at daylight to Wauhatchie railroad junction, where, pursuant to your orders, Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker reported to me with six regiments of his brigade (Second of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps), numbering 110 officers and 1,355 men. The available force of my division in this column was 141 officers and 2,218 men, making an aggregate of 251 officers and 3,573 men.

I discovered that during the night the enemy had doubled his pickets along the creek, his line being numerically stronger than my immediate one by at least one-half, and they were within 50 yards of each other.

Crossing the railroad at Wauhatchie Junction, my command was marched, under cover of a belt of timber, to a point back of an old mill, about 2½ miles up the creek from its mouth, and massed behind a hill which effectually screened it from view from the mountain.

At this time drifting clouds enveloped the whole ridge of the

mountain top, and heavy mists and fogs obscured the slope from lengthened vision, and so continued until we reached the summit, lifting only momentarily at intervals during the assault. So impenetrable was this gloom around the enemy's localities, that the movement was so favored as to become a complete surprise to him.

One section of Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery, under Lieutenant McGill, accompanied the column to the point of massing, but was returned and posted on a hill half way between the old mill and Bald Hill, under supervision of Maj. J. A. Reynolds, my chief of artillery, as it could prove of no service on the other side of the creek. The creek being too deep to ford, I sent my pioneers forward to bridge it, under cover of two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, who crossed, and were deployed on the other side without opposition. I decided to make my crossing at this point in preference to Davis' Mill, as originally intended, as I thereby was enabled to save much time in moving up the mountain. At the same time I sent a small detachment of the Sixty-sixth Ohio to make a demonstration on the path leading from near Davis' Mill up the mountain, thereby diverting the attention of the enemy on top in that direction. Considerable skirmishing occurred, and a large body of their troops was kept there in expectancy of our main attack at that place. I then assembled my brigade and field officers and enlightened them with the project before them, with instructions to communicate it to their company officers.

Simultaneous with the crossing of the skirmishers, our picket line, by previous arrangement, surprised, with sudden movement, the pickets of the enemy in their immediate front, and captured them without firing. A picket of 42 rebels, with 1 negro, surrendered at the crossing. Major Reynolds placed the two sections of Battery K, First Ohio Artillery (light 12-pounders), Lieutenant Sahm, on Bald Hill near the junction of the creek and river, and put two sections of Battery I, First New York Artillery, on a hill opposite Lookout Point and behind Bald Hill. One section of 20-pounder Parrotts, of Fourth Ohio Battery, was situated in the gap to the right, and one section of howitzers, of First Iowa Battery, commanded the approaches to the lower bridge from the hill on the right of the gap. Two sections of Knap's battery were located on an eminence to the left of the Kelley's Ferry road on the original line of defense, from which it commanded the sides of Lookout.

My column was moved to the creek, and began crossing the bridge at 8.30 a. m. with great celerity. The Second Brigade, Col. G. A. Cobham, jr., in advance, moved rapidly up the hill-slope by the right flank, in a direct line from the crossing to the wall of the crest, followed by the Third Brigade, Col. D. Ireland, which joined its left.

General Whitaker's brigade then crossed, and closely afterward the First Brigade, Col. C. Candy. My line of battle, as formed, faced to the front, was Cobham, with two regiments on the right; Ireland, with four regiments in the center; Candy on the left, in echelon, at about 30 paces interval to the troops on the right, with his Sixty-sixth Ohio and three companies of the Fifth Ohio, *en échelon*, as reserve. This constituted the front, covering the slopes from the mound of the crest to Lookout Creek. The Eighth Kentucky, Thirty-fifth Indiana, Ninety-ninth and Fortieth Ohio, respectively, in order from the right of Whitaker's brigade, formed the second line in support, about 350 yards to the rear of the front line, his right

resting opposite Cobham's center. About 100 yards in rear of the supporting line were placed the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Fifty-first Ohio, also of Whitaker's brigade. This formation, with admirable maintenance of distances, was observed throughout the movement to the farthest point gained on the mountain, with the exception of necessary changes in Candy's attitude on the left.

The inclination of the mountain was from north by east to south by west. We swept the westerly slope from this point about 3 miles south of the dividing ridge between the east and west sides of the mountain known as Point Lookout.

A heavy line of skirmishers had been advanced, and covered the entire front throughout the day's movements, and the flanks were so intact that the supporting line was, by this guarded measure of the front, likewise perfectly secure from hostile demonstration on the part of the enemy, excepting from sharpshooters on the crest.

At shortly after 9 o'clock, the whole line moved forward, the right held by the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, kept in close contact with the rugged precipice of the summit, the necessity for which gradually swerved our advance in an oblique direction from the creek, which lengthened the line for cover on the left, so as to change Candy's formation, a mile after starting, from *échelon* to two lines. The left was instructed to govern its movements by those of the front line on the right, the extreme left resting near the creek, and the guide being the upper curvature of the mountain.

The right, center, and right of the left brigade made rapid headway over the very steep sides of the mountain, which sloped throughout its length at nearly an angle of 45°, and breaking into numerous successive ravines, varying from 50 to over 100 feet in depth, overcame, by clambering, almost perpendicular ascents and descents, with hands as well as feet, in many places. As the skirmishers had reported a hostile movement from above toward the flats, I took measures to obtain mastery of the enemy's rifle-pits at the base of the mountain, not far from the mouth of Lookout Creek, which resulted in their capture, and thus uncovered the fords where Colonel Grose's brigade, of Cruft's division, was to cross, as noted in your order, and the one near the mouth of the creek where Osterhaus was to come up in reserve.

After uncovering the fords, and the troops in reserve seen to have a footing, Candy's brigade was ordered forward at a "half wheel," and, for a convergence on the offensive point, swept up the mountain with celerity at an oblique angle to the main line, heading for Point Lookout.

When the right and center had progressed 1¼ miles, the enemy's pickets were encountered, and, though they were well covered with natural defenses, my skirmishers at once engaged them and drove them back upon their main body, which was formed about 1 mile beyond, within a camp covering the whole plateau in front of the left of my right and my center, formidable in natural defense and seemingly impregnable with rocks, stone, and earth breastworks, surrounded with tangled slashings. These were the advanced works of a continuous net-work of fortifications, rugged, natural and artificial, irregular polygons, of the enemy, within which was Walthall's brigade of Mississippians, in battle array.

My skirmishers engaged them, and the whole line, with unbroken front and bayonets fixed, charged on the "double-quick" over obstructions which, without excitement, would have greatly impeded

them. The men were full of animation and enthusiasm, and, regardless of the active work of the sharpshooters in the gorges and from the crest, in the lucid intervals of the fog drifts, and of the heavy musketry in front, animated with rallying cheers of officers, they made a sudden and vigorous assault, Ireland's brigade and Cobham's One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania closing in with the enemy, and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, on the right, hurled themselves upon their flank with furious effort.

Our fire was delivered in continuous volleys while hotly pressing upon and encompassing the camp, and, with wall of steel, colors and men were over the works and hand to hand disputed the enemy's possession of them. The ardor of our men surprised and stultified the enemy, and we punished him severely in his irresolution. Walthall's men offered a sturdy but brief resistance, and when we closed with them they soon yielded and threw down their arms, pleading for protection. Our first success was gained in less than fifteen minutes after the lines became engaged.

Detachments, starting in flight, were checked by the fire from Reynolds' batteries beyond Lookout Creek, and they preferred capture to running the gauntlet of shells exploding with such precision in their retreating path. The whole brigade was ours, and its camp thickly strewn with rebel killed and wounded, small-arms, and equipage. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York here took three battle-flags, and the Sixtieth New York one, from the hands of the color bearers, during the fight. The prisoners were at once dispatched to the rear, to be disposed of by General Whitaker's command, which had enthusiastically cheered our onslaught and pressed on in support, eager to participate in it, but as the front had neither faltered nor halted, the opportunity was not offered. As Cobham's and Ireland's forces could not be weakened by detaching guards, the prisoners captured had therefore to be disposed of in this manner, and my wounded left for the attention of the ambulance corps, close in rear of the line.

At this time the rebel signal flag was active on a bench below the pinnacle of the mountain, but our onward progress soon compelled its withdrawal. All seemed influenced with the conviction that rapidity of action would conduce to corresponding success, and without halting upon the site of the victory, like a vast piece of machinery the column pressed eagerly forward in original formation, Ireland's colors ever in advance of the center. The obstructions now surmounted at every step, of ravines, precipices, immense bowlders, abatis, slashings, and carefully-constructed works, plainly showed the place could have been defended to great advantage by a small determined force, against heavily outnumbering assailants.

They did not intercept the speedy passage of the troops, who impulsively disregarded the necessary toil which, under ordinary circumstances, could have early exhausted them. With indomitable perseverance, they were carrying out the order to "sweep every rebel before them, moving with rapidity."

Sharpshooters were busy in secreted places in front, from which they were dislodged and mostly captured, and of those on the cliffs many were killed and wounded by sharpshooters on our side.

Stretching over a large plateau and down the mountain side toward the valley from the base of the precipitous rampart of rocks, which, like a promontory, bears the cloud-soaring peak of Point Lookout on its apex, was a systematically-arranged chain of fortifications, outer and inner, like a honey-comb.

The fortified approaches toward us and on a line with the overhanging ledge of the point above, were occupied by Churchill's old brigade of Alabamians and Georgians, now commanded by General Maney.

Perceiving from the first the vital advantage to be gained by keeping my right firm against the barrier of the mountain top, it was kept solid and closely hugged it. By the peculiar curvature of the rocks, diverging inwardly toward the point (in a northeasterly direction), my right (Cobham's) being the inner line, made necessarily more advance distance, with less marching, than the balance of the line. Every pace of the extreme right had the advantage of progress in a ratio of nearly 50 per cent. over the center, and double that over the left. I early perceived the additional point of strength attendant upon this formation, for, whenever the center attacked the enemy in front, my right was continually on his flank, and outflanked, with withering enfilading fire, his every position, which combination compelled him to yield with brief resistance as long as we continued to advance.

General Whitaker maintained his assigned position, following the inclination, his right resting, as originally, in the rear of Cobham's center, until the latter turned the angle of the ridge, where the precipice admitted of foot-hold only under most trying labor, when his right guide in support was Ireland's right in front. It is gratifying to me, and illustrative of the unaccountable accomplishments capable to determined energy, to observe that, notwithstanding all embarrassments, my column reached the base of Lookout Point in fine military order, with the precise formation it had originally shown in rest.

Before reaching our new antagonist my right encountered the almost perpendicular pyramid of Lookout Point, and, faithful to the policy of having the tangible rock for the flank to rest upon, the line obliqued to the right continually. As we rounded the curvature between the lower ridge and uppermost ledge, this was effected with a steadiness and regularity worthy the highest meed of praise. It brought us to the most elevated accessible point of the mountain, short of the great coronal itself.

Before this, however, was completed a rebel regiment was observed making a hasty descent through a pass from the westerly crest down upon our flank. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania immediately changed front to rear and met them with a full front, and, instead of charging upon and disordering an important flank, they encountered a line which returned their first and only volley with interest. Their movement was counteracted beyond hope, and every man of them surrendered without a second fire.

At this time Major Reynolds again opened with his batteries upon the enemy's fortifications and created some commotion among them, the missiles flying over our troops into the enemy's line.

The artillery soon ceased, as Ireland's and Cobham's left, with wild, prolonged cheers, charged the fortifications held by Maney, as they had done with Walthall's, and who offered a stout resistance, but only for a brief period, for Ireland pressed them hotly, in the face of their fierce volleys, at close quarters, while our men fell rapidly, and Cobham poured in his flanking fire from the ever advanced right with such telling effect that they sullenly fell back from work to work, driven successively from each strong lodgment by a continuance of pressure on front and flank. His temporary stands and retrograde movements cost the enemy large numbers in killed,

wounded, and missing, leaving him but a wreck to retreat beyond our reach, while his own fire dealt severely wit ı Ireland, and overflying shots told considerably upon Whitaker's ranks in the rear, which kept pace with the advance at the prescribed interval.

During this fight the enemy opened with three pieces of light artillery from the crest, and during some twenty minutes made every effort to enfilade our lines, but their guns could not be sufficiently depressed to search our ranks, and their missiles, with very short fuses, burst with trivial effect over the heads of the First Brigade, which, unseen to them, was sweeping up the rough declivity just below the plateau on which were the enemy's works, guiding obliquely for the main point, their right lapping Ireland at nearly right angles and reaching to Whitaker's left.

Being baffled in their intended artillery effect, they hurled shell and hand grenades from the cliffs among my troops in front and in support, but our men moved so rapidly they were mostly ineffective. I halted the First Brigade, and held it in reserve, under the inferior slope of the main hill, as there was no vantage-ground to make them available at this point and period.

Still we pressed the enemy, pushing him with resistless weight and ardor, not affording him time to recover from the amazement caused him by our rapidity of movement, and his front wavered more perceptibly in each stand until it increased to terror and flight, while our men followed with an animation that disdained restraint, and, with the clouds and mist hovering above us, and fogs darkening the hills below, leaving, as it were, our path a well-defined stratum between the lowering elements, like a mighty tide of waters driving from its course the obstructions which, in impeding, served to concentrate their strength, our troops breasted the dividing point, or salient angle, and, with admirably preserved line, swept, upon the double-quick, around to the northeasterly slope of the mountain, charging the retreating foe.

This was about 12 m. The movement heretofore made, and now practiced, rendered untenable, and outflanked respectively, each of the long and complicated lines of works and rifle-pits which had been evidently constructed with great care, and were of such formidable nature as to almost defy any attack in front.

General Osterhaus' division and Grose's brigade had crossed Lookout Creek and were now seen climbing the mountain side, away down to the left. While my troops were engaged upon the plateau, finding the enemy was massing a heavy line in my front, and on the east side of the mountain, from the cliff to the valley, I directed Cobham to advance about 700 or 800 yards around the point so as to command the enemy's flank and render our own impervious. It was with strenuous effort only that Cobham accomplished this vital movement, as the mountain side was nearly perpendicular, and he passed his command along a narrow path of the slope at the base of the final frontlet of rock which arose perpendicularly from 75 to 100 feet to the summit. The sides were too steep to move in line, and single and double filing were necessary for some distance from the point around the eastward slope, over a narrow ledge. His right reached the desired point, his column was closed up, and, with backs firm against the acclivity, his line presented a hostile front toward Chattanooga Creek. This I instructed to be held at all hazards.

This movement was quickly executed without the least confusion, and in its execution the enemy's skirmishers were driven from the

slope. At the same time Ireland had continued his attack with running fire upon the enemy in front, charging through the peach orchard, taking the works encircling it, delivering his fire for a few moments from them, leaping over and attacking the next with victorious results each time. His right at this time engaged the enemy behind a stone wall, running parallel with our line from the white house (Craven's), his center divided at the house directly across their path, and the Sixtieth and One hundred and thirty-seventh New York dashed through the yard, wherein were two pieces of artillery placed in position, capturing them and their gunners, throwing the flag of the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York on the cannon as token of capture, while the One hundred and forty-ninth New York diverged to the left of the house and actively engaged the enemy, the whole line rapidly capturing prisoners and keeping up an effective fire. On they went over the successive belts of ramparts inclosing the level area, which the rebels reluctantly yielded.

When about 500 yards beyond Craven's house, and in front of the mountain road, the enemy, already reported, appeared in heavy force (afterward learned to be three large brigades of Walker's and Stevenson's divisions), well covered in the woods and with rocks. Upon this body the routed rebels rallied. My line, imbued with ardor almost irrepressible, at once engaged them and found stubborn resistance.

Whitaker's line was halted at the stone wall of Craven's house, and several of his regiments were formed about 200 yards to the rear and left of it.

A portion of one of his regiments moved up to the support of our extreme left, occupied by the One hundred and forty-ninth New York, where it was heavily engaged, but was soon withdrawn.

The enemy made several charges within a very short time, and were as often repulsed to their original line. While Ireland's whole force combated the massed force in front, Cobham, from his commanding locality, opened an oblique fire on the enemy's flank, which enfiladed their lines so as to make their situation untenable, when the impenetrable fog, which had for some time lingered above, settled down upon and below him, and it became impossible for him to direct his fire upon the enemy unseen without endangering our own men. This fog prevailed during the balance of the day.

My men on the left were still striving for the old road leading from the mountain into Chattanooga Valley, with prospect of soon securing it, when, at this time, 12.30 p. m., I received General Hooker's order to halt upon the crest and to strengthen our position there. We had progressed a considerable distance beyond the intended point.

With the falling of the fog the enemy ceased firing for a time. Osterhaus now came up on the left, and I formed a strong line on the ground I had gained from the cliffs toward Chattanooga Creek, connecting with Osterhaus' right, and massed my reserves in their rear upon the crest of the slope in the rear of the white house. The right of the Third Brigade joined the Second on the upper crest. Whitaker's brigade was formed in reserve in the position it occupied during the noon fighting, on a line with Craven's house, and a portion of it in a second line in rear, both in the captured pits and behind the stone-wall, all covered by the line of Cobham and Ireland, advanced 400 yards beyond the pits and works. The position was strengthened by the immediate construction of protections of stone and timber.

Cobham cut levels on the mountain side to facilitate the passage of his men. The topmost peak was closely invested by his left, and several attempts made to find a point of escalade up the acclivity, but the gloom was so profound that they met with no success.

The ground occupied by our line was very abrupt, the upper cap of the mountain, sloping from the rocky palisades (occupied by Cobham), merged into a plateau cut into a series of steps or gradations, each comparatively level (held by Ireland). The rear was guarded by Candy. Cobham's flag, about noon, floated from the highest accessible point of the mountain gained on the 24th. The men manifested an eagerness to go forward, and their officers requested to be permitted to cut off the Summertown road.

From half past 12 to 1 o'clock in the afternoon only desultory firing was kept up by the enemy, which was unheeded by my men, who were instructed to husband their ammunition. At about 1 o'clock the enemy made an assault in force upon my left, principally upon the One hundred and forty-ninth New York, which was strengthened with skirmishers of the One hundred and second New York, under Captain Stegman, and one regiment of General Whitaker's, which had formed near the left for support.

My men stood firm, and not a regiment in my front line yielded an inch, but, by some misapprehension, another regiment, not of my command, retired hastily and thereby invited redoubled effort on the part of the assailants, which the One hundred and forty-ninth New York repelled, forcing them back to their cover. Lieutenant-Colonel Randall had striven to rally the retiring regiment, without success, confident in the steadiness of his own men.

I am proud to say, in this connection, that at no time during the operations did my troops waver or, in the most trying moments, present any but a redoubtable front, and that the honor, by the accident of war, fell to my old command of driving, with fierce conflict, the enemy before us in a most difficult progress of over 4 miles, possessing all his formidable works, taking prisoners, or disabling all the forces on the mountain side, occupying the entire front to the farthest point gained, and that they, by chance, did the fighting which gained us the mountain, and held all they captured until the enemy retired and could no longer be seen in the fog and were disorganized beyond hostility; and also that the victorious work, so ably progressed with, was not relinquished, for at no time, until the peak of Lookout, on the morning of the 25th, was ours beyond hope of rebel recovery, was my entire command relieved from holding station in the front line of battle.

Such gratulation is substantiated in the exertions of my troops, which exceeded, in accomplishments, my most extravagant hopes.

The substantial fighting was over when my advance was relieved at 2 o'clock. Ireland's men, jaded with incessant fighting, were relieved by regiments from Candy's and Whitaker's brigades.

Colonel Creighton, of the Seventh Ohio, now commanded the brigade, Colonel Candy having a few moments previously been injured by a fall upon the rocks. The three companies of the Fifth Ohio, under Major Symmes, had been detached to take charge of, and conduct to the rear, the vast influx of prisoners.

My men had exhausted their original supply of ammunition and had expended a portion of a second, equally as large, supply hastily taken from the captured cartridge-boxes of the enemy, but they were at no time straitened for ammunition.

When the Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania were relieving Ireland, several very heavy volleys from the enemy were returned by them with interest. An irregular and desultory fire was kept up by the enemy, who could be seen only at long intervals during the afternoon, but my troops were restrained by their officers from firing without opportunity, seldom offered, was given to make it effective.

Some of the regiments of my relief, and others on the left, unnecessarily fired continuous volleys into the fog, without response, save from secreted sharpshooters who were busy in front, and from the cliffs until after dark.

At 3 o'clock the enemy were observed massing a force under the cliff of the extreme right held by Cobham. I directed the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania to dislodge this force, which it did with intrepid execution.

Being harassed in this counter move by sharpshooters, a portion of the regiment was detached as sharpshooters, serving with success. It then resumed its place in line for the remainder of the day.

At 3 o'clock Colonel Grose's brigade entered the captured works, and at 3.30 the Thirteenth Illinois and Fourth Iowa relieved regiments of Creighton's (First) brigade. The troops of Whitaker's brigade and several regiments of Osterhaus' division, with Creighton's and Ireland's brigades, relieved each other at different hours of the evening and through the night, at the *point d'appui*, about 400 yards in front of Craven's house, each of them sustaining several tours of duty.

The troops relieved were partly placed in a second line, which served in the double capacity as reserve to the front and as guard against attack in the rear. Others were massed between the two lines in readiness to be handled in any emergency. The upper line or right (Cobham's) formed a retrenchment under the cliff, covering the inner line, turning the angle so that it could act independently of it.

General Carlin reported to me at about 7 o'clock in the evening, when I ordered him to relieve Cobham. This necessary relief was not afforded, however, until 9 p. m., when his worn-out men descended the uppermost slope of the pyramid they had gained, and bivouacked at its foot, and, before daylight on the following day, took position on the western slope, faced to the rear, with skirmishers well out, and left close to the nearest accessible point of the summit, in readiness for any attack from the approach to the right of Lookout Valley.

The balance of Carlin's command was placed in the column of reliefs some time after dark. There were several alarms during the night, with no decisive exhibition of hostility, which drew a number of unnecessary volleys from our troops.

Without fire during the night, the front line suffered considerably from the intensely cold winds that swept around the mountain sides. My own men, wet to the skin from the rain, without blankets and in light blouses, experienced intensely the rudeness of the weather, but bore it with most cheerful fortitude.

The night was one of watchfulness with all that participated in the siege of the rebel stronghold, and, around the myriads of brightly burning fires, reaching from the deep gorges below up to the rocky precipice of the pyramid, and only separated from the enemy's camp fire above by the insurmountable flinty wall, many expressed their

impatience for the coming of day that the attack might be renewed, no thought of aught but victory crowning it finding expression.

General Hooker's orders, to make strong my position during the night, were vigorously carried out, and his announcement of his having opened communication with Chattanooga, and that he seriously threatened the enemy's line of retreat, was eminently cheerful.

I had made repeated efforts to get supplies of ammunition up the mountain, as the long engagements of my troops threatened to exhaust all they had and could procure. My re-enforcements of that nature were brought up in the pockets of men dispatched for that purpose. With much diligence to the task, with aid of mules, by midnight all my command was supplied with 100 rounds per man, ready for a vigorous renewal of hostilities. General Whitaker's was also furnished by me with 25,000 rounds. Also, regiments of Grose's and Carlin's commands.

Before daylight of the 25th, I gave instructions for small reconnoitering parties to gain the summit with ladders, and to be prepared to plant the colors on the top had the enemy evacuated. The colors of the Eighth Kentucky, of General Whitaker's brigade, ascended on the eastern side of the ridge, and of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania on the western. They stood upon the summit about the same time, and the former, having the shorter route, was first unfurled to the breeze from the gigantic cliffs jutting out in their dizzy altitude from the horizon.

There upon that cloud-soaring citadel floated Cobham's colors and the symbolic flag of the division, the "White Star," with patriotic devotion and with prowess followed by its representatives upon the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, and Rapidan, in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. The enemy had evacuated, as thought probable, during the night. The enthusiasm, of which General Hooker was an eye-witness, was such as can only emanate from hearts of patriots, overflowing with gratitude for a great and signal victory, of which they had been auxiliary to the achievement.

The losses of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners had been severe, but to the dismay created by the impulsive and rapid successive charges of our men is attributable the fact that our casualties are comparatively light, in comparison with the length and character of the engagements. The celerity with which our forces were hurled upon the foe led him, mostly, to indecisive delivery of fire.

The Eighth Kentucky, of General Whitaker's command, was sent to the summit to reconnoiter as far as Summertown. They were accompanied by one of my staff officers. On the top, about 100 yards from the crowning rock of the precipice, around the brow of the mountain, the enemy had a very heavy line of works facing south, which could have been held against great odds, even in disputing the crest, after escalade. They had a brigade bivouacked on the descent of the Nickajack trace, evidently posted there during the day, in expectancy of an attack from that quarter, produced by the demonstration made below.

The enemy had left their camps, equipage, arms, and stores in profusion, evidencing a hasty retreat during the night. Many stragglers lingered about their still burning fires. The spoils were taken charge of by the Eighth Kentucky, which, in conjunction with another regiment of General Whitaker's command, was left to garrison the mountain.

The position of the enemy had been on the western slope of the mountain; Walthall's and Maney's brigades, of Walker's division, of Polk's old corps, commanded by Hardee; the former, in fortifications on the side of the mountain, about 1½ miles from our point of crossing; the latter, in works, under and around the peak.

On the eastern slope, adjacent to the old mountain road, to dispute our passage, were two of Walker's brigades, strengthened with a portion of Stewart's command, of Breckinridge's corps. One brigade of Stevenson's division was stationed in the works on top, to the rear of the point. Brown's and Cumming's brigades (principally of Vicksburg paroled troops), of the same division, were fortified about 1½ miles from the point, high upon the mountain, overlooking Chattanooga, and near Summertown. Another of Stevenson's brigades was on the descent of the Nickajack trace.

My command was engaged at once in burying our own and the rebel dead, and in collecting the arms, intrenching tools, and other captured property on the slope of the mountain.

To Brigadier-General Whitaker I take great pleasure in tendering, officially, my warmest acknowledgments for the energetic and soldierly manner in which he and the brave officers and men of his command fulfilled, with ability worthy emulation, the post assigned them in the storming of the rebel stronghold. Though not in the front line during the ascent, they steadily supported it with marked enthusiasm under the raking fire of the enemy and other adverse circumstances. Their conduct, and that of their leader, is worthy of my hearty official approval, which is gratefully tendered.

The list of casualties and report of captures will be found appended to this report. The rebel general, J. H. Lane, of North Carolina, was among the officers killed.*

MISSION RIDGE.

At shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, pursuant to General Hooker's order, my division, preceded by Osterhaus' and Cruft's divisions, marched down the mountain toward Mission Ridge, upon the left of which the rebel troops, withdrawn from Lookout and Chattanooga Valleys during the night, had been placed in position, in extension of the entire rebel lines, their left resting on the ridge, within 6 miles of Lookout Mountain.

We descended into Chattanooga Valley, and, crossing the road from Chattanooga to McLemore's Cove, and taking the rebel route of retreat as the road to Rossville, crossed Chattanooga Creek, where we were detained nearly three hours in reconstruction of the bridge destroyed by the rebels. The enemy disputed the advance of the column, with artillery from the gap, for a short time, but he was driven back, and one of his guns captured. When near Rossville Gap, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, my column, by your orders, turned to the left, and followed the base of Mission Ridge in a northeasterly direction, the ridge running northeast and southwest.

The left of our army was then hotly engaged north of us, on the ridge, and the roar of cannon and of musketry was incessant.

While Cruft was getting a foot-hold to sweep along the crest line, and Osterhaus was moving down the eastern base, with my own division and five batteries, under Major Reynolds, I advanced along

*A mistake.

the western base, parallel to the enemy's front, and toward his right, so rapidly that we were a considerable distance in advance of Cruft, whose passage on the summit was contested by the rebels.

Pushing Creighton's and Cobham's brigades forward along the base, in column of regiments, I placed Ireland in support of the artillery, and opened a battery (Captain Landgraeber's horse artillery) upon the flank and rear of the enemy's lines, compelling him to fall back, pressed by Cruft on the ridge and Osterhaus on the other side of it.

Much commotion was now visible among the hostile troops upon the ridge, and pouring into them a brisk artillery fire, I formed my command in a column of brigades, with Creighton in front and Cobham in the second line, and scaled the craggy sides of the ridge, moving obliquely to effect a junction with Palmer's right, which was just gaining the top, half a mile north of me, and 2 miles from the gap. The men were thoroughly imbued with enthusiasm at the sounds of battle ahead and in prospect of speedy engagement with the rebels so plainly visible in retreat upon the ridge. It required considerable effort to restrain our men from dashing forward with unnecessary velocity. The cheers from above were taken up and re-echoed by our men below as they pressed forward, over ground strewn with arms and equipments of the enemy, to cut off the rebel retreat now fairly started by the combined pressure of the troops in front and my column, three-quarters of a mile in advance, upon their flank. Each successive stand they made in front was shaken in rear by my artillery, our missiles penetrating their lines at different points with great precision and effect.

Our skirmishers firing upon the flying enemy were followed by Creighton and Cobham up the steep and cragged sides of the ridge.

The ascent was a work of strong exertion, manfully accomplished amid such cheers as only attest glorious victory. My line of battle gained the summit. Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth (Palmer's) Corps, having just attained the adjoining cliff on the left, and my command holding in abeyance a rebel brigade striving to escape, our junction was complete and the left of the ridge was ours at 6 p. m., together with Stuard's [?] brigade, of Breckinridge's corps. Success rewarded the prowess of our whole army, and the entire ridge was ours.

Our combined movements on the left gave us many prisoners and a number of pieces of artillery. The presence of General Hooker upon the scene gave renewed zest to the outbursts of enthusiasm indulged in by his victorious right wing.

Pursuant to orders, we descended to the western base of the ridge and bivouacked for the night in the enemy's winter quarters. Several hundred prisoners were brought in during the night.

PURSUIT THROUGH CHICKAMAUGA VALLEY.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, under orders from Major-General Hooker, I marched my command through Rossville Gap, in a southeasterly direction, following the line of retreat of the left of Bragg's army on the road to Graysville.

My column was in rear of Osterhaus' division, and was followed by Cruft's division, of the Fourth Corps. We crossed West Chickamauga Creek, the infantry on a foot bridge and the horses swimming. The artillery was compelled to await the arriving of pontoons.

Along the whole route were evidences of the precipitate flight of the enemy; the smoke of his burning trains and supplies, hastily fired by him for want of time for removal, was visible upon all the routes. Our path was strewn with abandoned caissons and limbers filled with ammunition, broken wagons, tents, arms, accouterments, and camp equipage in profusion. He had destroyed all the bridges, the rebuilding of which somewhat delayed the pursuing column. We pressed his rear closely throughout the whole day. We passed bivouac fires, still burning, and at many of them captured numerous stragglers from his rear guard. I deployed detachments on the flanks, which fell upon a number of parties secreted, who were captured, in some instances, with slight resistance.

About dusk we reached near Graysville, and, while awaiting the construction of a foot-bridge over Pea Vine Creek, the advance made a dash upon the rear guard of Breckinridge's command, with sharp firing, when my division was immediately formed in line of battle on both sides of the main road, and advanced. The skirmish ahead resulted in the capture from the enemy of three guns of Ferguson's battery, artillerists, and a portion of the infantry support. One gun of this battery had been captured the day before in Rossville Gap.

The main body retreated rapidly without offering opposition. Having passed Pea Vine Creek and Chickamauga Swamp at 10 p. m., it was ascertained the enemy had forces on Pigeon Hills, just beyond, skirmishing having commenced with Osterhaus' advance up the road. Creighton's brigade was hastily moved to the front, doubled on Osterhaus' column, and formed in line upon a road on the level below the hills, at right angles with the Ringgold road, their right resting on the latter.

Cobham's brigade was drawn up in line in an open field, 300 yards to the rear. My skirmishers were immediately thrown to the front, scaled the hills, and the rebel rear guard was driven from the ridges.

The night was dark, the country difficult of travel, the deep stream of the East Chickamauga in advance of us, and we were within 4 miles of Ringgold, where the whole of Bragg's army would converge to pass through the gap on the route of the Western and Atlantic Railroad leading to Dalton. We bivouacked for the night at the foot of Pigeon Hills.

RINGGOLD.

At daylight on the 27th, my command marched from bivouac, in rear of Osterhaus' division, with Cruft's bringing up the rear, and passed over Pigeon Hills and succeeding ranges. As upon the previous day, we gathered many prisoners, and came upon the bivouac fires of Breckinridge's troops about 2 miles from our point of starting.

As my column neared the creek, Osterhaus' advance had commenced skirmishing with the enemy's rear in the town of Ringgold. With accelerated pace we followed the windings of the creek and crossed it upon the toll bridge northwest of the town, which the enemy had not been permitted to burn.

At 8 o'clock my command marched quickly through the town under a musketry fire from the bridge beyond, which wounded several of my men.

A short distance beyond, the Western and Atlantic Railroad ran through a gap in Taylor's Ridge, running in the same general direction (north and south) as Mission Ridge, but much higher and

more precipitous and well covered with timber upon its summit. During the afternoon and night previous, and up to the time of our arrival, the whole of Bragg's retreating forces had passed through the gap toward Dalton, leaving Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps, in position upon the ridge to dispute our passage and enable their trains and artillery to get well on their way, as they were now closely pressed. The rebel division was reputed as the best in Bragg's army—its position was a very strong one, the rebel lines extending both ways from the gap.

At 7.30 a. m. Osterhaus had formed his lines at the foot of the hill, and pushing forward heavy lines of skirmishers, assaulted the ridge under severe fire from the enemy.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Osterhaus being warmly engaged, I received orders from General Hooker to send a brigade to the left to scale the mountain, gain the summit, if possible, attack the enemy in flank, and to charge with vigor along the ridge. I immediately dispatched Creighton's brigade past Osterhaus' left, which it unmasked about a quarter of a mile, and it was formed about three-quarters of a mile from the gap, parallel with the railroad, in two lines *en échelon*, the Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania in front, and the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania 100 yards in rear.

Creighton's movements were made with rapidity. He marched across a large open field to the foot of the ridge under a severe fire from the summit. The two lines were here deployed into a single line of battle, throwing the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania on the left to prevent the enemy from having the advantage of a concentration of fire, and to cause an extension of his line and weakening of his front.

Under an accurate and galling fire poured down upon them from the heights 500 feet above with effect that began to tell upon his ranks, Creighton steadily ascended the steep sides of the hill, resolutely determined to carry it with that sanguineness which prowess had in its many engagements inspired that gallant command. Our fire was withheld until half way up and within close range, when the whole line opened upon the rebels on the summit, the carcasses of many of whom attested to its accuracy and effect. Volley after volley was poured into the opposing hosts above, and a murderous fire swept back into our own lines. The men regarded not the fatigue consequent upon climbing the precipitous hill-side, but with the proverbial coolness of that gallant organization, it sustained the shock of battle, and for half an hour dealt destruction to the foe, who was formidably engaged with like intent.

Observing the enemy to be massing in Creighton's front, and reenforcements against us arriving, I directed him to make a final attempt to carry the point and execute the mission of so much importance bearing upon our success, keeping the troops as much sheltered as possible. The brigade continued the assault, protected as much as could be with rocks and trees, delivering its fire with precision as it advanced.

The ascent was necessarily slow, as it would have been a severe task to have mounted the abrupt acclivity even without opposition in front.

The Seventh Ohio, on the right of the regiment of the extreme left, was compelled to move through a ravine, through which it was

rapidly ascending, when a terrific enfilading fire from the enemy, quickly massed at that point, suddenly rose up, mostly taking effect on this regiment. It received and returned it unflinchingly, and pressed on until some of its skirmishers were near the summit, and the regiment was within less than 25 yards of it. But the enemy, strongly re-enforced, was overpoweringly superior, with every advantage of position. The skirmishers were repulsed, and the Seventh, having lost its gallant leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, 12 out of 13 of its officers, and nearly one-half its men taken into action being disabled, was retired. It moved back slowly and sullenly, delivering its volleys with coolness, and bringing off as many of its wounded as possible.

The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, on the extreme left, gaining a position near the top simultaneous with the Seventh, had the advantage of protection behind a ledge of rocks, but both flanks of this regiment being endangered by the falling back of the Seventh, and a force of the enemy advancing down the mountain, which would render the position untenable, it was ordered to retire slowly. In good order, with parting volleys, it descended half way down the hill, where both regiments formed in a sheltered position, which they maintained until the enemy was routed.

In this last movement the brave Creighton fell mortally wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Ahl, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. The regiments on the right, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Sixty-sixth Ohio, well protected, held their ground about 40 yards below the crest line, engaged with the enemy, but, owing to the overpowering strength of their antagonists, they could not advance without almost total annihilation. I ordered them to form on the line below.

This veteran brigade, the heroes of many well-fought fields, had, for two and a half hours, done all that brave and redoubtable men could do, sustaining the concentrating fury of an intense battle, with an enemy who had opposed them with overwhelming numbers from an almost impregnable position.

During this action Carlin's brigade, of Palmer's corps, arrived and formed on the railroad in rear of the First Brigade, in reserve.

As soon as Creighton's command moved under orders to the left, Cobham's little brigade was brought up and massed behind a large stone depot on the confines of the town toward the ridge, to protect him from the rebel fire, while he was held for an emergency. Ireland was halted in reserve, 400 yards back, in the main street of Ringgold.

Cobham had remained but a few minutes under shelter, when the enemy, with vigorous fire of musketry and artillery, was pressing back some of Osterhaus' regiments on the right. Cobham was sent to his support, and, moving upon the double-quick, crossed the railroad under severe fire, and took position in front on a mound to the left of the railroad and gap, facing the ridge. The impetuous advance of the rebel line was checked and hurled back toward the ridge, and sharpshooters were sent out to operate against those of the enemy who, in large numbers, were active in our front, and the men were ordered to lie down.

Ireland's brigade was brought up as soon as Cobham's was sent to the relief of the right, and it was disposed in column of regiments, *en masse*, behind the stone depot. The fight raged in front, and at 10.40

a. m., under a vigorous, concentrated fire of artillery and infantry, Osterhaus, on the extreme right, was giving way, sorely pressed by the quickly advancing lines of the enemy. It was a critical moment. Many of the troops fell back to the railroad, and that flank was threatened to be turned. Ireland was at once ordered to the right, on the double-quick, to drive the enemy back. His troops, in compact order, swept over an open, swampy space of nearly half a mile like an avalanche, fairly running, in their eagerness to stem the advancing tide, a murderous fire of grape, canister, and musketry sweeping through our ranks and dropping a number of our men. Quickly crossing the open field, he moved to the left, along the Catoosa Creek, passing the troops in front, toward the mouth of the gap, and hastily formed line, with his right resting on an old barn in the gap bottom, on the banks of the creek, and the left on the railroad.

The One hundred and forty-ninth New York was on the right, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York on the left, of the brigade, the latter joining Cobham's right. They at once warmly engaged the enemy, and compelled him to recoil in the zenith of his audacious charge; at first, at close quarters.

The hills on both sides of the gap were lined with busy sharpshooters, and the shell and grape came plunging and hurtling into and around our position.

Ireland handled his men with great skill, covering his men as much as the ground would admit of, while they were giving battle, and he carried out my orders with promptitude and precision.

The enemy, at first checked, were soon repulsed and compelled to seek protection upon the ridge in the sides of the gap, under a murderous fire from Ireland's whole line. Our ammunition was expended only with effect.

About fifteen minutes after retiring, they advanced a piece of artillery to the edge of a belt of woods, at the mouth of the gap, with infantry supports, under cover of the timber, and within 100 yards of Ireland's line. At this short range it commenced hurling shrapnel into our lines. A detachment of sharpshooters from the One hundred and forty-ninth New York were at once directed to play upon the artillerists, a number of whom were disabled, and the balance retired from their gun to the woods behind. Four or five advances, made by them to recover it, were driven back, when, after the lapse of half an hour, they succeeded in dragging it off, losing a number of men in doing so. Our men were eager to charge, but, in the face of the forces massed in the woods, such a movement would have unnecessarily inflicted serious loss upon us.

Ireland retained this position, with some sharp skirmishing, until Major Reynolds arrived with his batteries, at noon. These had been detained on the other side of the West Chickamauga until 8 a. m. They had made all haste from that point to the front. One section of Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery was wheeled into position near Ireland's right, and in front of the gap, and one section of Captain Landgraeber's 12-pounder howitzers was placed to the right of Knap's. This move directed the fire of the rebel sharpshooters upon the artillery, which opened upon the gap and silenced the hostile guns with a few discharges, and drove back the infantry.

Simultaneous with the posting of the artillery on the right, one section of Knap's battery, under my guidance, opened from the

line of the railroad, near our left, upon the point where the enemy had massed in front of the First Brigade. Our guns were admirably served, and, at 1 o'clock, the rebels gave evidences of weakness, when several of Osterhaus' regiments scaled the mountain, and Ireland pushed his skirmishers into the gap, the One hundred and forty-ninth New York capturing two flags, one, the guidon of the enemy's battery. The enemy were driven back and the ridge was in our possession, after about five hours' contest. A number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Skirmishers from the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York, under Captain Stegman, were immediately sent through the gap, annoying the rear skirmishers of the enemy. On nearing the railroad bridge over the Catoosa, they found a party of the enemy attempting to destroy it with fire. Driving them off with a few volleys, the flames were extinguished.

At half a mile from this point, they drove another party, which made a temporary stand, from the second bridge, and put out the fire they had applied to it. Prisoners were taken by my skirmishers, who remained out until relieved in the morning. I sent the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania into the gap, and retired the balance of my command a short distance to the rear for rest. Detachments were sent up on the ridge to bury the dead and gather the wounded, some of whom had fallen into the hands of the rebels, who carried off a number of their own dead and their wounded, leaving ours. Quite a number of rebel dead were found in front of the locality where the First Brigade had fought; also arms and accouterments.

Two companies were sent to Chattanooga with prisoners. Houses in the town were converted into hospitals, and our wounded occupied the careful attention of our own medical corps and that of General Cruft, which was kindly tendered with his hospital supplies and ambulances.

I appointed a provost guard for the town, which, on the following day, pursuant to your orders, destroyed the mills, tanneries, and manufactories that could have been rendered serviceable to the enemy.

On the 28th, I advanced the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania beyond the gap on picket, and placed Ireland's whole brigade on picket along the ridge on both sides of the gap. The approaches were strengthened by slashings, detachments were scattered, and many large fires built, to give the enemy the impression a large force was there stationed. The First Brigade relieved them on the 29th, and the Second took the place of the First on the 30th, each retiring to the houses in Ringgold, wherein I quartered my troops on the 28th to shelter them from the inclement weather.

The wounded were sent to Chattanooga on the day subsequent to the battle. Large details were furnished to destroy the railroad.

At half past 2 on the morning of the 1st of December, my command marched from Ringgold, after destroying all the bridges, leaving fires burning brightly on the mountain, and we reached our old encampment in Lookout Valley on the same day.

In closing this report, I have imposed upon me the melancholy duty of recording the death of several of the bravest and noblest officers of my command: Maj. G. M. Elliott, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, entered the service with his regiment as

first lieutenant, in October, 1861. In the fall of 1862, he was detailed as ordnance officer of this division, and was relieved in July of the present year to enable him to accept the rank he held at the time of his death. During his entire connection with this command he exhibited qualities and combinations of character of the rarest development; thoroughly educated as a scholar and a gentleman, he was no less an accomplished soldier and a strict disciplinarian. Possessing in a remarkable degree the impetuosity of the young soldier, with the cool and cautious prudence of the veteran, had he lived the profession of arms could not but have been adorned by his association. When he fell, the first one shot in the division on Lookout Mountain, the command lost one of its brightest ornaments; one cherished, respected, and esteemed, by all grades, as possessing the noblest characteristics of each.

Col. W. R. Creighton and Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, were two as brave men and thorough veterans as ever commanded men in the field. To speak of Creighton and Crane in the command was at once to personify all that was gallant, brave, and daring. Colonel Creighton commanded the First Brigade (to which his regiment was attached) at the time of his death, and Lieutenant-Colonel Crane led the regiment in the assault upon Taylor's Ridge. In this attack the latter was killed in sight of his regimental commander, whose feelings, at the sudden bereavement, were manifested in one of those sudden ebullitions of the affections that seem out of place on the battle-field, but which reflect the highest credit upon those exhibiting them. Rallying his own regiment, he reformed it in the face of the enemy, and calling upon it to avenge Crane's death and to bring away his body, he led them forward a second time. Shortly afterward he fell, and his last inspiration was characteristic of his brave and noble heart: "Hurrah for the First Brigade! Hurrah for the Union! Tell my wife ——." He was no more. These, and other brave men, are lost to the cause and their country, but as their commander I cannot withhold at this time my own personal tribute to their worth and gallantry.

To the various brigade commanders, the First, Colonels Candy and Ahl; the Second, Col. G. A. Cobham, jr., and the Third, Col. D. Ireland, I feel under special obligations. The high state of discipline to which they had brought their commands, teaching them as soldiers to despise alike hunger and cold and hardships, as well as to the cool and prompt obedience they gave to my orders upon all occasions, much of my success in carrying out the plans of the major-general commanding is to be attributed.

In the case of Colonel Creighton, the censure or commendation of his commanding general falls with like effect; to Colonel Cobham and Colonel Ireland, as well as to Major Reynolds, commanding the artillery, I do but simple justice in commending their personal gallantry and efficiency as worthy of all praise.

While thus giving honorable mention to the names of the commanding officers, it is no less a duty and pleasure to allude to the heroic and gallant conduct of the rank and file of the command.

Upon leaving our encampment on the morning of the 24th of November, fully aware of the nature of the labor to be encountered in mastering the ascent of Lookout Mountain, I had directed my brigade commanders to have their men put in light marching order. They had but one day's rations of hard bread in their haversacks.

Thus scantily supplied, without overcoats or blankets, and most of them in ordinary summer blouses, the troops went out to the assault, and, during the whole campaign of eight days, they were exposed to weather unusually cold and inclement. During the long nights they were obliged to build immense fires, and without even the expectation of being able to sleep, they gathered together during the weary hours, beguiling the time by recounting the day's exploits and speculating upon the morrow's.

Yet these discomforts, in addition to the very scanty supply of rations which could be forwarded to them, they bore without a murmur or complaint, manifesting throughout the most perfect discipline and self control. For individual instances of bravery, I beg to refer you to brigade and regimental reports accompanying.

Of my staff, 2 were absent on account of wounds received at Wauhatchie, leaving but Capt. T. H. Elliott, my assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. T. Forbes, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. R. H. Wilbur, aide-de-camp, and during the 24th and 25th, Capt. W. L. Stork, acting aide, to assist me in the field. Of these officers I cannot speak too highly; their coolness, bravery, and untiring perseverance, under the most trying circumstances, were almost without parallel, and to their hearty zeal in carrying out my orders and furthering my plans I am greatly indebted for much of the signal success which was accomplished.

Capt. James Gillette, commissary of subsistence, and Capt. H. H. Wilson, ordnance officer, are deserving of great praise for the zealous perseverance with which they labored, under the greatest difficulties, in their departments for the general good. The medical staff of the command and the ambulance corps were also most efficient. The effectiveness of the latter, in its practical workings, proved the paramount excellence of this system over all other modes of relief for the suffering and wounded on the battle-field.

It is but proper that I should call attention officially to instances of barbarous and inhuman treatment practiced by the enemy upon the persons of a few of our wounded officers and men who fell temporarily into their hands at Ringgold. These indignities excited in the minds of all who witnessed them the most profound horror and indignation, and should be, in some manner, officially brought to the notice of the Department of War. Some of the men of this command, while lying helplessly wounded within the lines of the rebels, were stripped of their clothing, robbed of everything, and their naked bodies left exposed to the inclemencies of the weather until rescued by the advance of our column. Such brutalities, more in keeping with the customs of heathens and savages, than countenanced by the usages of even semi-barbarous tribes, should call down upon the quasi-authority which recognizes them the reprobation and anathema of the civilized world.

The following statements of the strength of my command, the number of casualties, of captures made from, and injuries inflicted upon, the enemy in the respective engagements, are respectfully submitted. The losses in my front line on Lookout Mountain were severe, and Whitaker had over 50 casualties.

Effective infantry force in engagements:

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Lookout Mountain:			
First Brigade	58	952	1,010
Second Brigade	36	538	574
Third Brigade	47	728	775
Total	141	2,218	2,359
Ringgold:			
First Brigade	49	845	894
Second Brigade	33	438	471
Third Brigade	37	587	624
Total	119	1,870	1,989

Casualties, exclusive of 52 in Whitaker's brigade:

Casualties.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Lookout Mountain:			
Killed	2	20	22
Wounded	14	102	116
Total	16	122	138
Ringgold:			
Killed	5	29	34
Wounded	19	150	169
Total	24	179	203
Grand total	40	301	341

Captures from the enemy:

Lookout Mountain.—Prisoners, 1,940; rebel killed, 125; rebel wounded, left on the field, 300; stand of arms, 2,800; 2 cannon, with limbers and ammunition; 5 battle-flags; 50 officers' swords; 1,000 intrenching tools. Captain Forbes, acting assistant inspector-general of my staff, who accompanied the reconnoitering party, early on the morning of November 25 reports as having fallen into our hands three brigade camps of Walker's division, with tents, baggage, about 20,000 rations, and a large amount of clothing, forage, and equipments, which were taken in charge by the garrison left on the mountain.

Mission Ridge.—Two hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides one brigade, who were hemmed in between our combined forces, one-third of which will be properly accredited to this command.

Ringgold and vicinage.—Prisoners, 230; rebel killed, 130; stand of arms, 85; battle-flags 2. The enemy carried off a number of his killed, and most of his wounded.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, in action in campaign from November 24 to 29, 1863, inclusive.

Regiments.	Brigade.	Killed.			Wounded.			Aggregate.
		Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN.								
29th Pennsylvania Volunteers	Second	.....	3	3	1	6	7	10
111th Pennsylvania Volunteers	....do	.....	1	1	1	7	8	9
60th New York Volunteers	Third	.....	5	5	4	24	28	33
102d New York Volunteers	....do	1	.....	1	1	3	4	5
137th New York Volunteers	....do	1	4	5	.....	17	17	22
149th New York Volunteers	....do	.....	7	7	7	45	52	59
Total		2	20	22	14	102	116	138
RINGGOLD, GA.								
7th Ohio Volunteers	First	3	13	16	10	48	58	74
66th Ohio Volunteers	....do	1	4	5	.....	10	10	15
28th Pennsylvania Volunteers	....do	.....	4	4	3	27	30	34
147th Pennsylvania Volunteers	....do	1	.....	1	1	17	18	19
29th Pennsylvania Volunteers	Second	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
111th Pennsylvania Volunteers	....do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
60th New York Volunteers	Third	.....	2	2	1	14	15	17
102d New York Volunteers	....do	.....	2	2	.....	7	7	9
137th New York Volunteers	....do	.....	1	1	.....	15	15	16
149th New York Volunteers	....do	.....	3	3	1	11	12	15
General Staff	....do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total		5	29	34	19	150	169	203
Grand total		7	49	56	33	252	285	341

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith five flags captured by my command from the enemy in the recent campaign, as follows:

One by Sixtieth New York Volunteers, of Third Brigade, on Lookout Mountain, November 24; two by One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, of Third Brigade, on Lookout Mountain, November 24; two others by the same regiment at Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863. I inclose the statements of the commanders of the regiments named concerning the capture of said flags.*

There are also two flags captured by us which cannot at present be obtained, but efforts are being made to do so, and they will be forwarded as soon as possible; one taken by Capt. W. T. Forbes, acting assistant inspector-general, of my staff, and another by a soldier of One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, who was subsequently wounded and sent to hospital with the flag in his possession. The two last named flags were captured on Lookout Mountain.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. H. W. PERKINS, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

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*See pp. 442, 451.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 79. } *Wauhatchie, Tenn., December* 3, 1863.

A most important era in the present contest for national existence has just been passed; battles, culminating in grandest success, fought and won, and the part taken by the troops of this division, in the engagements by which it has been marked, having reflected so much honor upon themselves, as individuals, and upon the command to which they are attached, the general commanding cannot refrain from alluding to those services in terms which shall convey, in some measure, his warm appreciation of their valor, their patriotism, and their noble endurance of severe hardship while engaged in the arduous campaign.

With heartfelt pride he reverts to their prowess in the assaults which made them the heroes of Lookout Mountain on the 24th ultimo, and to their gallant conduct upon Missionary Ridge on the 25th; Pea Vine Creek on the 26th; at Ringgold, upon Taylor's Ridge, on the 27th. The conquest of Lookout Mountain will, associated with the emblematic "White Star" of the conquerors, stand out as prominently in history as do the beetling cliffs of that Titanic eminence upon the horizon. For these services he tenders them his heartfelt thanks, for their endurance his sympathy, for their bereavement in the loss of so many gallant officers and so many brave and noble men his condolence. In all the division, death could not have selected braver spirits, nobler hearts, than those who have lain their lives a sacrifice upon their country's altar in the recent engagements with the rebel forces. He assures them that their gallant conduct has gained for them the high esteem and appreciation of the commanding generals. It behooves us to remember, prayerfully, that the hand of the Omnipotent Architect of the Universe is visible in our great victories, and that He who holds in His hand the destinies of nations has, in His goodness, answered the humble petitions for success to crown our arms which ascended from anxious hearts to His heavenly throne.

By command of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary:

THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 113.

Report of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance to instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battle of Lookout Mountain:

On the morning of the 24th November, about 6 a. m., I received instructions (through Captain Wilbur, aide-de-camp on General Geary's staff) to move with the brigade to the vicinity of Wauhatchie, and report for instructions to General Geary, commanding division, leaving such portion of the brigade as were on picket duty,

which was very heavy, being compelled to guard the line lately occupied by the Eleventh Corps. The remainder of the brigade joined the division at the point designated, and was ordered to follow the Third Brigade; was ordered by General Geary, commanding division, to form the regiments in line, the right of the leading regiment *en échelon* at about 50 paces interval to the troops on our right, the brigade consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (the Twenty-ninth Ohio having been left on picket—as a regiment was not represented); moved forward in the following order, when the forward was sounded: One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Fifth Ohio, with instructions to govern their movements by the troops on their right, keeping their proper intervals, so as to scour the entire side of the mountain in moving forward. The "forward" was sounded, and the brigade moved forward, fully carrying out the instructions given as well as the nature of the ground would permit. After moving forward for at least three-fourths of a mile, received instructions to change front to the left, with two regiments to scour the fields at the foot of the mountain, as the line did not scour sufficiently that portion of the ground, and to prevent the enemy from concealing themselves in that locality, and to uncover the fords, so that the troops could cross Lookout Creek at or near its mouth. After the two regiments had uncovered the fords, and troops had commenced to cross and secured a footing, they were ordered back to their original position. After regaining their proper position, the left of the brigade was ordered forward about "a half wheel;" heavy and sharp firing was heard on the right and front; prisoners commenced coming in. The Fifth Ohio, numbering only about 50 men, was detailed to take charge of them and conduct them to the rear, which they did. Advancing for several hundred yards, the command was halted for a short time to rest. In the meantime, the troops on the right had attacked and driven the enemy from his rifle-pits, with considerable loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock I had the misfortune to injure my hip. Shortly after receiving the injury, was ordered forward with the brigade to relieve the Third Brigade. After relieving Third Brigade, becoming very lame, I sent my adjutant-general to General Geary, stating that I would be compelled to relinquish command of the brigade to the next senior officer. I turned over the command to Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Volunteers.

During the time I had command of the brigade, every officer and soldier endeavored to perform the work before them with vigor and cheerfulness, sustaining their reputation as soldiers. Great credit is due my personal staff for the manner in which they all performed their duties, in carrying orders, &c., along the extended lines.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Vols., Comdg. First Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Reports of Col. Thomas J. Ahl, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding regiment and First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Herewith I have the honor to transmit the report of the part taken by this brigade while under the command of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio, up to the time he was hurt. He, being unable to continue in command, relinquished it to his next senior, Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Volunteers, who was mortally wounded in the action on Taylor's Ridge, and being the next in command present, it becomes my duty to make the following report:

When Colonel Creighton assumed command the brigade was in position, two regiments (Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) on the right and left of the road, about 200 yards in advance of the white house; the Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were farther down the mountain, on the left. When the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania first took their position, several very heavy volleys were received from the enemy; they returned the fire rapidly. An irregular fire was kept up on both sides during the remainder of the afternoon. A short time after the above regiments reached their positions, the enemy were observed to be massing on the extreme right under the cliff. Word was sent to General Geary, commanding, to that effect, when the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered up to fill the gap and to dislodge the enemy, which was accomplished in a short time in most gallant style. At the same time the sharpshooters from the top of the rocks were harassing the regiment very much, when a portion of the regiment was detached as sharpshooters, and soon drove them from their position. They quietly occupied their position during the remainder of the day.

The various regiments of the brigade were relieved at different times during the night to make coffee, but re-occupied their former position, and remained in it until morning, when the Stars and Stripes were seen to float from the point, the enemy having evacuated during the night.

At 11 a. m. orders were received to march to the foot of Missionary Ridge, where the brigade was formed in line of battle in the following order: One hundred and forty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixty-sixth and Seventh Ohio Volunteers. Skirmishers were thrown out from the Seventh Ohio. When we moved forward considerable firing was heard on the right, where General Cruft's division had gained the top of the ridge, driving the enemy before him along the top. Our skirmishers joined the left of his, and exchanged a few shots with the enemy. We moved along the base of the mountain, about three-fourths of a mile, when orders were received to move obliquely toward the summit, with two regiments in line, the other two to follow by the flank.

Our skirmishers reached the top at the same time as the main part of General Cruft's division, and had the pleasure of seeing a brigade of rebels throw down their arms and give themselves up to the men of that division.

Our progress up the side of the ridge was greatly retarded by the

declivity of the mountain side, and were consequently unable to advance as fast as those on the top, or this brigade would have had the honor of the capture. It being near dark, orders were received to go into camp for the night.

The next day, November 26, 1863, marched to Pea Vine Creek, where we bivouacked for the night.

The brigade moved at daylight next morning (27th) and marched to Ringgold, Ga. Upon arriving at that place, the enemy was found to have taken up a strong position on Taylor's Ridge, and General Osterhaus' division was skirmishing with them. Orders were received soon after from General Geary, commanding division, in person, to move to the left of the town, and from that point to charge up the ridge and drive the enemy from it, supposing that they were holding it with a small force. The brigade was moved accordingly to the point designated and formed in two lines, in the following order: Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in advance, and the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in the second. They were then moved forward toward the ridge, under a heavy fire of musketry. When the brigade had arrived at the foot of the ridge the second line was moved by the left flank, in order that the line might be extended, and prevent the enemy from concentrating too heavy a fire on the brigade at any one point, and cause them to extend their lines also, and thereby weaken theirs in our immediate front, and to prevent us from flanking them and to enable us to carry the hill, but the enemy re-enforced his lines with fresh troops and had double our numbers to oppose us.

The brigade moved steadily forward under a most galling fire. They did not return the fire until they had ascended half the distance, when our men opened on them, but were very weak from climbing, the mountain side being very steep. Some of the men almost gained the top, but were soon driven back by overpowering numbers.

The men sheltered themselves behind trees and rocks as much as possible, they being unable to move forward. It was as much as a man could do to climb the mountain without any opposition, let alone in the face of double his own numbers pouring down heavy volleys of musketry on him.

The men held their ground with coolness and determination. The Seventh Ohio Volunteers ascended the mountain on the side of a ravine, and were moving rapidly up, when the enemy threw a force on both sides of it, and poured a heavy enfilading fire on them. The regiment received this fire unflinchingly, pressed on until their brave leader (Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane) was struck mortally, while gallantly leading his men, and had lost all their commissioned officers in killed and wounded, and a greater part of the regiment, when they were compelled to fall back by overpowering numbers of the enemy.

The One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, being on the left, had gained a position near the top of the ridge, and were well protected by a ledge of rocks about the height of a man's head, but the enemy at the same time that they had forced the Seventh Ohio back, threw a force on both flanks of this regiment, and were throwing a force down the side of the mountain, when the commanding officer (Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.) of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, seeing the Seventh Ohio falling back, and the enemy coming in on him, thereby making his position untenable, fell back slowly and in good order to the foot

of the mountain, and prepared to resist any attack that might be made on the flanks. At this time that brave and accomplished officer, Col. William R. Creighton, fell mortally wounded in the attempt to rally the men of his regiment at the foot of the ridge, when the command devolved on myself. The regiments on the right had maintained their position on the side of the mountain, skirmishing with the enemy, but could gain no ground, and many of the men out of ammunition. Seeing the condition of affairs, I proceeded to have the scattered portions of the brigade collected on the railroad. I reported the condition of things to the general commanding, when I received orders to form the brigade on the main street of the town, and ordered those regiments that were on the side of the mountain to rejoin the brigade, they having reported themselves entirely out of ammunition and unable to maintain their position without serious loss. The enemy soon after retreated from his position on the ridge on account, it was supposed, of a portion of our army moving up the east side of the ridge.

The brigade was then ordered into camp in the woods on the right of the town, remaining there over night. On the next morning it (the brigade) was quartered in houses on account of the men not having any shelter with them. We remained at Ringgold until the morning of the 1st of December, 1863, when the brigade returned to its former camp at this place. Upon arriving at this place I turned over the command to Col. John H. Patrick, the ranking colonel.

I thank the regimental commanders for their hearty co-operation in carrying out all orders that were received, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of this brigade for the fortitude and uncomplaining manner that they endured the hardships of the campaign, from the severity of the weather, without blankets, &c., on short rations, but obeyed all orders with alacrity, and bore the fatigues of the marches as becomes true soldiers, battling for their country's honor, thereby sustaining their well-earned reputation, gained on many well-fought battle-fields.

To the brigade staff, I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks for their valuable services.

Accompanying report you will find the official reports of all the regiments, excepting the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers,* who were left on picket, and did not participate in the campaign, also a consolidated list of the killed and wounded.†

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. AHL,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[DECEMBER 8, 1863.]

The Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in accordance to orders, left its encampment at Wauhatchie, Tenn., on the morning of the 22d of November, and marched to the camp of the ——— Brigade, Eleventh Army Corps, which it occupied until

* But see p. 419 for report of this regiment.
† Embodied in revised statement, p. 83.

the morning of the 24th, when it marched to Lookout Creek, and crossed, ascending Lookout Mountain in line of battle, marching *en échelon*, the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry being on the right. Arriving at the point of the mountain, it was ordered to the support of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was lying in the intrenchments on the west of the white house. From there it was ordered to take position on the right of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, the extreme right occupying the base of the large rock on the top of the mountain. Immediately after nightfall it was relieved, and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 25th, the enemy had evacuated the mountain, and it took up the line of march for Missionary Ridge; arriving there it was ordered to attack the enemy on the ridge, and marched in line of battle on the right of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; arriving at the top the enemy had fled; bivouacked for the night on the west side of the mountain.

On the morning of the 26th, took up the line of march after the retreating foe, and marched to Chickamauga Creek, where it formed line of battle and marched in that manner to Pigeon Ridge, where it camped for the night.

On the morning of the 27th, took up line of march and arrived at Ringgold, Ga., before midday. Was formed in line of battle on the north side of the town and on the left of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the top of Taylor's Ridge; advanced in line of battle, fighting its way toward the summit; engaged the enemy for over an hour, advancing steadily until within about 50 feet of the summit, when our left suddenly gave way, leaving us exposed to a flanking and a cross fire. Slowly it gave way and it stubbornly descended the hill, having lost 4 men killed, and 4 officers and 28 men wounded. Reformed at the foot of the hill and marched to the south of the town and bivouacked.

Very respectfully,

THOS. J. AHL,

Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 115.

Report of Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to order from division headquarters of December 1, 1863, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement on Lookout Mountain:

There were seven companies on picket at Lookout Creek, from the extreme left, extending above the burnt bridge on the railway and connecting with the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The attack on the rebel pickets was opened by the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Several shots exchanged, when the rebels retired before our men. The Fifth went to several rebel picket posts and relieved them without resistance.

One officer, with 20 men, came from the mountain to re-enforce the rebel picket reserve, but on hearing that our forces were on the mountain surrendered. We took 130 at this point.

Three companies proceeded with the column along the side of the

mountain as far as the white house, when they were detailed to take charge of prisoners, but remained with the column until evening, when we returned the prisoners to headquarters, taking a receipt for them. Two companies remained at headquarters to take the prisoners to Kelley's Landing, and eight companies remained on picket at the pontoon bridge, repairing roads, &c., until the return of the Second Division from Ringgold. We turned over 1,293 prisoners in all.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. H. PATRICK,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Capt. Ernst J. Krieger, Seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from the colonel commanding the brigade, on the morning of the 24th ultimo we were relieved from picket and marched, with the Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, of our brigade, up Lookout Valley, to a bridge across Lookout Creek. When we arrived there we found the other brigades of our division already crossing and forming for an assault on the rebels, camped on Lookout Mountain. The Seventh, under command of Col. William R. Creighton, crossed the creek about noon, being the second regiment of the brigade over, and formed in line of battle on the left and to the rear of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania. After the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Sixty-sixth Ohio had crossed and had formed similarly to our left and rear, the whole brigade moved forward *en échelon*, obliquely up the mountain side, in support of the Third and Second Brigades, who had commenced skirmishing. When we arrived at the rebel camp, we found that they had surprised and captured nearly the entire rebel force on this side of Lookout.

The regiment halted on the northern slope of the mountain, at a point some 300 feet from the summit. We were considerably annoyed by a desultory fire from rebel sharpshooters, stationed on the top of the mountain, and whom it was impossible to dislodge at that time.

At this time two men were wounded. After remaining in this position about an hour, we were ordered to relieve the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York State Volunteers, who were on picket on the east side of the mountain about 300 yards beyond the ridge. The weather at this time was very foggy and rainy, making it impossible to distinguish friend from foe at the distance of a few yards.

While we were in the act of relieving the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York, we were attacked by the rebels, but as we could not see them by reason of the fog, we did not return the fire, sheltering ourselves as much as possible behind rocks and trees. The rebels continued their fire upward of two hours, but succeeded in wounding only 4 men, most of them slightly.

During this affair Colonel Creighton assumed command of the brigade, having learned that the colonel commanding the brigade

had become disabled by an accident. The command of the regiment then devolved on Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane.

We were relieved from picket about 5 p. m., and countermarched to a peach orchard a few rods to the rear, built fires, and cooked coffee. About midnight we were again ordered on picket, the right of the regiment resting well up toward the mountain top. The night was bitterly cold, and as the men had left their knapsacks behind, in obedience to orders, and as no fires were allowed on picket, the men suffered severely. We were relieved about daylight, and marched back to the peach orchard. About this time we discovered that the enemy had left the summit of Lookout Mountain.

About 10 a. m. on the 25th ultimo, we fell in and marched down the mountain and across the valley toward Mission Ridge. As the regiment was on the right of the column, three companies were sent out as skirmishers. We supported the skirmishers and marched up Mission Ridge, meeting little opposition. When we reached the top of the ridge we halted about an hour, but finding that the rebels had retreated, we marched down the hill and bivouacked for the night.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo, we started forward, our position being on the left of the brigade. Nothing of interest occurred during the day; we halted for the night at the foot of Pigeon Mountain.

We started at daylight on the morning of the 27th of November for Ringgold, Ga., our position still being on the left of the brigade. When our advance arrived at Ringgold, the enemy was found in position on Taylor's Ridge, beyond the town, their line extending from the gap northward, and prepared to resist our advance. As soon as our brigade arrived in town, it was ordered to scale the mountain beyond their right flank and to drive the rebels off. The brigade was drawn up in two lines of battle on the railroad about half a mile north of the gap, the rear line being ordered to preserve a distance of 100 yards in rear of the first line, and to act as its support. The Twenty-eighth and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments formed the first line, and the Sixty-sixth and Seventh Ohio Regiments the second line, the Seventh being on the left. When we approached the foot of the hill, the enemy, seeing our movements, made a disposition of his troops to meet us by extending his line to his right and opening a sharp and accurate fire on our advance line. The mountain is very steep and difficult of ascent, being about 450 feet high. When the first line reached the foot of the hill they halted to return the fire. The rear line continued its march, passed through the first line, and commenced ascending the hill. The Seventh ascended a ravine, which enabled the enemy to direct an effective fire on us from the front and both flanks, making us lose severely all along the line. The steepness of the ascent necessarily made our progress very slow, but the regiment persevered in its advance, not stopping to return the fire. The regiment nearly gained the crest of the hill, within a few yards of the rebel breastworks, when their fire became too heavy and effective for flesh and blood to withstand. Here Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane fell, one of the bravest and best of officers; and as a mere handful only remained, and as there was no hope of carrying the hill, Colonel Creighton, commanding the brigade, ordered us to fall back to the foot of the hill, which we did, carrying as many of our wounded with us as possible.

On reaching the foot of the hill, finding that I was the only

officer of the regiment not disabled, I took command, rallied the men, and rejoined the brigade. Soon after reaching the foot of the hill, Colonel Creighton received his mortal wound, and soon after died from its effects. We are stunned by the loss of our colonels. We had fondly hoped that, having passed through so many battles, they would be spared to take us home in the spring. The loss will not be felt by us alone; it will be felt throughout the corps and at home.

The following is a summary of our loss on Taylor's Ridge, Ga.: Officers killed, Col. William R. Creighton, Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane, Adjt. Morris Baxter, Lieut. Joseph Cryne, and Lieut. Isaac C. Jones; officers wounded, Capt. Samuel McClelland, Capt. William D. Braden, Lieut. George A. McKay, Lieut. George D. Lockwood, Lieut. C. Nesper, Lieut H. N. Spencer, Lieut. E. H. Bohm, and Lieut. D. H. Brown.

The number of enlisted men who were in line at the commencement of the battle was 206, of whom — were killed, — were wounded, none missing. Most of the wounds are severe ones.

I inclose herewith reports of the casualties* on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on the 24th ultimo, and on Taylor's Ridge, Ga., on the 27th ultimo.

The men all behaved admirably and would not fall back until ordered, and the unparalleled loss of the officers testifies to their bravery and devotion. In the death of Colonel Creighton and Lieutenant-Colonel Crane our loss is irreparable. They need no praise from us—we cannot do their memory nor our feelings justice, but we will always hold them in remembrance for their efforts in our behalf and as our guides through a dozen battles.

In the death of Adjt. Morris Baxter we lose a noble man, brave to rashness in battle, energetic and efficient in camp. Lieutenants Cryne and Jones were good officers and gentlemen, beloved by their respective commands.

Our noble dead need no eulogy from us; others will do their memories justice. We were repulsed, but not disgraced; humbled, but not humiliated. All that men could do against superior numbers and the advantageous position of the enemy was cheerfully done. We retired, under orders from General Geary, from the hill with the consciousness that we had not dishonored our flag.

Respectfully submitted.

E. J. KRIEGER,
Captain, Comdg. Seventh Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

No. 117.

Report of Col. William T. Fitch, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 12, 1863.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-ninth Regiment in the late operations against the enemy:

On the morning of the 23d, I received orders to have my regiment ready to move by 8 a. m., at which time the regiment left their camp

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 83.

and marched to the camps previously occupied by the Eleventh Corps, and there I was ordered to relieve a brigade of the Eleventh Corps from picket with my regiment. The number present for duty are as follows: Field and staff officers, 6; line officers, 12; enlisted men, 278. The line of picket was on Lookout Creek, from the railroad bridge south, and joining the picket of the First Brigade, of the Twelfth Corps, on my right.

On the morning of the 24th of November, 1863, I received orders from the colonel commanding the brigade as soon as the troops moved in front of my line of pickets to bring in my regiment. The troops did not move in front of the right wing of my regiment, but did move in front of the left wing. The right wing opened fire on the enemy and from 5 to 15 rounds were used on the enemy, the regiment meeting with no casualties. After the enemy fell back from the creek I brought in the regiment, and received orders from General Butterfield to build two bridges over the above-named creek, and hold them at all hazards, and turn back all stragglers, and allow none but wounded and generals with staff officers and couriers to cross, which duty I did, until the morning of 1st December, when I received orders through Col. J. H. Patrick, from General Geary, to march with my regiment to Ringgold, Ga. I marched the regiment about 2 miles, when I received orders from the colonel commanding to countermarch, and go into our old camp at Wauhatchie, Tenn., which I did, meeting with no casualties, either to officers or enlisted men, leaving one company at the upper bridge for guard duty, until I received orders from General Geary, December 2, 1863, to march with the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on Lookout Mountain, and on the 3d day of December I received orders from General Geary to bring the above-named regiments to our original camp again, and report in person to Major-General Hooker, and received orders from General Hooker to report back to General Geary, and then received orders to go into camp. All of which I most respectfully report.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. FITCH,

Colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 118.

Report of Capt. Thomas McConnell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular, dated headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Ringgold, Ga., November 30, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report, viz:

On the morning of the 24th November, in connection with the rest of the Second Division, the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers moved to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where line of battle was formed, with this regiment on the extreme right of the second line, in which way we moved until the right became engaged at or near the enemy's camp, when it was ordered to move by the right flank up the mountain and in rear of the Third Brigade, Second Division,

and were held in reserve until the works at or near the white house were taken, when the regiment was ordered to relieve the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, where it remained until the next morning, when it relieved the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry beyond the white house. The regiment was not engaged on Lookout Mountain, but had 5 men wounded by stray balls.

On the morning of the 25th, the regiment was ordered to march for Mission Ridge. It moved out the Rossville road, and arrived at Rossville at 3 p. m., when we were ordered into line, this regiment holding the right, in which way the regiment moved up and along the foot of the ridge, sometimes in line and again by flank, until nightfall, the regiment not firing a gun. One man wounded by premature explosion of shell.

On the morning of the 27th, upon our arrival at Ringgold, we were ordered to move up the railroad, form line and storm the ridge. The regiment was on the extreme right of the first line, in which way it advanced up the hill under a galling fire, until our right rested on the left of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers. We remained in this position until our ammunition was exhausted, when I sent word to Colonel Creighton, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding brigade. He being wounded, I reported to Colonel Ahl, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who ordered me to fall back slowly to the railroad. The regiment lost in killed 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men, and 10 men wounded.

The regiment behaved very well indeed while under fire and sustained its well earned reputation on former fields.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. McCONNELL,
Captain Co. A, 66th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 147TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFANTRY,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following account of the part taken by the One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863; in the action on Missionary Ridge, near Rossville Gap, November 25, 1863, and in the battle of Ringgold Gap, Ga., November 27, 1863:

At 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 24, 1863, the regiment crossed Lookout Creek. Its position in line was on the extreme left, the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on the right. Immediately after crossing the creek, by direction of the general commanding division, I was ordered to move my regiment (by filing to the left) to a point about 300 yards below the point of crossing, and in advance of the brigade. At this place I formed and advanced in line of battle a distance of about 200 yards, where I halted, by order of General Geary, until the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry

came up. I then marched by the right flank in a direction perpendicular to the base of the mountain, until there was room enough to form the brigade in line of battle. The march was then continued in line of battle without any interruption, although under fire, except that which resulted from the exceedingly rocky and broken nature of the ground, the shells of the enemy bursting far above and beyond the regiment. My right rested near the base of the ledge of rocks near the top of Lookout Mountain, and on my left was the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It will be thus seen that my position had been changed from the left to the extreme right of the brigade.

After marching considerable distance, I came up with a line of skirmishers who were posted behind trees and rocks, in one of the numerous ravines through which we passed. This was a skirmish line from General Whitaker's brigade. I moved on until I came to the camp and breastworks of the enemy, through which I moved until a point near the unfinished rebel fort was reached, and where the skirmishers before mentioned were halted. Here I halted the regiment and rested about thirty minutes; the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry rested near me. At this point the brigade of General Whitaker filed past the left of my regiment and moved to the front, followed by the skirmishers who had halted near me. I moved from this point by order of Colonel Candy, commanding the brigade, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. We moved to the front (beyond part of General Whitaker's brigade, who were posted just under Point Lookout) and relieved two regiments of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, which were stationed on a ledge of rocks east of the white house. While forming we received quite a severe fire, which fortunately did us but little injury, wounding only 1 man severely. We were subjected to a heavy fire from an unseen force of the enemy, which was fired at some regiments of the brigade of General Whitaker, posted at right angles and in front of us. After having been in this position for about four hours, the regiment was relieved by a regiment from General Osterhaus' division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps. I would respectfully state that although balls were constantly passing near us, and the musketry was sufficiently heavy for a general engagement, not a shot was fired by my command.

At 11 p. m. the regiment relieved the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was posted with the right resting on the top of the uppermost ledge of rocks, about 400 yards southeast of the rock known as Point Lookout, having on the left the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was relieved by the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at 8 a. m. of the 25th.

At 11 a. m. the regiment moved with the brigade from Lookout Mountain to Rossville Gap, arriving at about 4 p. m. After ascertaining that the enemy were on the top of the ridge, a line of battle was formed, and, under the immediate command of General Geary, I was ordered to change front, faced to the rear, and support the skirmishers previously thrown out from the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I marched forward parallel with the ridge for some distance and then changed front forward in first company and moved to the left of the battery of flying artillery, toward the top of the ridge. In advancing up the side of the ridge the enemy retreated, having been previously flanked by the division of General Oster-

haus. We reached the top of the hill without firing a shot, capturing in the ascent 1 lieutenant-colonel and 5 enlisted men of an Alabama regiment, which were delivered to the provost-marshal of General Osterhaus' division.

November 26, the regiment marched to Pigeon Gap.

November 27, marched to Ringgold. In the battle of Ringgold Gap my regiment was on the left of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and 100 yards in rear of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After crossing the railroad we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, who were posted on Taylor's Ridge, and who had complete range of the fields over which we were obliged to pass. As soon as the brigade had reached the foot of the hill where the country was timbered, it was deployed and formed in line of battle. This movement threw the regiment on the left of the brigade. In the meantime, the enemy kept up a constant fire on us. Soon after this deployment I was ordered by Col. W. R. Creighton, commanding brigade, to move by the left flank out of the ravine in which we were, and take position behind a ledge of rocks on the hill on our immediate left. This was accomplished. The rocks having been gained, I threw out skirmishers in my immediate front, about 100 yards in advance of the regiment, and prepared to move forward. This movement was observed by the enemy, who immediately re-enforced their force in my front, and threw out skirmishers on my left (their right) in such a manner as to partially enfilade my position. At the same time the forces on my right were partially repulsed, thus leaving a gap on my right through which the enemy advanced with the evident intention of flanking my position. These were, however, driven back after considerable resistance. The skirmishers on the left of my line were about this time falling back, and I had just commenced moving forward to their support when the order was passed to me from the right to fall back slowly. I then called in my skirmishers, and fell back to a fence near the foot of the hill and reformed to await further orders. After having been in this position about twenty minutes, I sent forward Lieut. Alexander A. Black, with a company of skirmishers, who advanced about half way up to the rocks, when I halted them, orders having been received to join the brigade. In compliance with this order I marched the regiment to Ringgold and joined the brigade which had reformed in that place.

In conclusion I would beg leave to tender my thanks to Major Craig, who, though ill, would not leave the field, and who by his gallant conduct did much to encourage and sustain the officers and men in their trials.

To Adjt. S. F. McKee, and to the line officers of the regiment, for their valuable assistance, and to the enlisted men for their good conduct under fire, I beg leave to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Accompanying this please find a report of the casualties of the regiment.*

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel 147th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 83.

No. 120.

Report of Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the military operations commencing with the assault upon Lookout Mountain, on the 24th ultimo, and ending at Ringgold, Ga., on the 29th ultimo:

In pursuance of orders from division headquarters, received at 4.30 a. m. of the 24th, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then picketing the ground lately occupied by the First Brigade, and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers broke camp at daylight and marched by the wood road to Wauhatchie Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers remaining to guard the camps and picket the brigade front. The troops of the division, together with Whitaker's brigade, of the Fourth Army Corps, were, in pursuance of instructions from General Geary, commanding the entire force, massed and screened from view on the slope of a knoll a short distance from Lookout Creek, and the several brigade pioneer corps, protected by two companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Millison, having constructed a bridge, the troops pushed across the stream, my brigade having the advance. They were then formed in two lines, extending from the mountain to the creek, the first line consisting of the First Brigade *en échelon* on the left, the Third Brigade in the center, and my own on the right, and the second, of General Whitaker's brigade, about 300 yards in rear of the first, and with its right opposite the center of my brigade.

Having thrown out a thick line of skirmishers to cover my front and right flank, under the command of Captain Millison, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Todd, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and connecting on the left with the skirmishers of the Third Brigade, I moved forward in an oblique direction, gaining ground constantly toward the crest of the mountain, so as to prevent the enemy from attacking on the flank. After marching about 1½ miles without opposition, we came upon their pickets strongly posted behind rocks forming an admirable natural defense. Sharp firing at once began, and continued steadily while they were driven in upon their main body, formed in line of battle near their camp (about 1 mile distant) behind rocks and stone breastworks, facing the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter regiment at once charged on front, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on their left flank, and drove them from this position, capturing a large number of prisoners, guns, accouterments, camp equipage, &c. The line then moved steadily forward over ground of the most difficult character, and one adapted for a strong defense. The men clambered over rocks and fallen and slashed timber and precipitous ravines, which made their progress a most exhausting and toilsome one, and this in the face of a constant fire kept up by the enemy in front, and by their sharp-shooters on the crest of the mountain. Fortunately, the firing was uniformly high, and it is to this and the rapid and continuous charges made by my men, that we escaped with such small loss. During the

advance, the greater portion of my skirmishers, who had, owing to the nature of the ground, worked insensibly to the left, finding themselves in front of the Third Brigade, when the charge was ordered which resulted in the capture of the two brass pieces, fought with them and assisted in the result. Indeed, the slope was so abrupt that it was often necessary to oblique to the right for a considerable distance, but in spite of all obstacles, the line never wavered, but moved forward with admirable steadiness and precision. At one time, my right being threatened, I ordered Colonel Rickards, commanding Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to change front to the rear on the tenth company. It is but right to say that this movement, as well as that by which their original position was resumed, was executed as coolly as if the regiment had been on drill, and resulted in the capture of the entire force opposed to us, numbering about 200 men.

I would here state that the nature of the movement executed by the division was such as successively to outflank and render untenable long lines of rifle-pits and breastworks, evidently constructed with great care, and of such a character as almost to defy an attack in front. The uniformity of the entire line was most admirably preserved throughout the line of the Third Brigade, connecting closely on our left, and our right so resting upon the cliff that it formed a perfect protection, and prevented any troops from working around our flank. At length, at 12 m., after working their way over about 4 miles of ground, such as I have already described, and when the men were so completely worn out that they fell at almost every step, my brigade gained a narrow path on the eastern slope of the mountain, about 400 yards beyond the point, and running at the base of a wall of rock that rose perpendicularly about 75 feet to the summit, and was at once formed on it, facing toward the creek, and in a position to deliver a telling fire upon the flank of the enemy, who were fighting on the level ground below. Unfortunately, a heavy fog, which prevailed throughout the rest of the day, prevented us from thus assisting the force engaged. I at once communicated my position to the general commanding, and received his instructions to hold it at all hazards, and after sending out skirmishers in our front, under Captain Johnson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, throwing up a breastwork of stone on our right, and picketing the ground on our left and rear, we remained with our flags flying on the highest point gained on the mountain until 9 p. m., when we were relieved by two regiments of Colonel Grose's brigade, of the Fourth Army Corps. I would state that a detachment from my command, under Capt. Charles Woeltge, of my staff, searched for nearly an hour for a path up the cliff that formed the only obstacle between us and the summit, but the fog was so thick that their efforts met with no success.

The number of persons captured by my brigade was so large that a sufficient guard could not be furnished without seriously weakening my force, and I am indebted to the kindness of General Whitaker, commanding the second line, for the safe conveyance of a portion of them to headquarters. Sergeant Moore, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, dispatched by my order, delivered to the provost-marshal and obtained his receipt for over 200 prisoners.

My loss in the fight was, I am happy to report, but small, amounting to 2 commissioned officers wounded (Capt. Jesse R. Millison, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, severely, and Capt. William

A. Thomas, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, slightly), and 4 enlisted men killed, 12 wounded, and 1 missing.

Upon being relieved, my brigade descended the mountain, and bivouacked for the night at its foot. At daybreak the next morning (the 25th), in pursuance of instructions received from the general commanding division, it took position on the western slope and faced to the rear, in readiness for an expected attack, with skirmishers thrown out in advance, with the left resting close against the wall of rock, and with our flags flying at the nearest accessible point to the summit. Some time after taking this position, the division flag was seen waving from the crest, and was greeted with loud cheers.

The brigade so remained until 10 a. m., when it took up the line of march for Mission Ridge. On reaching the ridge, returned to the left along its base, and, after loading and forming line of battle, the division was formed in column of brigades and ordered to charge to the summit, Knap's battery having first rapidly advanced and fired upon the enemy, who were being driven along the crest. My own brigade occupied the center, and traversed ground strewn with the guns and accouterments of the fugitive rebels. The position occupied by the division was such as to close their only avenue of retreat, and a large number of prisoners and some pieces of artillery were captured by the united action of our forces.

Having camped at the foot of the ridge for the night, the brigade marched at 11 a. m. of the 26th ultimo, in a southeasterly direction on the road to Ringgold, crossing West Chickamauga Creek, the infantry on a foot-bridge and horses swimming. After marching about 4 miles farther, and while waiting for the completion of a bridge over Pea Vine Creek, firing was heard in our front, and the troops were formed in line of battle on either side of the road. The fighting resulted in the capture of four pieces of artillery, the horses, and the entire command. After marching a short distance farther, firing being again heard in advance, the troops were drawn up in line of battle in an open field between two pieces of wood ; but the enemy's pickets having been driven from the ridge in our front, we bivouacked for the night in the field already referred to, and took up our line of march at 7 a. m. of the 27th, for Ringgold, arriving there at 10 a. m. Severe skirmishing was going on when the division reached the town, having moved by the flank over the mountain, following the windings of the East Chickamauga. Crossing the creek at the toll-bridge, my brigade, under orders from the general commanding division, moved on at the double-quick, and having halted at the stone depot, I was directed by the general commanding to move my men rapidly across the railroad and put them in position on a little rise of ground facing Taylor's Ridge, where the enemy were posted in strong force, and from which they were keeping up a hot fire. They had also two pieces of artillery posted in the gap, with which they shelled our troops as they advanced. I immediately took the position assigned me, and sending out a few sharpshooters to check those of the enemy, I ordered my men to lie down and not to return the fire. The rise of ground was only sufficient to cover the right of my line, so that the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were forced to remain in an open field, entirely unprotected. The enemy holding his ground and repelling the assault of a portion of Osterhaus' division, the Third Brigade was ordered to take position on my right, and the First Brigade gallantly stormed the mountain on the left. After severe

fighting and heavy loss, they gained the summit. Knap's battery arrived toward the close of the action, and shelled the mountain and gap with excellent effect. The enemy retreated at 1 p. m., leaving a number of their wounded and some few prisoners in our hands. My own loss in the action was but 2 officers slightly wounded, Capt. George E. Johnson, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Plympton A. Mead, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 1 man severely.

The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered at 3 p. m. to march into the gap, and hold it until relieved. The regiment, with the exception of 60 men detailed to load the wounded and push the cars containing them along the railroad, remained on duty there until about 3 p. m. of the 29th.

On the morning of the 28th ultimo, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered to report to Major Reynolds, chief of artillery of the division, and marched about 6 miles to the rear, gathering arms, caissons, &c. They returned to Ringgold at 4 p. m.

At 2 p. m. of the 30th ultimo, my brigade relieved the First Brigade, Colonel Ahl, on picket duty in the gap, and remained there until 1.30 a. m. of the 1st instant, when they were quietly withdrawn and marched to the town, there joining the rest of the division. On taking position in the gap, under instructions from the general commanding division, large fires were kindled with a view of deceiving the enemy as to our strength, and were fed so as to burn till morning. The mill outside of our line was also burned by a squad that I sent back from the town. The brigade took up its line of march for its old camp at 2.30 a. m. of the 1st instant, and arrived there at 2 p. m.

I cannot pay too high a tribute to the gallantry and soldierly conduct of my command during the operations of the entire eight days. Though short of food, and without blankets or overcoats, and a majority of them with but the pretense of shoes upon their feet, they never murmured, but did their duty faithfully and well, and added to the renown already acquired on so many well-fought fields. The difficulty of the task in which they aided and the importance of the results attained are too well understood to need any comment from me.

I must express my thanks to Col. William Rickards, jr., commanding Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, commanding One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the cordial and zealous support rendered to me under all circumstances, and also to Capt. Frederick L. Gimber, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the camp in my absence, for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

I am also indebted to the gentlemen of my staff, Capt. Charles Woeltge, Capt. Lewis W. Ralston, and Capt. John P. Green, for the manner in which they performed their duties.

I must express my obligations to Surg. James L. Dunn, surgeon-in-chief of the brigade, for the skill and fidelity with which, on this as on all other occasions, he discharged the onerous duties of his profession.

My entire loss in the several engagements is as follows:

Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.—Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 3 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and

6 enlisted men wounded. One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing. Aggregate, 19.

Ringgold, November 27, 1863.—Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man wounded. One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer wounded. Aggregate, 3.

Total aggregate, 22.

In conclusion, I would add my own to the many other testimonials of the brave and gallant conduct of our noble division commander, General Geary, to whose zealous and unremitting exertions during this short and brilliant campaign much of our success is due.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. COBHAM, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 121.

Report of Col. William Rickards, jr., Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the movement against Lookout Mountain and subsequent:

On the morning of November 22, I received orders to move my command to the line of breastworks held by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifth Ohio Volunteers. We bivouacked here until the morning of the 24th, when I received orders to call in my pickets, carry one day's rations, and, without knapsacks, join the command at division headquarters.

I reported at 5 a. m., and, with the division, was moved to a field between Wauhatchie Junction and Lookout Creek. It was here explained to the commanding officers that the intention was to assault Lookout Mountain. The order of attack was formed as follows: The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to take the advance and extreme right, next on our left the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, composing the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. George A. Cobham, jr. The Third Brigade followed the second, the First Brigade on the extreme left.

The pioneers and a detail from this regiment built a bridge over Lookout Creek at the dam near Wauhatchie Junction.

General Geary called the brigade and regimental commanders together, and explained to them his views in a clear and concise manner.

The movement commenced at 7.30 a. m. I sent forward Company C, Capt. J. R. Millison, and Company E, Capt. F. I. Sorber, as skirmishers, who advanced across the creek, driving in the enemy's pickets. I then advanced with my regiment until I reached the crest of rocks at the top of the mountain. The command was then halted

and fronted, and the line of battle dressed in the order before mentioned.

General Whitaker's brigade, of the Fourth Corps, formed a second line at the distance of 300 to 400 yards in the rear of the center of our line. The command "forward" was given by General Geary, when the line advanced to the front, our skirmishers driving in the enemy's skirmishers.

The side of the mountain is very steep, the angle being little less than 45°, and cut into ravines from 50 to 100 feet deep, whose sides in many places are almost perpendicular. In spite of these obstacles, the line advanced with a steadiness and rapidity surprising even to ourselves.

The enemy's skirmishers were now becoming somewhat troublesome, being concealed behind the immense rocks which covered the side of the mountain.

Captain Millison, commanding the right of my line of skirmishers, was severely wounded in the arm and right side, and had to be carried to the rear; 2 men were also killed and several wounded. The order was now given to charge, when the first line advanced at double-quick, dislodging the enemy from his position; killing and wounding several and capturing many. This appears to have been a line of the enemy's pickets as seen by the fires on the mountain from our own camp. Our skirmishers now advanced meeting considerable opposition, but driving those of the enemy until we came to another heavy line or reserve, when the order was again given to charge, and again was seen the splendid spectacle of a line extending from the crest to the foot of the mountain advancing at double-quick, and driving from their strongholds the enemy which opposed them. This time many prisoners were taken without loss on our side. The enemy began to annoy us by firing from the crest of rocks and through the gorges on our right flank. Colonel Cobham directed me if any heavy demonstration was made to change front and repel the attack.

The moment was now at hand; the enemy I now observed pouring a large body of men down through a pass from the crest above on our flank. I immediately gave the command to "change front to rear on left company." This movement was executed with remarkable steadiness and accuracy. This movement appeared to be misunderstood by the men of General Whitaker's command, who, being 300 or 400 yards distant, could not see the cause of the movement. They gave us cheers to encourage us. The result showed the utility of my movement, for the enemy, who expected to attack us in the flank and rear, met our full front well prepared to meet them. They gave us a scattering volley without serious effect, which we returned with interest, when they nearly to a man threw down their arms and took off their hats and held up their hands in token of surrender. I now ordered my men to cease firing to allow the prisoners to come in, which they did to the number of about 200 in one body. I directed Sergt. W. H. Moore and 4 men to take them to the rear, which he did and delivered them to Lieutenant Jessup, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and got a receipt.

I now changed front forward the left wing of my regiment, moving the right wing by the left flank parallel to the crest. The enemy who had been concealed in the gorges and behind the large rocks appeared to be utterly amazed at the rapidity of our movements, and with consternation in their looks threw down their arms, by squads

of from 5 to 50. Finding it would take too many men from our own force to take charge of them, we sent them back to the second line, which still continued within sight in our rear. The movements of General Whitaker's line were very steady, maintaining a distance of from 300 to 400 yards from ours. I have no means of knowing the number of prisoners sent to the rear, but for my own regiment, I am confident it exceeded my own force, and believe the number taken by the Second Brigade, under command of Colonel Cobham, exceeded the number of men in the brigade. The rock at the top of the mountain now assumed the appearance of a wall, and finding there was no likelihood of attack on the right flank, I changed front forward the right wing of my regiment, which had been moving by the left flank, thus sweeping the right flank close to the wall of rocks.

It was impossible for a man to be overlooked, and smart, indeed, must the one be who could escape by flight; every man of the enemy who was in front of the Second Brigade was either killed or taken prisoner. The Third Brigade now became engaged with the enemy in their breastwork, and had some sharp work, but the onward progress of the White Stars was not to be stopped by any such obstacles. With our three hearty national cheers, and a charge that was irresistible, they dashed over the work, completely routing the rebel force within.

This could all be seen from our position at the top of the hill, but it must not be supposed we were idle lookers-on. In front of our brigade the trees had been cut down for several hundred yards, forming obstructions which, in front of our own works, we had thought impassable, but with a will and determination to succeed in our object we hardly noticed them; some crawled under, while others climbed over the bodies of the trees. Prisoners were taken in numbers and ordered to the rear. A pleasant rivalry was got up between the color bearers of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as to which should get the colors to the point of the mountain first. Owing to the angle of the point, the Twenty-ninth had the shortest line to travel and their position on the right brought them to the highest part, and the colors of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were the first to reach the extreme point of the mountain and on the highest point accessible to man, except by some route then unknown to us. Our skirmishers pushed on, and, with those of the One hundred and eleventh and Third Brigade, captured two brass pieces of artillery the enemy had posted east of the point. The enemy in the works on the west of the point were now completely outflanked, and, perceiving their case hopeless, threw down their arms and surrendered to the Third Brigade. Colonel Cobham now directed me to move on around the mountain. I found the side too steep to move in line, and had to march by the flank, in single file, on a small ledge for some distance, and in no place could more than 2 men move abreast. I met a small body of the enemy's skirmishers, whom we drove back, capturing 4 of them. After advancing in this manner about 500 yards, I found myself on the flank of a large body of the enemy, who were in line of battle below me on the slope of the mountain. I immediately made my disposition to fire on their flank, while our own troops were advancing below me, attacked them in front, but a dense fog just then arose obscuring objects but a few paces from us, making it impossible for me to know if I was firing

on friend or foe. I employed the time in making footholds in the side of the mountain to enable three companies to form in line, and building a breastwork of stones in front of my position.

We were much annoyed by sharpshooters from the top of the mountain who (as the fog would blow off for a few minutes) fired at us, wounding 1 man severely in the leg and another in the face. The position was a most trying one; we remained in it until 9 p. m., when we were relieved by the Thirty-six Ohio [Indiana?] Volunteers, and moved to the slope of the mountain, where we ate the first meal of the day.

I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of my command, for their energy and perseverance in assisting me to carry out the views of my commanding officers. To Lieut. Col. S. M. Zulich, who arose from a sick bed to join the expedition, and by his courage and energy added fresh spirit to all, my thanks are due. Ever at the front, his courage was worthy the emulation of all.

Captains Millison and Sorber, commanding the skirmishers, deserve especial notice for the able manner in which they performed this most arduous of all the soldier's duties. Captain Rickards, Company K; Captain Johnson, Company B, and Lieutenant Coursault, with their companies, who built the breastworks in our last position, are entitled to much credit for their efforts.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Bender and Private William D. Cassidy, who followed closely with the hospital knapsack, prepared to attend to such cases as required immediate aid, deserve the thanks of the whole command.

To Col. George A. Cobham, jr., commanding Second Brigade, I return my sincere thanks for his kind attention, and add my testimony to the many others of his gallant conduct on the field, and his worth as an officer, devoted to his command and the good of the country.

As it is, to a unity of purpose and a systematic effort in carrying this purpose out we are indebted for our glorious victory.

I consider the thanks of the division, of the whole country, due to our gallant commander, General John W. Geary, for the friendly communication of his views and feelings to the brigade and regimental commanders, so conducive to a perfect harmony of action, making all move in conformity to his own will. These views. transmitted to the separate commands, imbued all with the same spirit, and went far to maintain the command in that steadiness of movement which was the admiration of all who beheld it.

For my regiment I claim the honor of the advance and extreme right of the movement; the planting the first flag on the point of the mountain at the highest part accessible, except by some road then unknown to us; the farthest advance around the mountain. The gaining this point by the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, was really the capture of Lookout Mountain; but had not the dense fog arose, I believe we could have advanced along the top, outflanking the enemy, while our troops advanced below until we gained the road and thus cut off their retreat and captured the artillery and men they had on the summit.

Our losses are light, 1 sergeant and 2 privates killed; Capt. J. R. Millison and 5 privates wounded.

My excuse for this lengthy report must be the importance of the subject.

Never, I believe, in the history of the world, has a movement of such magnitude been made, such difficulties overcome, such indomi-

table energy shown to overcome and surmount all obstacles as in the charge and capture of Lookout Mountain. A march in line of battle along the side of a mountain where the angle is little less than 45°, crossing ravines whose sides seemed almost impassable—and this for a distance of 3 miles—performing field movements to repel attacks, and all done, as described by those who were spectators, with a steadiness seldom attained on level ground, is an achievement for which we may be excused for lauding our general who directed and our White Star Division which executed it. On the morning of the 25th, 1863, after moving with the brigade, near the top of the mountain, to guard against attack in the rear, we were ordered at 9 a. m. to move with the division, and marched to Mission Ridge, where the enemy were in force contesting the advance of General Sherman's troops. The regiment was formed into double column on the left of the First Brigade, and marched for 2 miles at the foot of the ridge. Having arrived near where the enemy were posted, I deployed column and moved in line obliquely to the right up the ridge. By order of General Geary I detailed Company C, under Lieut. I. A. D. Blake, to take charge of the prisoners. Having arrived near the enemy in their rear, they found their case hopeless and threw down their arms, nearly all of the prisoners going into General Osterhaus' command. We were ordered to rest for the night in a rebel camp. Company C brought in about 100 prisoners.

On the morning of the 26th, we marched at 9 a. m., passed through the gap in Mission Ridge, crossed the Chickamauga at 4 p. m., the officers and men crossing on a temporary bridge, the horses having to swim over. Shortly after dark our advance came in contact with the rear of the enemy, and had some sharp firing. The command was drawn up in order of battle; the enemy having been driven off we moved on. At about 9 o'clock our advance again became engaged, which resulted in the capture of four pieces of artillery and several prisoners from the enemy. My regiment was drawn up in line across the road, the One hundred and eleventh on our right. The troops of General Osterhaus' division having gained possession of the ridge in our front, we were ordered to halt for the night.

On the morning of the 27th, the march was resumed; at daylight, arriving near the town of Ringgold, heavy skirmishing was heard in our front. We pushed on, passing to the right along the bank of the East Chickamauga Creek, crossing it on the toll bridge at the town. The enemy were posted in the gap and on Taylor's Ridge. The First Brigade, of General Geary's command, were ordered to the left to support a position of General Osterhaus' command, who attempted to take possession of the hill. The Second Brigade moved to the stone depot, and were ordered by General Hooker to take position in a small piece of scrubby wood land and bushes on the right of the depot and beyond the railroad, directing us to lie down and not fire a shot until the enemy came within short range of us.

In getting to this position we had to pass through a heavy fire from the enemy posted on the hill. Capt. George E. Johnson was wounded in the hip, and Private Robinson, Company C, had his knee shattered. The Twenty-ninth Iowa was on my right. The enemy made a charge on them, driving them back, leaving my regiment's flank exposed. Our position was now critical, and but for the arrival of our Third Brigade might have been serious. Our artillery, which had been detained until a bridge could be built over the Chickamauga, now came up, and soon succeeded in driving the

enemy from the gap and ridge, leaving us in possession of the field. Moving to the left of the railroad, we halted and bivouacked. The One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered on picket in the gap.

On the 28th, I was ordered to report with my regiment to Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, to accompany Knap's battery and train, and gather up the caissons and arms of the enemy left on the road. After gathering up all on the road for 6 miles, orders came to unload them again and return to Ringgold, where we arrived at 5 p. m.

On the morning of the 29th, Company E was detailed to take to pieces two steam engines, for the purpose of hauling them to Chattanooga.

30th, the Second Brigade was ordered on picket beyond the gap; received orders to call in my regiment and march at 2.30 a. m., leaving our fires (which had been built to deceive the enemy as to our strength) burning. We marched through the town, and with the division reached Chickamauga Creek at sunrise on the 1st day of December, and our old camp at 3.30 p. m., having been absent from it eleven days, my men without blankets, many almost barefoot. The weather had been very cold, making ice 1 inch thick in a night.

The conduct of men and officers during the severe labors of the campaign has been all that could be desired, each one doing all in his power to assist in gaining the glorious results which have crowned our efforts.

The color bearers of my regiment, Sergt. William Betzold, Company H, and Corpl. Charles H. Martin, Company F, who so nobly led the advance on Lookout Mountain, are deserving of special notice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RICKARDS, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 122.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker, One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report concerning the part taken by the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in the successive engagements of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, respectively, on the 24th, 25th, and 27th ultimo:

That I was aroused at about 5 a. m. of the 24th by an order to report forthwith with my regiment without knapsacks and with one day's rations at headquarters. We were soon under way, and arriving at the headquarters of the division, were conducted to the ford over Lookout Creek, some 3 miles above the north point of the mountain.

On the road we were joined by the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Third Brigade, and General Whitaker's brigade, of

the Fourth Corps. Together with these troops we were massed and screened from the sight of the mountain, behind one of the series of knobs that lie adjacent to the creek, until the pioneers and some details succeeded in constructing a foot-bridge over the stream. This was soon done without resistance from the enemy, and at 9 a. m. my regiment was crossing the creek following the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers that preceded us, and followed by the Third Brigade of our division, the Sixtieth New York joining us. We continued marching by the flank until we had gained about two-thirds of the slope of the mountain, halted, fronted, dressed and threw a strong skirmish line to cover the front, and awaited the order of the general commanding to move forward. The front line was soon over, and the reserve (General Whitaker's) well on its way, when the order was brought to move forward. Our skirmishers soon became engaged with the opposing ones and pressed them back, not being detained a moment. We continued to move in line, excepting two short halts for breathing spells, until we approached and could get a glimpse of the point of the mountain. The line now moved so that the right of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the right, should crown the main spur just below the peak. The enemy were now pouring a sharp fire from the cover of every rock, but with cheers the line moved steadily on, capturing and sending to the rear, without escort, many prisoners.

The position of the One hundred and eleventh, in conjunction with the Twenty-ninth in the line, was such that our advance continually turned the intrenchments of the enemy, while the regiments on our left charged to their very teeth. As we crowned the north ridge, immediately under the point of the mountain, we saw the enemy lying in their intrenchments below us, and the troops of the Third Brigade rushing forward with the bayonet. We fired but few shots here, as our superior position and the steel of our troops was too much for the enemy, and they either surrendered or fled. At 12 noon, in conjunction with the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we were in line from the point of the mountain, down the main spur; from this position we faced to the right and filed left, close around the cliffs, going to the east side. We here fronted, occupying the highest available part of the slope, and remained until relieved at about 10 p. m. by fresh troops. We bivouacked (after supplying ourselves with 100 rounds of cartridges to the man) in the old camp of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 25th, we were moved out by the left, the Twenty-ninth following, and posted on the west slope of the mountain, the left resting against the cliffs to guard against any approach along this side of the mountain. We left this position about 12 m. Marched down the east slope of the mountain and aross the valley to Missionary Ridge, and, turning to the left, kept down the ridge for some distance, moving in column doubled on the center, until ordered up the slope. Before reaching the summit the enemy had fled or been captured.

We now bivouacked at the foot of the hill, and about 10.15 a. m. of the 26th, started on the road to Ringgold. We marched this day without provision, and at night reached Pigeon Ridge, where we bivouacked.

We were under arms at daylight and started again hungry on our way (the supply trains not having come up), and reached the town of Ringgold about 11 a. m., and were ordered into line in the old corn-

field on the right front of the depot, where we laid, submitting without return shots to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in the forest that lined the slope of Taylor's Ridge, on which they were posted. We remained here until the heights were carried on the left, when my regiment was moved forward to hold the gap.

On the morning of the 28th, I reported to the commanding officer of the Third Brigade, who was sent with additional troops to occupy the ridge and gaps. The sturdy valor and uncomplaining endurance of my men suffering from hunger and severe cold, is only another exhibition of the pluck of the American volunteer. I append a list of casualties.*

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. WALKER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 123.

Report of Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the part taken by this brigade during the operations from November 24 to November 29, 1863, inclusive:

In accordance with verbal orders received from the general commanding division, I marched the following regiments of my command, viz, Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Col. Abel Godard; One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Col. James C. Lane; One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge; One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall commanding, from their camps on Raccoon Mountain at 6.15 a. m., November 24, 1863. The Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, Col. H. Hammerstein, and 130 officers and men belonging to the other regiments, were left in camp and on picket. The troops were in light marching order, with one day's rations. At 8 a. m. we arrived at a ford on Lookout Creek near a mill. We closed in column of regiments *en masse*, and while awaiting the construction of a foot-bridge across Lookout Creek, we received orders from General Geary to follow the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and on their (the Second Brigade) arriving under the crest of the mountain, to face to the front and sweep the mountain clear of the enemy. In accordance with these orders, we commenced ascending Lookout in the following order: The Sixtieth New York Volunteers on the right, followed by the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Our right joined the left of the Second Brigade. Immediately after crossing, and before we had formed to the front, I received orders

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 83.

to throw out one regiment as skirmishers. I sent the One hundred and second New York Volunteers with instructions to let their left rest on Lookout Creek and their right join the left of the skirmishers of the Second Brigade. As soon as they were deployed, I gave the command "front," and then "forward."

We marched in line of battle over almost insurmountable obstacles. About 1½ miles from where we crossed, skirmish firing commenced. We pushed on; the firing became heavier, and when we had gone about 1 mile farther, we found quite a large force of the enemy, but we kept steadily advancing (we were at this time losing heavily) until we came in sight of a breastwork near a rebel camp. Here our men stood for a moment, when I gave the order "fix bayonets," and before the command "charge" could be given our colors were over the works and prisoners were coming in by hundreds, who were passed to the troops in the rear, which I have since understood to have been General Whitaker's brigade. I could not weaken my small force by sending guards to the rear with them, and for the same reason was obliged to leave my wounded where they fell. On seeing our colors so far in front, our men advanced on the run; and such was their impetuosity that abatis and felled timber were no obstacles whatever, but on they dashed—the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, led by Col. Abel Godard cheering and encouraging his men by his example; the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, led by Colonel Barnum and Lieutenant-Colonel Randall in the most gallant style; the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, led by Capt. Milo B. Eldredge—sweeping everything before them. After them we rushed around the end of the mountain, the colors always in advance, capturing large numbers of prisoners and some flags, and on past a white house on the Summertown road. Here the brigade got separated by a natural obstruction; the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers went to the left, and advancing to some rifle-works drove the enemy out handsomely. They had advanced but a short distance from these works when I sent Captain Nolan, acting assistant inspector-general, to direct Colonel Randall to halt there and hold that position. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers went to the right of the white house, and while passing it the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers captured two pieces of artillery with their limbers and a large quantity of intrenching tools. They swept their colors over the guns, and in accordance with my orders left no guard with them, but kept steadily advancing until about 300 yards from the house. I there established my line, which was afterward held until the enemy evacuated the mountain. The line at this time was oblique; the right was thrown forward and still joined the Second Brigade; the left was resting on Chattanooga Creek. This point was reached about 12.15 p. m. Shortly afterward Captain Stegman reported to me with a few skirmishers of the One hundred and second New York Volunteers. I sent them to the left of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, which was threatened by the enemy, who were evidently in force at that point. Half an hour after establishing the line the enemy pushed it very hard, but the men stood firm. I sent my aide, Lieut. A. R. Greene, to Brigadier-General Whitaker for re-enforcements. One regiment was sent to the support of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, but none to the support of the remainder of the brigade.

At 3 p. m. we were relieved by the troops of the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, Colonel Creighton commanding, and retired to the cleared space at the end of the mountain. I then had the troops form in two lines and rest. By this time both officers and men were completely exhausted. We had been engaged with the enemy since 10 a. m., had marched over great natural obstructions for over 4½ miles, fighting the enemy at every step; had driven them from every position; taken prisoners all the forces that were on the mountain, among them a large number of field officers; captured what the rebels termed the Gibraltar of America, and held it until relieved.

Nothing but the greatest bravery in officers and men ever could accomplish such magnificent results, but troops led by such officers as Colonel Godard, Sixtieth New York Volunteers; Col. H. A. Barnum, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, who, although suffering from a severe wound received on the Peninsula, was again wounded while leading on his men; Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and Capt. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, were deserving of success.

The conduct of Color Bearer Jesse A. Brink, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, who was seriously wounded while running to the front with the colors, was truly brave; it is worthy of special mention.

The loss of the brigade in the assault is as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 2; enlisted men killed, 16; commissioned officers wounded, 12; enlisted men wounded, 88. Total loss, 118.

Maj. Gilbert M. Elliott, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, fell mortally wounded while in the discharge of his duty. He was a brave and talented officer, and his loss is much lamented.

November 25, we were occupied in the forenoon burying our dead, who had fallen the day previous. At 11.40 a. m. left Lookout Mountain and marched toward Missionary Ridge. After crossing Chattanooga Creek I was ordered to remain there until the artillery had crossed, and then guard it. In accordance with these orders I moved from the creek to Rossville Gap in the rear of the artillery. At the gap the command turned to the left along the base of the ridge. After marching about a mile from the gap I received orders to move the brigade forward in column of regiments to the support of the troops on the ridge. After moving about 2 miles in this manner, always within sound of the musketry of our advance, but without being engaged, we bivouacked for the night in an old rebel camp at the base of Missionary Ridge.

November 26, left camp at Missionary Ridge at 10.50 a. m., and marched in the rear of some batteries. On arriving at Rossville Gap I found that the division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Osterhaus, had marched in between the head of this brigade and the rear of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. I had to remain there until the division had passed, when I followed in its rear; and during the afternoon I passed it and joined the Second Brigade of this division. We marched to Pea Vine Creek, and at 10 p. m. bivouacked for the night.

November 27, left camp near Pea Vine Creek at 7 a. m. and marched to Ringgold, arriving there about 10 a. m. Upon crossing a covered bridge over the Catoosa Creek, we came under fire from musketry and artillery, and while marching through the streets several of our

men were wounded. When the right of the brigade arrived at the depot I was ordered to form my command in column of regiments closed *en masse* behind the depot, so as to be sheltered from the enemy's fire, which at this time was very severe.

The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers could not form behind the depot, so they were placed behind the railroad embankments, and there were sheltered from the enemy's fire. We lay here until 10.40 a. m., when I received orders to move the brigade up Taylor's Gap, and there relieve some regiments of General Osterhaus' division, which were being pressed very hard by the enemy. While I was receiving the orders, the regiments we were ordered to relieve were coming back in confusion and running. I immediately ordered the brigade forward on the double-quick to their support. To arrive at the position we had to pass over an open space about half a mile in extent and under a murderous fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy, but nothing could exceed the manner in which the troops swept over that field. They were in the most perfect order, ranks well closed, and men ardent and confident, notwithstanding they met large numbers of our troops running to the rear in disorder.

After crossing the field, we filed to the left and marched along the bank of Catoosa Creek until the right rested in an old barn up in the gap. At this time the brigade was formed as follows: The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall, on the right; the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Col. Abel Godard; the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Col. J. C. Lane, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. Milo B. Eldredge, on the left. On the brigade arriving in position on the bank of the creek, Lieutenant-Colonel Randall threw five companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers behind the barn and in it, the balance of the regiment being placed along the creek. Here our men were subject to a galling fire from sharpshooters, secreted on Taylor's Ridge; also from a piece of artillery the enemy had in the gap. Colonel Randall selected a few good sharpshooters, and instructed them to shelter themselves and watch the artillerymen and the sharpshooters of the enemy, and on no account to waste their ammunition or expose themselves. They obeyed him well, for in a few moments they killed or wounded every man near the gun, there being only four shots fired from it after his men were in the barn. He strengthened his position by constructing a breastwork of an old wagon body, and had it filled with rails, thus sheltering his men. Previous to his getting in position, the enemy fired four charges of grape at the barn, and although the splinters flew in every direction, happily no one was injured. The conduct of Lieut. Col. C. B. Randall while on the right during the battle was splendid, he, by his example, fearlessly exposing himself during the hottest of the engagement; and the skill with which he maneuvered his troops is worthy of all praise. He did nobly. The other regiments of the brigade were but little engaged, although they were under a heavy fire, they having received repeated orders from me not to waste their ammunition or expose themselves, but to be sheltered in the best manner possible. We were under fire from 10.40 a. m. until 12 m., when our artillery opened on the enemy. Our men were so elated when our artillery opened that they wanted to rise up and cheer and charge. Our shells soon drove

the enemy from the ridge and the gap, and at 12.30 p. m. musketry firing on our front ceased entirely. Some men of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers immediately rushed out and picked up two rebel colors, one a Confederate States of America national color (Stars and Bars), the other a battery guidon.

Soon after firing ceased, I received orders to send out a small party of skirmishers to follow up the enemy. In compliance with this order I detailed Captain Stegman, with 30 men from the One hundred and second New York Volunteers and 10 from the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and sent them up the gap. They followed close on the enemy, and, on arriving at the railroad bridge over the Catoosa Creek, found it in flames. Captain Stegman ordered his party to extinguish the flames, and while the men were doing so, they were fired on by a small body of the enemy from the opposite side of the creek. They replied promptly, and from the report of a contraband that came into our lines shortly afterward, killed and wounded some officers of high rank. I marched the balance of the brigade back from the battle-field about half a mile, and then formed them in two lines, allowing the men to stack arms and rest.

Soon after, in compliance with orders from General Geary, I detailed Lieutenant Sage, of the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, with two companies of that regiment, to go to Chattanooga as a guard over some rebel prisoners. Captain Seymour, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, was detailed as provost-marshal for the town of Ringgold. About 5 p. m. Captain Stegman and his command were relieved by the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, when they came back and joined their regiments.

The loss of the brigade during the two hours and forty minutes it was engaged, is as follows: Officers killed, none; officers wounded, 3; enlisted men killed, 8; enlisted men wounded, 47. Total, 58.

While the brigade was marching across the field to Catoosa Creek, Capt. Charles T. Greene, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, was struck by an unexploded shell, which passed through his horse and carried away his right leg below the knee. The concussion was such that it threw him up about 5 feet, and on falling he was severely injured. His coolness in the late actions, and his undaunted bravery, combined with his prompt obedience to all orders, make his loss severely felt in this brigade. In one short month we have lost the services of both father and son, General Greene having been wounded severely while cheering his troops at the battle of Wauhatchie, October 29, 1863, and now his son, Capt. C. T. Greene, is severely wounded. We are thus deprived of the services of two officers (at least for a time) that were much respected by the officers and men of this brigade. There is a deep feeling of regret expressed by all at what has thus occurred to General George S. Greene and Capt. C. T. Greene.

The brigade bivouacked on the night of the 27th November on the field near Ringgold, to which they had been moved after the action.

During the forenoon of the 28th, I sent out fatigue parties to bury our dead. Soon after was ordered by the general commanding division to put the regiments into some of the deserted houses, and did so. At 4 p. m. was ordered to place the whole brigade on picket, and, in compliance with orders, I moved my command up through

the gap to Catoosa Creek and stationed it as follows: The One hundred and second New York Volunteers on the extreme left, about 1 mile from the railroad, and on a ridge known as Taylor's Ridge. I placed a strong picket on the extreme left, and had some timber felled across the road, completely obstructing it. The Sixtieth New York Volunteers joined the One hundred and second New York Volunteers on their right. The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers was between the gap and the Sixtieth New York Volunteers. The One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers was on the south side of the creek and on a very high hill. In accordance with instructions, the troops built large fires and scattered themselves well over the ridge, giving the appearance of a much larger force than we had.

We were relieved at 2 p. m., November 29, by the First Brigade, Colonel Ahl commanding, and marched back to the buildings occupied previous to our going on picket.

At 2.30 a. m., December 1, 1863, we marched from Ringgold and arrived in camp on Raccoon Mountain about 4 p. m. same day.

During the actions of Lookout Mountain and Ringgold, this brigade captured two brass pieces of artillery with their limbers, five rebel flags, and a number of intrenching and carpenters' tools, and a large number of prisoners, who, as soon as they surrendered, were passed to the line of troops that followed us, no account being taken of their numbers.

I cannot express my admiration at the conduct of the officers and men of this brigade during this campaign. It has been all and more than any commanding officer could desire. All our privations, among them scarcity of food, absence of blankets and coats during these cold nights, excessive marching and fighting for days in succession, were endured evidently with cheerfulness.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the staff officers of this brigade, to Capt. Charles T. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, who was severely wounded, for his personal bravery and his prompt obedience to all orders; to Capt. Michael Nolan, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. Albert R. Greene, aide-de-camp, for the manner in which they acted during the late engagements. They were very obedient, and evinced a willingness to obey orders at all times and under all circumstances truly commendable.

There are many incidents and facts which I may have overlooked during the excitement of the action, but it all having taken place under the immediate supervision of the general commanding division, he can readily recall any fact that may not have been mentioned.

Accompanying this please find the report of the regimental commanders, also list* of the killed and wounded during the various engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID IRELAND,
Colonel 137th New York Volunteers, Comdg. 3d Brigade.

[Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.]

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 83.

No. 124.

Reports of Col. Abel Godard, Sixtieth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Raccoon Mountain, December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you the following statement of the part this regiment took in the engagements of the 24th ultimo on Lookout Mountain, and the 27th ultimo at Ringgold, Ga.:

At 6 a. m., November 24, I received instructions from Colonel Ireland, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, to join the brigade with my command at 6.45 a. m., prepared with one day's rations, without knapsacks and blankets, in light marching order. At the last-named hour I marched my command with the brigade to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where we were halted and informed by General Geary, commanding division, that Major-General Hooker had been ordered to take Lookout Mountain, and that the duty assigned his command was to sweep the side of the mountain from its main prominence to its foot near Lookout Creek, and drive the rebels from it as far as the projection toward Chattanooga. Crossing Lookout Creek, we ascended the mountain quietly under cover of a dense spruce undergrowth, and formed in line of battle at about 10 a. m., my regiment joining the Second Brigade, under Colonel Cobham, on my right, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers on my left, the skirmishers of the Second Brigade extending in front of my line. About the said hour, 10 a. m., we moved forward in quick time until in sight of the enemy's works, when my men became so eager to advance that we went forward on the run with fixed bayonets, leaving the skirmishers and Second Brigade far in the rear. The enemy kept up a straggling fire for but a short time, when hundreds gave themselves up and were sent to the rear. My regiment here captured an artillery flag marked "Murfreesborough, December, 1862." On, on my command swept in conjunction with the One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, carrying the second and third line of works, leaving in our rear two brass field pieces, from which we had driven the rebels. Still forward I pressed until I found myself and command far beyond the point of the mountain which we were to attain, when I discovered myself with my regiment and the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers isolated from and in advance of the rest of the command, and gave the commands "halt," "cease firing," which were reluctantly obeyed, the enemy's sharpshooters still keeping up a continuous fire. We came to this halt about ten minutes to 2 p. m., thus occupying and passing over about 3 miles of Lookout Mountain, the roughest, most rocky route for the advance of a line of battle with the constant obstruction of every kind of obstacles, including a surprised enemy, in the short space of four hours. We were relieved from this position by a portion of the First Brigade of our division and the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and retired a short distance to the rear to remain until the following morning, when we had the proud satisfaction of seeing the glorious old flag wave from the highest peak and of knowing that we had taken from the enemy the stronghold of Lookout Mountain. Every one doing their duty was filled with enthusiasm over the result. The commander of our brigade (Colonel Ireland), and indeed all his staff offi-

cers, deserve especial regard for their assuring presence in the thickest of the fight. I felt at the close of the engagement like complimenting every officer and soldier in my command for their determined advance. My regiment lost 38 men killed and wounded, including 4 officers. I took into the fight 175 enlisted men and 11 officers.

On the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, my regiment with the rest of the Second Division was marched to the rebel camp near Missionary Ridge, from which the enemy had been driven during the day.

During the 26th we advanced toward Ringgold, where we arrived about noon of the 27th, and found General Osterhaus' division engaging the enemy on the ridges of the mountain near that place. After remaining near the railroad depot a short time, our brigade was ordered to relieve some western troops then on the right of our line and under an artillery and infantry fire of the enemy. We were led under this fire by Captain Nolan, aide-de-camp, over a quarter of a mile to our position, my regiment following the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and being immediately followed by the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and remained in this position until the enemy retired, leaving the mountain in our possession. All this movement after leaving the depot consumed about two hours, in which time my regiment lost 3 men killed and 15 wounded.

The officers and men displayed the greatest coolness and bravery in this engagement, and too much commendation cannot be awarded them. No enemy was seen after this engagement, and our division returned to our camps at this place fatigued and shoeless, but well satisfied with their week's achievements.

Very respectfully,

ABEL GODARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MICHAEL NOLAN,
Capt., and A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Raccoon Mountain, Tenn., December 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In conformity with instructions from General J. W. Geary, commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, referring to orders from Major-General Thomas, I have the honor to report that the rebel battle-flag taken from the enemy by my regiment on the 24th ultimo was captured under the following circumstances, to wit:

On the morning of November 24, after said division, of which my regiment is a part, arrived near Lookout Creek, we were informed that the duty of our division was to cross said creek, and forming in line of battle, the right resting near the foot of the main prominence of Lookout, the left on Lookout Creek, we were to sweep that side of the mountain of the enemy as far as the point of the mountain projecting toward Chattanooga. General Geary expressed himself confident that the brave men under him could do this. The line being formed, the Second Brigade on the right, my regiment and the remainder of the Third Brigade on the left, we moved forward swiftly, but in order, over every kind of obstruction for about 2

miles, when our skirmishers engaged the enemy, and leaving the Second Brigade in my rear on the right, we advanced over the first line of the enemy's works with a shout such as only Yankees can give, driving the enemy from their position in confusion. While falling back their color bearer, with his rebel flag, making himself too conspicuous, was followed eagerly by my men who, shooting down the traitor, seized his disgraced color, and with a yell of delight bore it proudly on. On, on swept our line until the west side of Lookout Mountain was cleared of the foe. Still onward we pressed, continually crowding the enemy until we found ourselves far past the main point of the mountain, where, finding my ammunition low, I halted my men and commanded "cease firing." Colonel Ireland was then informed of our condition, after which we were soon relieved by the First Brigade of our division.

In this engagement the regiment lost 38 men and officers killed and wounded, as will be seen from a more complete report of the part taken by the Sixtieth, already forwarded to Colonel Ireland, commanding brigade. The rebel flag herein reported, with the proper inscription of capture, was sent to brigade headquarters the first of last week, from which place it has probably been forwarded to its due destination.*

Very respectfully,

ABEL GODARD,
Colonel Sixtieth New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Report of Col. James C. Lane, One hundred and second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this regiment left its camping ground on November 24, at 6.15 a. m., and proceeded with the rest of the brigade to the foot of Lookout Mountain, where we found the Second Brigade resting on their arms. We arrived there about 8 a. m., and after half an hour's rest, the whole command ascended the mountain by a small path near the white house, some mile and a half south of the dividing ridge, between the north and west sides of the mountain. On taking our position on the side of the mountain, the One hundred and second New York Volunteers was ordered to the front to cover the brigade with a line of skirmishers. This was immediately done, and I kept one-half of the regiment in reserve. The skirmishers immediately advanced, and after proceeding for nearly three-fourths of a mile, we were halted by Captain Nolan, aide-de-camp, as he said the brigade had not yet begun its advance, and ordered us to stay until we had some indication of the advance of the brigade. After waiting some fifteen minutes, we saw the regimental flags of two regiments, the color bearers being in advance of their respective regiments. I immediately

*It is deposited in the War Department.

started the skirmishers, and presently we had sharp skirmishing along the line, principally on the two extremes. Prisoners began to come in, and I sent them, under guard, to the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Avery sent me word that a strong force of rebels were on our left, and I transmitted the same to the brigade and division commanders, through my sergeant-major.

On coming to the first rebel camp we met with a very spirited resistance, and I detached two companies (one from the right and one from the left) of the reserve to strengthen the skirmishers and to flank the rebels. In three minutes thereafter we had possession of the camp, and took about 50 prisoners. These were sent to the rear under guard, as were numerous others, and I supplied the gaps made in the line of skirmishers (by their taking the prisoners off) from the reserve. We then pushed on, taking another camp, and led the brigade to the backbone dividing the north and west sides of the mountain. Here I halted the reserve, by orders received from an aide to General Hooker not to pass the ridge, and gathered all the skirmishers possible, closing them on the reserve. The Third Brigade went by on the double-quick, and Captain Stegman and some 10 or 12 skirmishers with them, driving the rebels some distance past the white house, on the north side of the hill. I halted my reserve about 200 feet from the perpendicular rock at the crest. While lying here, the western troops passed a little way over the backbone, some regiments going as far as the white house. Just at this time the rebel sharpshooters opened fire on my reserve from the perpendicular rocks over our heads, and not being in a position to return it, I moved the regiment down the hill to the partly completed battery on the before-mentioned backbone, and then reported my command to the brigade. This regiment numbered 130 muskets on entering the fight. We took over 620 prisoners, and took them safely to the rear.

The regiment lost in this engagement Maj. G. M. Elliott, killed (a gallant officer), Lieut. Col. Robert Avery, thigh broken by a Minie ball (since amputated), First Sergt. R. Mulholland, Company H, wounded, Private David Hunter, Company A, wounded.

The officers and enlisted men, without exception, behaved well, and to make any distinction between them, praise to one would be doing injury to the rest. The regiment acted nobly, and the men were filled with enthusiasm.

The next day, November 25, we marched at about 12 noon for Missionary Ridge, this brigade acting as escort and guard to the artillery. This regiment, in common with the brigade, acted as support to the batteries, which, by shelling the ridge, terminated that fight.

Next day, November 26, marched toward the enemy, but they did not make a stand; camped beyond Chickamauga Swamp.

Next day, November 27, started for the enemy, and at about 11 a. m. found the enemy had possession of the range of hills beyond Ringgold. The brigade was marched through the town, and halted before the stone depot, being held in reserve. After having been here about an hour, it was reported that the western troops were falling back from the gap, on the right, and this regiment, with the brigade, was sent some three-fourths of a mile, at a double-quick, to relieve them; we marched through a heavy fire of musketry and artillery to the desired point, three charges of grape and canister going through our (the brigade's) ranks while we were passing the wet swamp land. Captain Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Third Bri-

gade, lost his leg from one of the artillery discharges. At this time the regiment was gotten into position, as quickly as possible, but the men of the regiment were much mixed; those fleetest and most enduring being to the front and left, and the others in a line along the creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York, took possession of a small barn on the left, and, assisted by men of the several regiments, held the enemy at bay. The men, although thoroughly exposed to the aim of the rebels, and not allowed to return the fire, were cool, never offered to flinch or retreat, and when any were wounded they obeyed their officers and remained quiet (many not asking to be taken to the rear) until the firing ceased. The conduct of the men was more than good; it was heroic. There was much danger at this time that the brigade would be flanked, and word was sent to that effect to the rear; but although the balls came thick and fast, the men stood firm, and when Knap's battery opened on the rebels, sending the shells over our heads into the rebels, it was difficult to keep the men from rising and cheering. Very soon after our artillery opened, at this time, the rebels' firing slackened, and soon ceased entirely. At this time Captain Stegman, assisted by Lieutenant Davies, both of this regiment, with 30 men of the One hundred and second and 10 men from the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, went (by orders) through the pass, using half his men as skirmishers, and by a few volleys cleared the pass completely, and arrived in sight of the railroad bridge beyond in time to fire on and disperse the rebels, who were firing the bridge to check the pursuit. The reserve put out the fire while the skirmishers pushed on, driving the rebels from the bridge beyond, some eighth of a mile farther.

The One hundred and second lost in this battle.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. C. LANE,
Colonel One hundred and second New York Vols.

Col. DAVID IRELAND,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 126.

Report of Capt. Milo B. Eldredge, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 137TH REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY,
Near Lookout Valley, December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following statement of the part taken by the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers in the series of actions commencing with the assault on Lookout Mountain, November 24, and ending, on the 29th instant, at Ringgold, Ga.:

Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, I marched my command from camp at 6.15 a. m., preceded by the One hundred and second, and followed by the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. In this order we marched across Lookout Creek and formed in line of battle on the western slope of Lookout Mountain,

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 men killed and 6 men wounded. For total loss in campaign, see p. 83.

at right angles with Lookout Creek, having the Sixtieth New York on my right and the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers on the left, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as skirmishers in my front, and in this order swept rapidly around in a northerly direction, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us (and nearly running over our own), until we approached the enemy's camp, where a considerable force was found, when we halted. A charge was ordered, and the men fixing bayonets drove them in disorder from behind trees, rocks, and various coverts through their camps, where they were preparing their meals. Pressing eagerly forward, they were driven from their breastworks, getting so near that after firing their pieces some of our men threw stones at them. During this time many prisoners were sent to the rear. My command moved forward, passing through the garden attached to a white house situated on the northern slope of the mountain, where we captured two brass pieces, but in our eagerness no guard was left in charge of them. We moved forward to a point about a quarter of a mile beyond this house, where our line was established and the mountain commences sloping to the east. Here we maintained our position until relieved by the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry (Colonel Creighton commanding). I then moved the regiment back about one-half mile, where they bivouacked on the field for the night.

November 25, we buried our dead, the mountain having been evacuated during the night. Receiving the order to fall in about noon, we marched in the order of the previous day across the valley to Mission Ridge near Rossville, when we followed along the western base in a northerly direction, supporting Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery and batteries of Osterhaus' division. My command was not exposed directly to the enemy's fire during this day. We bivouacked again in the field at the foot of Missionary Ridge.

November 26, we marched through the gap in Mission Ridge near Rossville, leading the brigade, preceded by the Second Brigade of Geary's division, crossing Chickamauga Creek several times, over which bridges had to be constructed, bivouacking about 10 p. m. 4 miles from Ringgold.

November 27, I moved the regiment at 7 a. m. in rear of the brigade, and just in the advance of the Fourteenth Army Corps, reaching Ringgold about 10 a. m., when I formed my regiment in line (having the One hundred and second New York Volunteers on my right), where we were exposed to an occasional shot from the ridge beyond the town. But with permission from General Geary I moved the regiment forward so as to be protected by the bank made by digging for the railroad. I had been here but a short time when I was ordered to move my regiment in conjunction with and in the rear of the brigade across a field by the right flank toward Catoosa Creek, following the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, exposed to a murderous fire of shell and musketry, through which they passed unflinchingly until they arrived at the position designed for them to take, when I ordered them to lie down near the gap where the railroad passes through to Dalton, and here they remained until the enemy were finally driven off, a few only firing in answer to the sharpshooters of the enemy. I then, by order, moved my command back a short distance between the village and creek, where we rested for the night.

About noon on the 28th instant, I was ordered to go on picket,

when I moved the regiment through the gap and posted them on the side of the ridge to the left of the railroad as a reserve to the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker commanding. We were relieved on the 29th instant, when I marched back to Ringgold.

During this series of actions and exposures to the weather without even our blankets, the conduct of the officers and men of my command has been all that I could wish. Their gallantry in the assault upon Lookout has not been excelled, and their uncomplaining endurance of privations, both from want of food and clothing while exposed to the severity of the climate, is highly commendable.

Where all have done so nobly it would perhaps be unjust to mention individual instances of bravery, yet I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of the color bearers, Jesse A. Brink, Company H; John Barnard, Company D, and George Perkins, Company B, who have so gallantly carried our colors always in advance. Sergeant Brink fell mortally wounded in the side, when George Perkins (private) nobly filled his place and carried the colors until our return to camp. The casualties of this regiment from the 24th to the 29th instant were as follows:

At the assault on Lookout Mountain: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men; wounded, 18 enlisted men.

At the battle of Ringgold: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 15 enlisted men.

Total commissioned officers killed, 1; total enlisted men killed, 5; total enlisted men wounded, 33; aggregate, 39.

Very respectfully, your obedient, servant,

MILO B. ELDREDGE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. MICHAEL NOLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.]

No. 127.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall, One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers during the movement commencing on the 24th of November last and ending December 1, 1863:

The regiment left camp, 16 officers and 222 men strong, at 6.15 a. m. on the morning of the 24th instant, marching forth in line with the brigade, the men carrying one day's rations, their blankets, and 60 rounds of ammunition.

We crossed Lookout Creek at 9.20 a. m. and formed line of battle up the side of Lookout Mountain as far as was practicable, facing northerly, this regiment occupying the extreme left of the first line. The horses were left on the other side of the creek, the nature of the ground rendering it impossible to use them. We then advanced in line, sweeping the side of the mountain.

Our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy about 1½ miles from

the point of crossing the creek. We very soon after came up with the main body of the enemy, who occupied a strong position behind rocks and other natural defenses. Our whole line at once engaged the enemy without halting, and drove him steadily before us for about 1 mile, when the whole line of the brigade advanced in a furious charge, the colors of each regiment leading. The enemy were unable to withstand the advance and gave way in great disorder, losing at every step great numbers in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The charge was continued for a long distance through the enemy's camp, he halting and attempting to reform the line at every available point, but unable to stay the onward movement of our victorious column. Colonel Barnum, who had been previously unfit for duty, and was still scarcely able to march with the regiment from the effects of wounds yet unhealed, feeling unwilling that the regiment should go out to battle leaving him behind, had accompanied us and been in command of the regiment up to this time. While struggling forward greatly exhausted, a great portion of the time in front of the line inciting the men to greater action by words and example, he received a musket ball through the right fore-arm, inflicting a severe wound, which, with his previous exhaustion and fatigue, totally disabled him from proceeding farther.*

The regiment, however, pressed steadily forward until we came to the clearing around the mountain, when the men, becoming wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, rushed furiously forward, swept like a whirlwind around the point of the mountain far down the slope on the opposite side, and Lookout was won. Large numbers of prisoners and three battle-flags were captured by the regiment in this last charge, from mere inability to get out of our way. The prisoners were passed through the lines to the reserve following behind us. What number was taken by the regiment it is impossible to state. Suffice it to say, that it largely exceeded the number of men in the regiment. We passed to the rear in one squad some 40 or 50, including 5 commissioned officers, one of whom was said to be a colonel. While the regiment was advancing over the works and rifle-pits through the cleared space before the white house, I discovered that a portion of the regiment, consisting of the left three companies, did not continue with the rest of the line. The main portion of the regiment continued the advance under command of Captain Hopkins, acting field officer, to a point some 400 or 500 yards beyond the line of the house on the farther slope of the mountain. At this time the distance to be occupied by our line had become very much extended, and there was a large gap at the right of the line of our regiment.

At this point we were received with more stubborn resistance than at any previous time, but the fragment of the regiment held its ground firmly and drove the enemy beyond the end of their rifle-pits down the slope. At this time it was impossible to distinguish clearly the movements of the enemy or of our own troops on account of the fog and rocks, but they appeared to be forming for the purpose of moving around and turning our left. Captain Hopkins applied to some officers of the reserve who had just come up to move to his assistance, but instead of doing so they immediately fell back to a line of rifle-pits, some 150 yards in our rear, when Captain Hopkins, finding himself unsupported, connecting with no one on his right or left, and apparently in advance of the general line, also fell back to the same point. After remaining a short time in that position, and

* Colonel Barnum was awarded a medal of honor for bravery in battles around Chattanooga.

finding that no advance was made by the enemy, he again advanced, moving more to the left, to the crest overlooking the slope of the mountain toward Chattanooga, and occupied a stone wall facing in that direction.

In the meantime, while these latter movements were being made, I went in search of the missing companies of the regiment, and found that they had been stopped by order of General Whitaker, commanding the reserve, and formed on the right of a line of two battalions of his command, and all busy throwing up a breastwork of rails and such other materials as were at hand.

I immediately sought an explanation from General Whitaker, and was informed by him that the enemy were striving to turn our left flank, and that that point would be the battle-ground. I then again went forward some 300 or 400 yards to the line occupied by my regiment, and seeing no indications of any flank movement, I returned and moved these companies forward, together with a number of men of the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, under command of Captain Stegman, who, having become separated from his command in retiring from the line of skirmishers, had reported to me and joined the balance of my command. We held that position with no considerable opposition from the enemy until we were relieved by a regiment of the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Twelfth Army Corps, about 3 p. m., when we retired and joined the brigade at the position indicated.

The conduct of both officers and men cannot be spoken of in terms of too high commendation. They vied with each other in being foremost in the charge upon the enemy. Numerous instances occurred of men and officers almost completely exhausted by the rapid pace of the charge over almost insurmountable obstacles, nobly struggling not to be left behind; officers and men seriously wounded refused to leave the field till our work was done. Our losses sustained and the trophies won sufficiently attest the arduous nature of our duties and the success with which they were performed.

Our loss in the assault upon Lookout Mountain was 7 men killed and 7 officers and 45 men wounded, a list of which has been heretofore forwarded, and to which I beg leave to refer as forming part of this report.

The regiment marched with the brigade, being third in line, at 11.40 a. m. the 25th ultimo, taking the direction of Rossville Gap, making several long halts. Being within sound of heavy fighting beyond the ridge and of the musketry at the gap, about 4 p. m. the command turned to the left and passed rapidly along the base of the ridge, the division marching in column of regiments. As the column came in sight of the top of the ridge the enemy turned and fled in hot haste. We followed as rapidly as possible for 2 or 3 miles, but were unable to come up with them. The march of the division at this time presented one of the finest, most magnificent sights ever witnessed. Both officers and men had become so excited by the sound of the firing and the sight of the fleeing rebels that it was with great difficulty they were restrained sufficiently to preserve their ranks or the distance between regiments, so eager were they to press forward. As the column halted, loud and long huzzas ascended again and again, and were answered by those of our victorious troops upon the summit of the ridge. The troops bivouacked soon after dusk, using the huts that day left by the enemy.

The regiment marched at 10.50 a. m. the 26th ultimo, moving sec-

ond in line with the brigade. At 10 p. m. bivouacked in a field near Pea Vine Creek. We marched from Pea Vine Creek at 7 a. m. the 27th ultimo, my regiment being first in the line of the brigade, and arrived at Ringgold about 9 a. m. We marched through the town and were halted near the railroad depot, which was at the base of Taylor's Ridge. The battle was then already progressing. We remained sheltered by the depot for something over an hour, when I received directions from the colonel commanding brigade to move out my command and take the direction to be pointed out to me by Captain Nolan, of brigade staff, to hold the position I should take, not to fire unless advanced upon, and then no more than was necessary. I immediately moved forward by the flank along the said road, the remainder of the brigade following us. Following the direction taken by Captain Nolan, who had galloped ahead across an open field between the said road, which here turned to the left, and Chickamauga Creek, as we came upon a little rise of ground at the beginning of the field which we were to cross, a few of our troops were seen to be retiring rapidly and in disorder from the very position which we were about to take.

I immediately gave the command "double-quick." The command was obeyed with alacrity, and the pace was soon increased to a run. The regiment moved by the right flank across this open field of some 500 or 600 yards in extent, which was completely swept by the artillery and musketry of the enemy at easy range, with its ranks well closed and its line well preserved, from the rapidity of our movements losing comparatively few. Upon arriving at the banks of the creek at the mouth of the gap in Taylor's Ridge, the right wing of the regiment was posted along the banks of the creek and the left wing in and around an old barn at right angles with the right wing. We found that the hills on both sides of the gap were occupied by the sharpshooters of the enemy in considerable force, who had a complete cross-fire on our position. Finding that it would be impossible to maintain our position unless they were driven back, I gave directions for the men to shelter themselves by every available means, and for a few in each wing to keep up a rapid and careful fire whenever an enemy could be seen. We were thus enabled to retain our position, but with some loss. Soon after our arrival there the enemy moved forward to the edge of the wood and bushes in the mouth of the gap a brass field piece, and threw from a distance of about 100 yards four charges of grape through and through the barn in which we were posted, scattering pieces of board, splinters, and chips in every direction, but fortunately injuring no one, as their aim was a few feet too high. I immediately, upon the appearance of the artillery, stationed about a dozen men to watch it and prevent it being used. They were so successful that only the four shots were fired, and the gun remained in that position nearly half an hour unworked. Several times men came to move it away, but were each time driven back. They finally, by the use of a prolonge, succeeded in withdrawing it to the other side of the railroad. As soon as the firing of the enemy ceased, which was at about 12.30 p. m., several men of the right wing, who were farthest advanced up the bank of the creek, rushed in pursuit of the retiring enemy in hopes of capturing the gun, but were not successful. They succeeded, however, in capturing a guidon of the battery and a Confederate States of America national flag—the Stars and Bars. Our loss was 3 men killed and 1 officer and 11 men wounded, the list of which has been heretofore forwarded.

The conduct of officers and men as on the previous occasion was all that could be desired.

We remained in position for about one hour after the firing ceased, when the brigade was withdrawn and bivouacked in the edge of the town.

Captain Seymour was detailed as provost-marshal; the regiment also furnished details for moving the wounded and for provost duty. About noon of the 28th ultimo, by order of colonel commanding brigade, I removed the regiment and quartered it in a large building in the village. In the afternoon of the same day the regiment was sent on picket duty and stationed on the ridge south of the creek and gap, from which they were relieved at 2 p. m. the 29th ultimo. The regiment remained quietly at its quarters in the village until 2.30 a. m., December 1, when we took up line of march for our former camp, where we arrived about 3 p. m. Some items or incidents may have been omitted in this account of operations so numerous and extended, but as all our movements were under the immediate eye and direction of the colonel commanding brigade, his own recollection will doubtless enable him to supply the deficiency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RANDALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain NOLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Wauhatchie, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Confederate flags captured by my command in the assault upon Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, and at the battle of Ringgold, November 27.

The circumstances attending their capture, their description, and the names of the persons taking them, are as follows: Two of them are battle flags, one 3 feet 2 inches long and 2 feet 7 inches wide; dark blue ground-work, a white border 2 inches in width, with a white oblong center 11 inches in perpendicular depth, and 16½ inches in length. The other is 3 feet and 2 inches in length, 2 feet 8 inches in width, white border 1½ inches deep, dark blue ground-work, with round white center 14½ inches in diameter. The one with the oblong center was taken from the hands of the rebel sergeant who carried it by First Sergt. Norman F. Potter,* Company E, while in advance of our line, and near the beginning of the felled timber beyond the rebel camps on Lookout Mountain. He disarmed the sergeant and passed him to the rear a prisoner. Sergeant Potter was afterward severely wounded and is now in hospital.

The other was also taken from the sergeant who bore it by Private Peter Kappesser,* Company B, as our line was charging through the rebel camps on Lookout. This sergeant was also disarmed and passed to the rear a prisoner.

The large flag—the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy—is 6 feet 9 inches long and 3 feet 7 inches wide, with a blue rectangular field 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing thirteen eight-pointed stars, nine arranged in a circle and four constituting an arc within

*Awarded Medal of Honor.

the circle and resting on the lower part; the bars extending horizontally, of nearly equal width, and arranged—red, white, red.

The remaining one is a blue battery guidon, 1 foot 10 inches long and 1 foot 5 inches wide, with a white border 2½ inches deep.

These last two were taken by Private Philip Goettel,* Company B, at the battle of Ringgold, near the position occupied by the rebel guns that bore upon our regiment, having been left upon the ground when the enemy were driven back by our fire. There was no inscription upon either of the flags. We do not know to what regiments or battery the captured flags belonged.

We have placed upon the first two the following inscription: "Captured at Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, by the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps," and upon the last two the following inscription: "Captured at Ringgold, November 27, 1863, by the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps."

Another flag, similar to the first two described, was taken by Private McAllister, Company I, in the assault upon Lookout Mountain. McAllister was afterward severely wounded and taken to hospital, carrying the flag with him. We have been unable to learn to what hospital he has been taken or to obtain possession of the flag.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RANDALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 128.

Report of Maj. John A. Reynolds, Chief of Artillery.

LOOKOUT VALLEY,
December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith send a report of the action of the artillery under my command during the recent engagements.

In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Geary, I directed Lieutenant McGill, commanding Independent Pennsylvania Battery E, to accompany, with one section of his battery, the troops of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, at daylight on the morning of the 24th instant to the crossing of Lookout Creek, near Wauhatchie; also, in accordance with his orders, I took command of two batteries of the Eleventh Corps, Battery I, First New York Artillery (six 3-inch guns), Captain Wiedrich commanding, four of which were in position on a hill opposite Lookout Point, and to the rear of Bald Hill (which is at the junction of the creek with the river), and at daybreak of the 24th instant placed Battery K, First Ohio Artillery (four light 12-pounders), Lieutenant Sahm commanding, in position on Bald Hill.

One section of 20-pounder Parrotts, of Captain Froehlich's (Fourth Ohio) battery, was placed in the gap, to the right of Captain Wiedrich, and one section of howitzers, Lieutenant Williams,

* Awarded Medal of Honor.

First Iowa Battery, on the hill to the right of the gap, to shell the enemy, who were firing upon our bridge builders. Between 8 and 9 a. m. the enemy could be seen coming from their camp on the hill-side and getting behind their breastworks and in rifle-pits.

They came in small squads at a time, and I directed a few shells to be thrown at them, and also at some who had taken position behind the railroad, and were annoying our men who were constructing the bridge.

I was also desirous of obtaining the correct range in order to shell them effectually in their rear, should they contest General Geary's advance. At 11 a. m. General Geary's advance came in sight, the batteries opened at once, exploding shells directly in the rifle-pits and breastworks. The fire of Batteries K, First Ohio, from Bald Hill, and I, First New York, at this time was excellent. The enemy made but a short stand, being apparently completely surprised by the movement of General Geary, many surrendering at once, and others running from their works, retreating rapidly, at which the batteries threw a few shells. The troops advanced so rapidly I ordered the batteries to cease firing, but Captain Wiedrich, failing to observe my signal in time, continued his fire a few moments longer, from which I fear a few of our men were injured.

Our lines continuing to advance, and swinging round the base of the hill, soon drove the enemy completely beyond our sight and range.

The batteries of General Osterhaus' division* returned to their camp early in the evening, but deeming an attack from the rebels in the rear and an attempt to cross the bridge possible, by direction of Major-General Butterfield I replaced the section of howitzers, Lieutenant Williams' battery [First Iowa], in position on the hill in the rear of the bridge to protect it; also, in accordance with General Butterfield's orders, directed the batteries to cross the creek at daylight on the morning of the 25th, and reported in person to Major-General Hooker at daybreak. By his direction I rode to the front of our lines on Lookout to select positions for artillery. Upon arriving I was informed by General Geary the enemy had left. At 11 a. m. an advance was ordered by General Hooker, and I directed the batteries to follow. Arriving at Chattanooga Creek, the bridge having been destroyed, we were detained three hours in its construction. After crossing the creek General Hooker ordered the artillery to move with General Geary's division, which was to move up the west side of Missionary Ridge.

I directed Captain Landgraeber's battery (horse artillery) to take the advance, and such was the rapidity of General Geary's movements, and the impetuosity of his command in the advance, that the artillery had to trot, and several times force their horses into a gallop—to keep pace with the advance of his column. The enemy were apparently terror stricken at our approach and rapidly fled, though twice we came up in time to throw a few shells at their retreating columns. Once they apparently determined to make a stand on the top of the ridge, but a few well-directed shells from the battery soon dispersed them.

The advance was continued until uniting with General Palmer's lines just before dusk, when we were ordered to camp.

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*The First Iowa and Fourth Ohio Batteries, and Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery.

Thursday, the 26th instant, the artillery moved to Rossville. Major-General Hooker directed that one battery move forward with the infantry, the others to remain at Rossville.

In accordance with this order, I directed Lieutenant McGill, commanding Battery E, Pennsylvania Artillery, to move with his battery. Afterward, fearing that owing to the small number of horses and their enfeebled condition for want of forage he might not be able to continue the march, I directed Captain Landgraeber to follow with his battery. We reached Chickamauga Creek at 4.30 p. m. A foot bridge had been constructed for the infantry but the artillery could not cross on it, neither could they ford the stream.

Major-General Butterfield informed me pontoons had been ordered up, and expected momentarily, and directed as soon as the bridge was completed to press forward and join the infantry.

The pontoons failed to arrive, and Colonel Buell having to construct a trestle bridge, the batteries were not able to cross until 8 a. m. of the 27th instant.

They then advanced as rapidly as possible. Arriving at Pea Vine Creek, and hearing firing to the front, I directed the batteries to follow as rapidly as they could, and rode forward to report to Major-General Hooker. Arriving at Ringgold, General Hooker directed me to select positions for the artillery, and post them as soon as they arrived. When they came up I placed one section of Captain Landgraeber's battery (12-pounder howitzers) near the right of our line and in front of the gap through Taylor's Ridge, to drive back the enemy, who was hotly pressing our right from his advantageous position.

I next placed one section of Lieutenant McGill's battery (10-pounder Parrotts) to the left of Captain Landgraeber, with orders to silence the enemy's artillery; also one section of Lieutenant McGill's battery near the left of our lines, to bear upon a position where the enemy had massed his troops, and from where he had forced back General Geary's First Brigade with great loss. The fire of Captain Landgraeber's howitzers was very effective, compelling the enemy to fall back rapidly.

Lieutenant McGill soon silenced his artillery and compelled him to withdraw, and also drove back the troops from the left of our lines, thus enabling our infantry to advance and obtain possession of the ridge.

The batteries, not being engaged at close range, met with no losses in either of the engagements, though when first taking position at Ringgold many of the enemy's bullets whistled among them, fortunately doing no injury.

I have therefore no casualties to report, and am unable to give the amount of expenditures, as the batteries have not sent me their reports.

On the 30th instant, a train of ten wagons and a detail of two companies from General Cruft's division having reported to me, they were ordered to gather up the artillery carriages left by the enemy in their hurried retreat. Five caisson bodies and two limbers were collected by them and sent to Chattanooga.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. REYNOLDS,
Major, Chief of Artillery, Twelfth Corps.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
A. A. G., Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 129.

Report of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, December 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding the department, the reports of Brigadier-General Johnson and Brig. Gen. A. Baird, commanding divisions, of the part borne by their commands during the late operations near Chattanooga, together with the reports of their brigade and regimental commanders respectively.

It will be seen that the report of the operations of each of the divisions is complete of itself, and as their movements were entirely disconnected with each other no attempt has been made to blend them. They are respectfully referred to for all details and particulars.

The pleasing duty devolves upon me, in forwarding these papers, which ends my connection with the army, to express my high satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of these divisions. Brigadier-Generals Johnson and Baird were prompt, able, and true. They discharged all their duties like earnest patriots and good soldiers, nor were their subordinates less entitled to praise. All the members of my personal staff deserve and have my thanks for their good conduct.

Appended hereto will be found a consolidated statement of trophies and prisoners captured, as well as the casualties of the command.

Respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Killed and wounded in First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Brigade	25	134	159
Second Brigade	21	124	145
Total*	46	258	304

Captures.

Napoleon guns, with horses and harness complete	3
Caissons, with horses and harness complete	2
Napoleon gun	1
Prisoners of all grades, from lieutenant-colonel down to private	1,165
Stand of colors (with a great number of small-arms)	5

*But see revised statement, p. 84.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Killed, wounded, and missing in Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	57	222	4	283
Second Brigade	22	139	2	163
Third Brigade	18	100	1	119
Total*	97	461	7	565

Captures.

1 regimental and 1 battle flag and 10 pieces of artillery. About 200 small-arms in good condition.

No. 130.

Itinerary of the Fourteenth Army Corps, November 1–30.†

November 1 to 23, two divisions were encamped within fortifications of Chattanooga. One division (the Second) was deployed on the north bank of the Tennessee River, guarding fords and ferries.

November 23, one brigade, First Division, remained in trenches. Two brigades and the Third Division formed line fronting Missionary Ridge. The Second Division concentrated at Caldwell's Ford, and crossed with Major-General Sherman, and took position on north end of Missionary Ridge.

November 24, the First Brigade, First Division, sent to assist Major-General Hooker, and took part in the fight on Lookout Mountain.

November 25, the First and Second Brigades, of the First and Third Divisions, took part in the charge on Missionary Ridge. The Second Division participated with Major-General Sherman's forces in all his movements.

November 26, the First and Second Brigades, of the First Division, pursued the enemy and captured a battery and some prisoners at Pea Vine Valley. Encamped at Graysville, Ga. The Second Division pursued the enemy, attacked his rear guard at Chickamauga Station, and captured stores, caissons, two siege guns, &c.

November 27, the whole corps marched to Ringgold, in pursuit of the enemy.

November 28, at Ringgold. The Second Division moved to Parker's Gap, Ga.

November 29, the First and Second Brigades, of the First Division, returned to Chattanooga. The Third Brigade, of the First Division, made a reconnaissance to Stevens' Gap; Second Division passed through McDaniel's Gap.

November 30, the First and Third Divisions in Chattanooga; Second Division marched with Major-General Sherman to the assistance of Major-General Burnside, at Knoxville.

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*But see revised statement, pp. 84, 85.

†From return for November.

No. 131.

Report of Surg. Ferdinand H. Gross, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of killed and wounded of the Fourteenth Army Corps in the recent engagement in front of Chattanooga, and respectfully submit the following brief remarks, relative to the operations of the medical department during that short campaign:

On or about the 20th of November, I informed the division medical directors of the command that a general engagement with the enemy was expected to take place in the course of a few days, and that the division hospitals should at once be prepared, and all other necessary arrangements made for the reception of wounded.

The sick that were hospital cases were accommodated as far as possible in one hospital, under charge of Assistant Surgeon Benson, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers. The building (an old frame hotel), having conveniences for heating and cooking, has been made, through efforts of the officer in charge, to answer our purpose quite well.

All our hospitals (with the exception of temporary hospital depots) were located in Chattanooga. Those intended for the reception of wounded, consisted, for the First Division, of two churches, also quite well adapted for our use. In addition to these, a number of hospital tents were pitched in convenient localities, to be used in case of emergency. The larger of these churches (a brick building on Main street) I had prepared for the accommodation of wounded subsequent to the battle of Chickamauga, and required (aside from the removal of a few sick) no additional preparation.

Surg. E. H. Dunn, the officer in charge, with an efficient staff of operators and assistants, performed the business of the hospital in an admirable manner.

The smaller frame church was prepared for the occasion and placed under charge of Surg. R. F. Dyer, One hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteers. The building and other necessary articles were promptly supplied, and the hospital conducted in a highly creditable manner.

The small number of wounded of the Second Division (General J. C. Davis) were accommodated after their arrival at Chattanooga in the general hospital of the post.

This division took its position on the extreme left of the line, fronting Mission Ridge, and was ordered to act as reserve to the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Major-General Sherman.

For the particulars of the part taken in the engagement by the Second Division, and its subsequent expedition toward Knoxville, Tenn., I respectfully refer you to the report of Surgeon Payne, the division medical director.

During that expedition, which lasted about twenty-five days, the troops had but a scanty allowance of food, and many of them were poorly clad, but notwithstanding this privation and suffering, there had been no death from sickness, and on their arrival at Chattanooga only a remarkably small number required treatment in hospitals.

An old brick hotel, which we have had in use since the battle of Chickamauga, constitutes the hospital for the Third Division (Gen-

eral A. Baird's). A considerable amount of labor has been necessary to render this a moderately good hospital.

For a time we were required to crowd this building with a comparatively large number of patients. By sending the more slightly wounded to the rear, in accordance with orders from the department medical director, this inconvenience has been overcome.

Credit is due to Surg. J. R. Arter, the officer in charge, as well as to the other medical officers of the Third Division, for their activity and attention to duty.

For a detailed account of the part taken by the First and Second Divisions of this corps in the assault on Mission Ridge, and subsequent movements, and the operations of General Carlin's brigade, during the capture of Lookout Mountain by Major-General Hooker, I respectfully refer you to the reports of Surgs. B. F. Miller and R. J. Bogue, the directors of the respective divisions. From personal observation, I am enabled to testify to the promptness and efficiency of the medical officers of this corps.

The single exception of misbehavior on part of an assistant surgeon is already known to you, and his case being under consideration, it is deemed unnecessary to make any further reference to it at this time.

The following is a numerical statement of the casualties of this corps:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Commissioned officers	13	38	51
Enlisted men	114	641	755
Total*	127	679	806

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GROSS,

Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director, 14th Army Corps.

Surg. G. PERIN, U. S. Army,

Medical Director.

P. S.—The delay in forwarding this report has been caused mainly by the absence of the Second Division on the expedition toward Knoxville, Tenn.

No. 132.

Report of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division from November 23 up to this date:

November 23, I was directed by the major-general commanding the corps to place my First and Third Brigades (the Second Brigade

* But see revised statement, p. 85.

being on picket) within the rifle-pits in front of my encampment, where the troops remained during the night.

November 24, General Baird's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, was sent to the front, and the forts and intrenchments in front of his encampment were held by my division. The command, under General Hooker, attacked the enemy on Lookout Mountain, and late in the evening I was ordered to send General Carlin's brigade over Chattanooga Creek to report to General Hooker. The creek being much swollen by recent rains, and the banks very abrupt, it was impossible to ford it or to throw over a temporary bridge. Meeting with Colonel Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, he kindly consented to bring down a ferry-boat, which was used. Pending the arrival of the ferry-boat, the corps commander directed Major Mendenhall to bring down to the bank of the creek some artillery. One section of the Eighth Wisconsin Battery and one section of the Seventh Indiana Battery were posted in position and did fine execution against the masses of the enemy hurled against General Hooker's left, and prevented re-enforcements being sent against our forces on the mountain.

General Carlin, although necessarily delayed a short time, formed a junction with General Hooker on the rough, irregular slope of the mountain in time to assist in repelling, in a gallant style, a heavy assault upon our lines.

November 25, General Carlin's brigade recrossed Chattanooga Creek and rejoined my command, while the forces on Lookout Mountain passed down the eastern slope and over the valley to the foot of Missionary Ridge. In the afternoon I was instructed to draw in my Second Brigade from picket and hold it in readiness to move against the enemy. My Third Brigade (General Starkweather's) was ordered to hold the forts and intrenchments in and around Chattanooga. Later in the day I was ordered to form my command in two lines, resting my left against the right of General Sheridan's division, and to conform to his movements. Up to this time, owing to the sickness of General King, whose absence I regretted very much, my Second Brigade had been commanded by the accomplished soldier, Col. M. F. Moore, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Stoughton, of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, arrived, and by virtue of seniority took command of the brigade. My division was formed, General Carlin on the right and Colonel Stoughton on the left, connecting with General Sheridan and facing Missionary Ridge. A heavy line of skirmishers was thrown out, and all the arrangements made availing the movement on the left.

The enemy was posted in a strong position in front, overlapping and extending away off to the right as far as the eye could reach, while in our front and to our right and left batteries were posted, so as to have a cross-fire. About 3.45 p. m. the advance was sounded on my left, which was promptly conformed to by my command, and it moved forward steadily across the valley and toward the base of Missionary Ridge. My skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy, who were sheltered by their rifle-pits, but without faltering, and under a galling fire of musketry and artillery, they moved forward, driving the enemy from his first line of intrenchments. Notwithstanding the steepness of the mountain, the division moved steadily forward, driving the rebels from their works, and soon the summit was reached, and the colors planted upon the enemy's boasted

stronghold. A loud and prolonged cheer announced that a great victory had been gained. The summit was reached a little before sundown, the lines reformed, pickets thrown out, and arrangements made for encamping for the night. Orders were received to replenish our ammunition (up to 100 rounds), and to issue four days' rations, preparatory to following up the retreating foe.

November 26, the First and Second Brigades, the Second in advance, moved out on a road leading south of east, accompanied by the corps commander. After a march of 7 miles the head of the column arrived at the West Chickamauga Creek. Here the bridge had been destroyed, and the creek could not be forded. The horses were made to swim over, while a temporary bridge was constructed over which the men passed. After moving 1½ miles the column reached Pea Vine Creek, and here, again, it was necessary to construct a temporary bridge for our men. At this point the road forks, the right hand leading directly to Ringgold, the left leading to Graysville. General Carlin led off on the latter road. Before advancing far the noise of men and wagons rendered it certain that a column of the enemy was retreating by the La Fayette road. General Carlin was directed to form line of battle, and Colonel Stoughton's brigade was, by direction of the corps commander, directed to advance on the Ringgold road to its crossing with the La Fayette road, and to attack the enemy vigorously. This movement was made in gallant style, and about 9 p. m. a volley was fired into Stewart's (rebel) division, the men of which scattered in all directions, throwing away their arms, abandoning their colors, and leaving in our possession three Napoleon guns, two caissons, with horses, harness, &c., and quite a number of prisoners. The command then resumed the march on Graysville, General Carlin leading with his brigade. The head of the column reached the village about 11 p. m., driving out of it in great confusion a number of the enemy, supposed to be a brigade. In this place General Carlin captured a number of prisoners and one cannon.

November 27, at early dawn, I was ordered to proceed to Ringgold by one road, while the major-general commanding the corps, with General Baird's division, marched by another route. This movement threw me in rear of General Hooker's forces. When General Hooker's advance reached Ringgold it met with a spirited resistance. I directed General Carlin to form his brigade on the left of General Hooker, and to advance and attack. This was done in fine style, and soon his skirmishers opened upon those of the enemy, the latter falling back to the summit of White Oak Ridge.

Before advancing far, General Hooker directed me to halt and await further orders. My command had hardly halted before the enemy withdrew from my front and attacked the troops on my right, by which they were repulsed and driven from the field.

My command remained in Ringgold until the morning of the 29th November, when it was ordered to return to this place. The battles referred to in this report were fought on open ground, and every commander in the army could see the conduct of nearly all the troops engaged. To say my division did well would hardly convey an idea of the noble daring of its officers and men. The Army of the Cumberland has nobly sustained its gallant reputation, and it is but just to accord to the heroes of Vicksburg and the Potomac an equal share in the honor and glory won by our united efforts. I cannot close this report without acknowledging the valuable services of my brigade

commanders. Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin, commanding the First Brigade, ably assisted by Col. B. F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, exhibited the same cool courage and daring which characterized his conduct at Perryville, Stone's River, and Chickamauga. I thank him for his valuable advice and services, and congratulate him on his achievements. Col. W. L. Stoughton, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade; Col. M. F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, commanding left wing, and Maj. J. R. Edie, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, commanding right wing, were very efficient in the discharge of their duties; great praise is due to them.

A small battalion of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, never under fire before, acted like veterans.

The Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, on post duty, was not engaged. Its colonel, Marion C. Taylor, joined me and acted as a staff officer. I am greatly indebted to him for his valuable assistance. He was at all times ready and willing to carry orders to any part of the field. He is a brave and gallant officer, worthy of promotion.

Major Fitch, Captain Waggener, Lieutenants Morris, Lowe, Kessler, and Smith, and Surgeon Miller, of my staff, were prompt and efficient. Their gallantry was conspicuous on all occasions calling it forth. The hope for glory and distinction will account for the gallantry of officers, but how can we thank too much the private soldier who faces death without hope of future reward?

Every officer and soldier did his duty, and I regret not being able to submit the name of every man in the division in this report in order that others may honor those to whom honor is justly due.

Loss.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Aggregate.
First Brigade	25	134	159
Second Brigade	21	124	145
Total*	46	258	304

Captures.

Napoleon guns, with horses and harness complete	3
Caissons, with horses and harness complete	2
Napoleon gun	1
Prisoners of all grades, from lieutenant-colonel down to private	1,165
Stand of colors (with a great number of small-arms)	2

Accompanying this report is the report of Brigadier-General Carlin, with sub-reports. The reports of the Second Brigade will be forwarded when received.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 84.

No. 133.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the operations of my command from the 24th to the 29th instant, inclusive. These operations may be subdivided as follows:

The assault and capture of Lookout Mountain, the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge, and the pursuit of the enemy to Graysville, and thence to Ringgold.

The following named regiments only participated in the active movements: The Second Ohio Infantry, Col. A. G. McCook commanding; the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin commanding; the Thirty-third Ohio, Captain Montgomery commanding; the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Colonel Briant commanding; the Forty-second Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire commanding; the One hundred and fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman commanding, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio, Major Hutchins commanding.

The Tenth Wisconsin had been detailed to hold the fort south of Crutchfield's house, the Fifteenth Kentucky was on special duty as town guard, and Battery A, First Michigan Artillery, remained in camp.

During the night of the 23d, my brigade occupied the inner works from the railroad to the river.

Before daylight on the 24th, it was moved in front of Fort Negley to support Baird's division, where it remained till about 2 p. m., when I received orders from General Johnson to take my command across Chattanooga Creek, and to assist General Hooker, who was then hotly engaged with the enemy on Lookout Mountain. Chattanooga Creek was not fordable, nor was there a bridge over it along our entire lines. The enemy was in force and strongly fortified on the south side. I was confident that any attempt to cross my brigade at any other point than the one finally selected would prove disastrous, and of course would fail to assist General Hooker. There being no tools nearer than town, the construction of a bridge would have caused great delay, even if it could have been used. It seemed to me, and subsequent examination of the ground has verified the opinion, that the only practicable mode of crossing the creek and assisting General Hooker was to ferry it at the mouth with boats to be brought from Chattanooga. Fortunately, Col. T. R. Stanley, chief of river transportation, happened to be at the point selected and promised to furnish the boats.

Within a short time he had galloped to town and brought down a large flat-boat, with which my command was ferried over. It was my intention to form a line at right angles to General Hooker's and to attack the enemy in flank; but before my line was formed I received orders from General Hooker to report to him in person. He directed me to take my command to the extreme right of his line at the white house, near the top of the mountain, and to relieve the front line of General Geary and General Whitaker.

The difficulties of that march are such as I shall not attempt to

describe. It was dark when I, with the head of the column, reached the white house. Before seeing General Geary I placed my troops in defensive position. Finding General Geary my senior officer in command of that part of the line, I reported to him. The Thirty-eighth Indiana and Thirty-third Ohio, by his orders, were placed on the extreme upper slope of the point of Lookout Mountain, the right resting at the foot of the vertical peak, relieving two of General Geary's regiments. There being no orders from General Geary for other troops, they retained the first position assigned them till about 8.30 p. m., when an officer of the Thirty-first Iowa informed me that the enemy was forming to attack his regiment on the left flank, and stated that there was a gap in our line on his left. I immediately placed the Second Ohio, Col. A. G. McCook, on the left of the Thirty-first Iowa, and not a moment too soon. The regiment had just taken position when it was fiercely attacked at short range. The Second Ohio, however, repulsed the attack handsomely. But the enemy did not relinquish his efforts to break the line at that point. I then placed the Forty-second Indiana and Eighty-eighth Indiana on the left of the Second Ohio.

The enemy again attacked on front of these three regiments, but were repulsed, and firing ceased about 2 a. m., November 25, when the enemy withdrew. These three regiments all suffered some loss in this affair. I failed to state above that while waiting for the boats to cross Chattanooga Creek two howitzers from the Eighth Wisconsin and two Parrott guns from the Seventh Indiana Batteries were placed near the mouth of the creek, and opened with excellent effect on the enemy in front of General Hooker. This fire prevented the enemy from re-enforcing, and, as I ascertained next day, inflicted considerable loss upon him. To Captain Swallow, Seventh Indiana, and the other officers and men engaged, I express my thanks.

On the morning of the 25th, I applied to General Hooker for instructions. He replied that I was assigned to his command by Major-General Thomas, and that he could not relieve me. At a later hour he informed me that I was ordered to the Summertown road, at the foot of Lookout, to await orders from General Palmer, and directed me to get my brigade "out of the way as soon as possible." Marching down Lookout Mountain to the place designated, I halted for ten minutes, when Major-General Butterfield informed me that orders had been received directing me to rejoin General Palmer immediately. Having started to obey this order, I met a staff officer of General Thomas, who informed me that I was ordered to co-operate with General Hooker. I had sent, in the meantime, to Generals Johnson and Palmer for instructions, but before a reply was received had decided to recross Chattanooga Creek and return to the division. After recrossing I marched over to the Rossville road and down that road about a mile, to the right of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Seeing no signs of General Hooker's force, I moved back to a point near the Second Brigade, where I received instructions from General Johnson to prepare to advance against the enemy on Mission Ridge. Forming in two lines, on the right of the Second Brigade, my second line *en échelon* to the right, I advanced with the advance of the Second Brigade. The brush and streams in the wooded valley caused some disorder in the ranks, but the line continued gallantly forward. On reaching the open ground in front of the line of rifle-pits at the base of the ridge, the enemy opened on us with artillery, which,

however, seemed only to stimulate our gallant soldiers and to give them the first intimation of what they were expected to do. The advance was continued without interruption till we reached the base of the ridge, when the firing from the infantry, as well as artillery, posted on the ridge, became very animated. After a short pause the whole line charged for the summit of the ridge. But the fire of the enemy was too heavy; our line halted, and a portion of it retired to the base of the ridge, where a steady fire was kept up against the enemy.

In front of the left of my brigade was a rifle-pit about half way up the ridge, which was occupied by the enemy. After a few volleys they were driven from it and it was occupied by the Forty-second Indiana, One hundred and fourth Illinois, and Eighty-eighth Indiana. The steady valor of these regiments finally drove the enemy from the ridge, when my whole line advanced to the summit. It is just to state here that my right was overlapped by the enemy and the configuration of the ground such as to give him a cross-fire on my right after it had advanced half way up the ridge.

It was thus necessary to push the left of my brigade to the summit in advance of the right. Immediately on reaching the summit I detached the Second Ohio to hold a high knob about 300 yards to my right. At this point the greater portion of the Thirty-eighth Alabama (rebel) Regiment was captured, with the regimental colors. About 300 officers and soldiers with arms in hand were captured by my brigade on Mission Ridge. Bivouacking for the night on the ridge, my brigade took the advance in pursuit of the enemy on the 26th, taking the road toward Graysville and Ringgold. After crossing Pea Vine Creek, about 1½ miles to the right of Graysville, there were reasons to believe the enemy in front, and as it was now dark a reconnaissance seemed to be necessary before pushing my command into the woods. Several prisoners taken there stated that there were troops about half a mile from me, and camp fires confirmed the report. I did not suppose the enemy ignorant of our approach, and presumed they were prepared to receive us.

The Forty-second Indiana was advanced nearly to the main road leading from Graysville to Ringgold, and there I deemed it best to keep it till the remainder of the brigade could come up. In the meantime, the Second Brigade had advanced on my right and opened fire on the enemy near or in the road, and the remainder of my brigade, through some misapprehension of orders, had advanced on the left of the Second; in consequence of which my aides were unable to find it for some minutes. I then advanced the Forty-second Indiana to the road and beyond, when I changed front to the left toward Graysville, and moved it toward that place till a column of the enemy was met. Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire, commanding, demanded the surrender of the enemy, which was declined. A few shots passed between them. Supposing the enemy prepared or preparing to fight, I halted the Forty-second, deployed it as skirmishers and ordered it to maintain its position till the remainder of the brigade could close up.

This occupied several minutes. The advance was resumed, the brigade in line of battle, but the enemy had escaped by forcing his men through Chickamauga Creek. In his haste to get away he abandoned a fine Napoleon gun, which fell into our hands. At Graysville, also, about 40 Georgia Militia were captured, and near 200 muskets. Three commissioned officers of the Sixteenth South Carolina, and several other prisoners were taken here. Bivouacking at

Graysville, the march to Ringgold was resumed on the 27th. A number of prisoners were taken on the way. On approaching Ringgold, brisk musketry between General Hooker's command and the enemy was heard, and, under orders from General Johnson, my brigade was prepared to advance in line to the support of General Hooker. We were pushed forward as rapidly as possible till we had crossed the creek, and then received orders from General Hooker through Major-General Butterfield to take a strong position on the left and remain there till further orders. Finding such a position along the railroad, I held it all that day and night, next day, and till 1 p. m. on the 29th, when we were ordered to return to Chattanooga. The skirmishers from two regiments of this brigade were among the first to reach the summit of Taylor's Ridge, though the resistance in my front was slight.

In the operations referred to above, this brigade captured 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 34 company officers, 479 enlisted men, 1 flag, and 1 piece of artillery.

The casualties are as follows: On Lookout Mountain, 12 killed and 24 wounded; Graysville, 1 killed; on Mission Ridge, 12 killed and 110 wounded. Total, 25 killed and 134 wounded.

Among the wounded officers were Major Carter, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Captain Warnock, Second Ohio, both gallant and valuable officers.

It would be invidious to designate any regiment or individual as distinguished for gallantry where all were gallant. In all my experience I never saw officers and men conduct themselves with more heroic courage. Though it is perhaps unbecoming in a subordinate to compliment those above him, or not in his command, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration at the conduct of all our troops engaged in assaulting Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge.

Col. B. F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana, acted on my staff during the engagements described, and exercised immediate supervision over the second line. For his valuable assistance I express my obligations.

To Captain De Bruin, provost-marshal; Capt. J. W. Ford, inspector; Lieut. W. E. Carlin, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. W. Vance, aide-de-camp, and to Lieut. George H. Devol, aide-de-camp, of my staff, I am under obligations for their untiring attention to duty.

At Graysville, and again at Taylor's Ridge, Major-General Palmer called for a party of volunteers to scout the front, and they came forth immediately. A list of their names accompanies this report. I respectfully recommend that they receive furloughs for twenty days as a reward for their gallantry and as an incentive to others hereafter.

Private James Bolin, Forty-second Indiana, one of these scouts, was captured, murdered, and robbed by rebel cavalry near Graysville.

Accompanying this are reports of regimental commanders and full lists of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

[Inclosure.]

Names of the men of the Forty-second Indiana who were sent out on a scout from Graysville by General Palmer: Sergt. W. H. McCleary, Company F; Private Jacob Erb, Company B; Private Burton S. Dimmitt, Company B, and Private James Bolin, Company H (killed).

No. 134.

Report of Lieut. Col. Douglas Hapeman, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, since the morning of the 24th instant:

The regiment was formed on the left of the brigade, in front of Fort Negley, in the morning and remained there till 1 p. m., when they were marched in the direction of Lookout Mountain, where heavy skirmishing had been going on for over an hour. They crossed Chattanooga Creek at the burnt railroad bridge just at dark, and marched directly up the mountain, following the Eighty-eighth Indiana. The Eighty-eighth Indiana halted when about half way to the white house on the mountain, and I discovered that they were detached from the rest of the brigade, and we were on the skirmish line of the Thirty-first Missouri, of General Osterhaus' division. After marching on the mountain some time, I reached the white house, and was ordered to form six companies around the stone fence west of the house, sending two companies to occupy the stables in front and two companies to the east of the house. The regiment remained in this position during the night, and were not engaged with the enemy.

At 7 o'clock the next morning (25th) the regiment was formed in advance of the line occupied at night, and skirmishers thrown forward, who soon discovered that the enemy had left the mountain. Fourteen deserters were received within our lines, and a number of small-arms, cartridge boxes, tents, &c., were captured.

At 9 o'clock we marched down the mountain on the Summertown road, recrossed Chattanooga Creek, marched to the Rossville road, and formed about 400 yards to the left of the road, near the works that had been abandoned by the enemy. The regiment was formed on the left of the first line of the brigade.

At about 3 o'clock the line moved forward, the Eighty-eighth Indiana on our right, and the Fifteenth Infantry on the left, to assault the enemy's works on Missionary Ridge. Just before the regiment reached the ditch near the huts formerly occupied by the rebels, they opened on us with artillery and musketry. Five men were struck at the first volley, but the line moved forward till they reached the first line of works, opposite the rifle-pits occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, when they halted to rest. When they moved forward again, the rebels retreated from the lower works, and they moved up as rapidly as possible, and occupied these works.

They remained here till the men were rested. When the men were

rested, they again moved up the hill, and drove the rebels from the works. They captured about 30 prisoners, including 1 captain. A number of the regiment followed the enemy to the foot of the hill, and into their camp. Our loss in this action was 4 killed and 19 wounded—2 mortally.

The officers and men behaved gallantly. I would especially notice Color Sergt. William H. H. Hutton, of Company D, who was wounded, and Corpl. L. F. Holland, Company D, who carried the colors safely to the top of the hills, the first colors of First Brigade planted on the enemy's works.

The regiment bivouacked that night on Missionary Ridge.

The next morning (26th), the regiment was supplied with four days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and at 9 o'clock marched out on the road in the direction of Ringgold. There was considerable delay in crossing Chickamauga Creek, the bridge having been destroyed. They reached Graysville about 12 o'clock at night, having marched in line a considerable distance after dark.

The next morning (27th), the regiment marched at 7 o'clock, taking the road west of the river, in the direction of Ringgold. There was some skirmishing in advance, but the regiment was not engaged. The regiment formed behind the railroad to the right of the steam mill near Ringgold, the Second Ohio on the right and the Eighty-eighth Indiana on the left. Two companies were sent forward as skirmishers, who moved to the top of the hill, where the enemy had been strongly posted, but the enemy had disappeared, leaving his dead, a number of small-arms, and some ammunition.

The regiment remained in line till nearly night, when they went on picket, guarding the left flank of the brigade. They remained on picket till 4 p. m., when they were relieved by the Second Ohio, and bivouacked, on the right of the Forty-second Indiana, near the mountain.

At 11 a. m., 29th, they marched for Chattanooga, where they arrived at 7 o'clock.

The men endured the hardships of the campaign cheerfully, although they must have suffered a great deal from the cold.

A number of the men had no shirts, their shoes were worn out, clothing all poor, and none of them had overcoats.

I append a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS HAPEMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 104th Illinois Infantry.

Capt. R. J. WAGGENER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 135.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the late engagements near Chattanooga and subsequent movements in Northern Georgia:

Monday, November 23, at 3 p. m., the command with the brigade

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

moved into the rifle-pits on west front of Chattanooga, this regiment occupying the extreme right, where we lay on arms until 4 a. m. of November 24, when the command moved to the south front of Chattanooga, again occupying the right of brigade line. While here our colonel and former brigade commander, B. F. Scribner, having just returned from sick leave, was received with shouts of joy by the boys; but he having been assigned to duty with the brigade, the regimental command still devolved upon the undersigned. About 12 m. heavy firing was heard on western slope of Lookout Mountain, and soon our forces were seen advancing over the crest of Lookout Point, driving the enemy. About 2 p. m. the brigade moved to the support of this command, my regiment moving on the point between Chattanooga Creek and Tennessee River, deploying along the line of creek and railroad for the purpose of protecting the left flank of our advancing forces. At 4 p. m. the command was assembled and crossed to Lookout Mountain at mouth of creek in pontoon-boats, following the Thirty-third Ohio, now in advance; moved up the side of mountain to white house, taking position in enemy's line of rifle-pits about 6 p. m. An hour later moved to extreme right of our line, relieving, in connection with the Thirty-third Ohio, two regiments of General Geary's division, and occupied the ground at foot of cliff, near the very summit of Lookout. During all these movements heavy firing was kept up by the enemy, under much of which we had to pass, but fortunately with but little loss (2 enlisted men wounded).

November 25, at daylight, the enemy had abandoned their position, leaving the mountain in our possession. About 9 a. m. the command, with brigade, moved to foot of mountain, taking up position on Summertown road. At 11 a. m. crossed Chattanooga Creek, at its mouth, on pontoon bridges, and moved to the front on Rossville road, toward Mission Ridge, where the enemy were posted in heavy force, they having abandoned their position in the valley on the capture of Lookout Mountain. About 3 p. m. formed line of battle one-quarter of a mile east of Rossville road, and one-half of a mile from foot of ridge, the regiment forming the center of the second line, Second Ohio on right, Thirty-third Ohio on left. In this position advanced to the assault under heavy fire from enemy's artillery and musketry, as we neared the foot of ridge. The first line unmasking by moving to the left, the second moving forward on line with first, advanced to and took position in enemy's third line of rifle-pits at foot of ridge; here, assisting the troops on our left with a well-directed fire, succeeded in driving the enemy from their fourth line of pits on side hill in their front, then advanced a short distance up the slope under very heavy fire from infantry and artillery not only in front but from the enemy well posted on our right. Afterward following the movements of the right of line fell back a short distance to line of rifle-pits at foot of ridge, there forming and quickly driving back the enemy's lines, who essayed an advance; twenty minutes after again advanced, this time gaining the top of ridge, hastily throwing forward a line of skirmishers and assisting in bringing in many of the flying enemy. In the assault Maj. William L. Carter and 6 enlisted men were wounded.

About 5 p. m. the command was detailed to take charge of prisoners, and, in connection with Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers (of General Osterhaus' division), convey them to provost-marshal-general at Chattanooga. This was done, delivering to Lieutenant-Col-

onel Wiles 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 25 line officers, and 282 enlisted men. One-third of the command being required to guard prisoners until daylight, the balance moved to camp. Issued during the night four days' rations and moved at daylight, November 26, to join the brigade on Mission Ridge. Moved about 10 a. m., with brigade, this regiment in advance, on Graysville road, arriving at West Chickamauga River about 1 p. m., having captured *en route* 1 commissioned officer and 27 enlisted men. Command was here delayed for two hours in constructing bridge, my regiment picketing the front and flanks. When again moved forward, was relieved of the advance by Forty-second Indiana and formed second regiment of the column. About 9 p. m. formed line of battle for advance on Ringgold road; this regiment forming center of first line advanced on the charge, capturing a number of prisoners.

Line again formed to move on Graysville, this regiment on right of brigade, with skirmishers advanced, covering the right and flank, who succeeded in overhauling a few of the enemy that escaped to the hills. Bivouacked at 1 a. m., picketing the right. No casualties to-day.

November 27, moved shortly after daylight up the river road from Graysville, bearing to the right and intersecting Ringgold road about 4 miles from that place. Heavy skirmishing all morning in our front by Major-General Hooker's troops in vicinity of Ringgold. Moved to their support, brigade forming line on his left, advancing in two lines, this regiment forming left of second line; crossed East Chickamauga River on bridge and advanced to near railroad, where first line had taken position under fire from the enemy posted on Taylor's Ridge. By your orders this regiment was advanced from the second to the left of the first line, taking position along railroad, and sending companies (C and K) as skirmishers to foot of ridge. Half an hour later, our forces having gained the ridge to our right, a call by you for a few volunteers to ascend the ridge to our left was responded to by Sergt. William Tucker, Company F, and others of my command, whose names I send you on accompanying sheet (3), who at once started on their mission, accomplishing all desired. Bivouacked on this ground for the night. No casualties to-day.

November 28, remained in bivouac at foot of Taylor's Ridge near Ringgold.

November 29, at 11 a. m., received orders to march, moving north on Chattanooga road, arriving and going into old camp at 6 p. m.

Accompanying (on sheet 4) I send statement of casualties.*

I cannot close without expressing my thanks to Maj. W. L. Carter (who fell wounded while advancing to the assault of Mission Ridge) for his untiring exertions, zeal, and gallantry. Also, the same to those officers and men who nobly braved and withstood every danger, trial, and fatigue of this memorable campaign.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. F. GRIFFIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 38th Regt. Indiana Vols.

R. J. WAGGENER,
Capt., and A. A. G., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th A. C.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following names of noncommissioned officers and privates who ascended Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, Ga., on your call for volunteers from my command for that duty, November 27, 1863: Sergt. William Tucker, Company F; Sergt. Oliver N. Coffey, Company G; Sergt. Samuel F. Smith, Company H; Corpl. Thomas R. Mitchell, Company F; Corpl. Darwin M. Wardall, Company G; Private James Williams, Company H.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. F. GRIFFIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Indiana Vols.

R. J. WAGGENER,
Capt., and A. A. G., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th A. C.

No. 136.

Report of Lieut. Col. William T. B. McIntire, Forty-second Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command from the morning of the 24th to the 29th instant:

After lying in line of battle during the day of the 24th until 3 p. m., we crossed Chattanooga Creek at its junction with the Tennessee River, ascended Lookout Mountain, arriving at the white house about 7 o'clock. At 7.30 o'clock I was ordered to take a position in rear of the Second Ohio, which was moving to the front, unless I found that I could be more serviceable elsewhere. The Second Ohio had not gained its position, however, until the enemy opened a brisk fire along its whole front, and extending beyond its left flank. I immediately moved my regiment by the left flank and formed among the rocks on the left, and again the enemy opened upon us, covering my front. The natural inference was that they were more numerous than we at first thought, and were attempting to make a flank movement. I placed my left company, deployed as skirmishers, on a line perpendicular to the main line, and sent a message to inform General Carlin of my position, and the Eighty-eighth Indiana was sent to take a position on my left, and thus a connection was formed with another regiment on the creek. At about 12.30 o'clock the firing ceased, and before daybreak it was found that the enemy had withdrawn.

On the 25th, the brigade moved to the north side of the creek and took position in the woods near the foot of Missionary Ridge and on the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits. At about 4 o'clock we moved forward and reached the second rifle-pit without loss, and with little resistance. Here quite a number of prisoners were captured, whom we found lying in the ditch. After halting a few moments to rest, I moved forward under a heavy fire from the third

rifle-pit and crest of the hill. The enemy, however, soon fell back from their breastworks and my regiment and the Eighty-eighth Indiana, mingled together, arrived at the pit about the same time. A number of prisoners were taken at this point also. Halting but a moment, some regiments on my right gave way, and the enemy advanced slightly. My command kept up a vigorous fire and moved on steadily to the top. Here we bivouacked for the night, and at 10 a. m. on the 26th moved forward.

At Chickamauga Creek I was ordered to take the advance, deploying two companies as skirmishers. I moved on the Ringgold road to within a short distance of Graysville, and after striking the main road leading from ——— to ———, I changed front, and moved the whole regiment, deployed as skirmishers, to the village, meeting but slight resistance, capturing a number of prisoners, and arriving in time to extinguish the fire and prevent the destruction of the bridge across the stream.

Late at night, under the direction of General Johnson, I sent 3 men out on the Ringgold road to reconnoiter, one of whom (James Bolin) was captured by a party of mounted men, and was afterward found dead on the road, and I fear he was murdered after he fell into the enemy's hands.

On the 27th, moved to Ringgold. Came up during the fight. My line of skirmishers were slightly engaged, but met with little resistance in going to the top of the mountain. Remained here during the 28th and until noon of the 29th, when we returned to camp.

I inclose herewith list of killed and wounded, showing a loss of 8 enlisted men killed, and 35 wounded. Many of the wounds are slight, and will not long render the men unable for duty.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. B. McINTIRE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-Second Indiana Vols.

Capt. R. J. WAGGENER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 137.

Report of Col. Cyrus E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-eighth Regiment, under my command, in the late engagement in front of this place:

Pursuant to orders, we moved across Chattanooga Creek, and ascended Lookout Mountain as far as the white house, on the northeast side of the mountain, where we were formed in line of battle with the other regiments of the brigade, the Eighty-eighth holding its position there until near 9 p. m. of the 24th instant, when we were ordered out to support the Second Ohio and Forty-second Indiana Regiments, then hotly engaged in our front. In advancing the regi-

ment up and forming on the left of the Forty-second Indiana, we received a volley from the enemy before we could form our line, but the regiment came up to the work in an orderly manner, and we soon drove the enemy from their strong position, and then formed in line on the extreme left of the Forty-second Indiana, thus making a connection with the Thirty-seventh [Thirty-first ?] Missouri, of General Sherman's corps, forming a complete line of battle from the river to the ledge of rocks near the top of the mountain. In this movement the regiment lost in wounded 1 second lieutenant and 4 privates, all of whom were severely wounded.

The regiment held their position in line at this point until about 9 a. m. on the 25th instant, when, with the balance of the brigade, we moved forward to the road leading to the summit of the mountain, and from there we were ordered to move with the brigade to the foot of Mission Ridge, where we formed in line of battle, the One hundred and fourth Illinois on our left and the Forty-second Indiana on our right.

We lay in line of battle until about 4 p. m. of the 25th instant, when the regiment moved forward in the grand charge that was made on the enemy's strong works on the ridge, coming in to the work most gallantly, every man and officer of the regiment doing his duty in a most honorable way, the regiment taking 24 prisoners and 1 flag, supposed to be the Thirty-sixth Alabama Regiment, which had been very badly torn up. The regiment lay on the top of the ridge that night with the balance of the brigade in line of battle until the morning of the 26th instant. In this charge the regiment lost in killed 1 captain and 1 first lieutenant and 7 privates, 4 of whom are severely wounded.

Pursuant to orders, we moved with the brigade from the hill forward about 9 a. m. of the 26th instant on the road to Graysville, where the regiment was formed on the left of the brigade. At the charge made on the battery taken near the town the regiment took 8 prisoners. At that point the regiment moved forward in line of battle up to the town of Graysville, where it was ordered to send out one company to reconnoiter and feel for the enemy. The company advanced through town, and, after a thorough reconnaissance in front, reported no enemy in front of any force, and bringing with them 22 prisoners, taken in town and the outposts along the river near the town. The regiment then went into camp about 1 a. m. on the morning of the 27th instant.

Pursuant to orders, the regiment moved forward with the balance of the brigade on the road leading to Ringgold, forming in line of battle about 1 mile outside of town, with the One hundred and fourth Illinois on our right and the Thirty-third Ohio on our left, with the skirmishers thrown well in front. The regiment moved forward in line of battle with the rest of the brigade to the railroad to the left of town, near the steam grist-mill. The skirmishers were hotly engaged here by the enemy, but drove them steadily back to the summit of Oak Ridge, where the enemy held their position until about 2 p. m. of the 27th, when our line moved forward on to their works, and carried the works, driving the enemy before them, routing their entire line, and taking quite a number of small-arms here as well as at all other points. The men and officers of the regiment worked in the very best manner possible, the only trouble being to hold the men in restraint.

I send herewith a list* of killed and wounded of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

All of which I most respectfully forward.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. BRIANT,
Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

Brigadier-General CARLIN,
Comdg. First Brig., First Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 138.

Report of Col. Anson G. McCook, Second Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the movements of the regiment from the 23d to the 29th instant, inclusive.

On the night of the 23d, I was, by your orders, placed in the outer line of intrenchments, remaining there all night, moving out and forming line immediately in front of the star fort on the morning of the 24th, where I remained until about 3 p. m., when, by your order, I moved in connection with the balance of the brigade across the mouth of Chattanooga Creek and up the slope of Lookout Mountain to the assistance of Major-General Hooker's troops. Shortly after the line had been formed near the white house, and at about 8 p. m., you directed me to move with my regiment to the assistance of the Thirty-first Iowa, at that time severely engaged and threatened with a flank movement on the left. I immediately did so, taking up a position on the left and slightly in advance of that regiment. The night-time and the difficult nature of the ground made it impossible to move in the order I should have wished to, and before an opportunity offered of throwing forward skirmishers, and hardly had my line been formed, when I was heavily attacked by a concealed enemy at not to exceed 75 yards. I opened my fire, and, after a very spirited engagement of twenty or thirty minutes, silenced their fire, not, however, without having suffered some loss. During the temporary cessation of firing, I directed the men to throw up works of stone and logs, which was speedily done, and answered, in the subsequent attacks, a good purpose. By this time the Forty-second Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel McIntire, had been directed by you to form on my left, and, in connection with the Eighty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Briant, materially assisted in repulsing every effort of the enemy. We were attacked vigorously two or three times, and until the enemy evacuated, at between 12 and 2, were constantly annoyed by their sharpshooters. The mountain side is almost perpendicular, covered with huge bowlders, fallen trees, and obstacles of almost every nature, and is capable of a very strong defense, of which fact the enemy availed himself, having thrown up a very strong and effective line of works, from which he was finally compelled to fall back.

My loss (as per abstract attached) in this night attack was 2 com-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

missioned officers (Captain Warnock, Company D, and Lieutenant Emery, Company C) wounded, and 2 non-commissioned officers and 2 privates killed, and 1 non-commissioned officer and 2 privates wounded, making a total of 4 killed and 5 wounded.

On the morning of the 25th, I moved by your direction along the face of the mountain to the Summertown road, descending that until we struck Chattanooga Creek, recrossing at the mouth, and moving to the right and front of the star fort, where my line was formed on the extreme right of the brigade, and in that position, at about 4 p. m., moved to the assault of Mission Ridge. Owing to the numerous obstacles, including a deep creek, my regiment, when it reached the edge of the timber, was in some confusion, but promptly rallied, and moved steadily but rapidly across the open space to the enemy's works near the base of the ridge. Here I for the first time discovered that I was on the extreme right of the whole line, with the enemy's left, including a section of artillery, overlapping my right at least 75 yards. By your direction one company (A) was thrown to the right and front as skirmishers, to guard against a flank movement, and, after a short rest in the enemy's works, I moved forward to the base of the ridge, following the general movement from left to right. Although the fire was very heavy while executing this movement, my loss was but slight, owing to the nature of the ground, the enemy in nearly every instance overshooting us. Up to this point my men had behaved splendidly, not one flinching or running. I remained at the foot of the ridge for some ten minutes, when, no apparent success having been met with on the left of me, the enemy made a slight advance from the crest and opened a very heavy fire, throwing portions of my own and two other regiments into confusion, and causing some of them to fall back. I attempted to stop it, but only partially succeeding, I deemed it best, under the circumstances, to order the men around me, composed of members of several regiments, to fall back to the works near the base of the ridge, which I did, accompanying them myself. I had my bugler blow "halt" and "to the color," and am proud to state that with but very few exceptions the men promptly obeyed, and opened a fire that not only checked the advance of the enemy, but drove them back. At this point I met the general commanding the brigade and explained what I had done, which he fully justified. In a few minutes we again advanced and carried the ridge, when, after partially forming my line, I was by your order moved obliquely to the right and front, occupying an inferior ridge, to guard against any movement on our flank. I opened up a fire on the enemy, when, after but little resistance, they made overtures to surrender, and, to the number of at least 250, including 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, and numerous line officers, did so. I also captured the battle-flag of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

In this assault my loss was 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 privates wounded, a total of 7 wounded, 1 probably mortally.

On the 26th, we moved in the direction of Graysville, bivouacking at that place that night.

On the 27th, I had the advance on Ringgold, picking up several stragglers with my skirmishers.

On the 28th, remained at that place, and on the 29th reached our old camp.

I cannot close this report without expressing my obligations to

Captain Warnock for his valuable assistance up to the time he was wounded, and hope that his long and faithful services may meet with their proper reward. He was assisting me, as I had no field officer with me. Color Corpl. James Ellis, Company E, for coolness and courage in the night attack on Lookout Mountain, is especially mentioned.

Respectfully submitted.

A. G. McCOOK,
Colonel Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. J. WAGGENER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 139.

Report of Capt. James H. M. Montgomery, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of my command (Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry) from the morning of the 24th to the evening of the 29th of November, 1863:

We were lying in front of Fort Rousseau, occupying trenches on the morning of the 24th, and about 4 a. m. I received orders to move my regiment to the left and in front of Fort Negley, where I formed in line of battle on the right of Ninety-fourth Ohio and left of Thirty-eighth Indiana, the last-mentioned regiment being on the right of our brigade. We remained in this position until near 3 p. m., when I was ordered to follow Thirty-eighth Indiana, and moved by right flank toward mouth of Chattanooga Creek. We were halted near the old rolling mill, formerly occupied by the reserve of pickets on the right. We remained here near one hour, when I was ordered by Lieutenant Devol to move my regiment forward to where we had a battery planted that was firing upon the enemy, and then report in person to General Carlin, as ordered. I moved forward, halted my regiment near battery, and reported to General Carlin in person. He directed me to move my regiment near the mouth of Chattanooga Creek, and prepare some means of crossing over the brigade. I moved the regiment to within 30 paces of the creek, stacked arms, and had a sergeant and 12 privates detailed to make a floating bridge on which to cross. While engaged tearing up railroad track to procure ties to build said bridge, a captain from Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry arrived at mouth of creek with a boat capable of carrying 80 men at one load. I left the sergeant and 12 privates that I had detailed to build bridge with boat to man it, and went over with Companies A, F, D, and I, of my regiment, first load, and moved up the Lookout Mountain far enough to give room for the other companies of my regiment, which were crossed over immediately. I was then ordered by Col. B. F. Scribner to follow him with my regiment up the mountain. I followed him about 300 yards up the mountain to a road leading round toward Lookout Valley, where I was ordered to halt, and remained here

about five minutes, when General Carlin came up and ordered me to follow him with my regiment. We moved direct up the mountain in the direction of the battle that was raging near white house, and was part of the time under fire from the enemy, and before reaching said house I had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. I was ordered to and formed my regiment on right of our brigade, and immediately above and to the rear of white house, in the rear of rebel rifle-pits. I remained here under fire for one hour and a half, when I was ordered by General Carlin to move farther up the mountain in company with Thirty-eighth Indiana, and relieve two regiments of General Geary's division. I moved off in front and reached the foot of cliffs that surround the top of mountain, then moved around the cliffs in single file along east side of mountain, about one-fourth of a mile, and relieved an Iowa regiment. We remained here the remainder of the night, and did not fire a gun, for we were above the enemy and our forces that were fighting, and the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment was in our front as skirmishers.

About sunrise on the morning of the 25th, I was ordered by Lieutenant Carlin to move forward and form line of battle, facing south, about 200 yards in front of us. I did so, and threw companies A and F, in charge of Lieutenant Fitzwilliams, to the front as skirmishers. We remained here in this position until near 11 a. m., when I was ordered to move by left flank, and follow Thirty-eighth Indiana. I followed said regiment along mountain to Summertown road, down said road to valley around foot of mountain, and recrossed Chattanooga Creek where we had crossed on previous evening. After all our brigade had recrossed, we marched by the right flank up in front of our center works, and formed line of battle, facing Missionary Ridge. My regiment was the left of second line, and covered Ninety-fourth Ohio (right of first line), 200 yards in rear of said regiment. The Thirty-eighth Indiana was on my right. We stacked arms and rested here about ten minutes, when we were called to attention, and moved forward in line of battle toward Missionary Ridge.

The ground we moved over was covered with underbrush and fallen timber for several hundred yards, and in places so uneven that I could not see the Thirty-eighth Indiana on my right, and I found it difficult to keep in line with that regiment. At one time I overtook the Ninety-fourth Ohio, of front line, and I halted, thinking I had got in advance of my proper line, but was shortly informed, by Captain De Bruin, provost-marshal of our brigade, that the Thirty-eighth Indiana was far in advance. I immediately moved my regiment by the right flank until I uncovered the Ninety-fourth Ohio, then moved it by left flank to the front in haste until I came up, and again formed in line on the left of Thirty-eighth Indiana, which was then at a halt. I then moved forward with our entire brigade across open field, under fire, to foot of Missionary Ridge, to the enemy's rifle-pits, where we were halted for a moment to rest. We then were ordered forward. My regiment crossed the rifle-pits and moved forward nobly under a deadly destructive fire from the enemy of both musketry and artillery. We pushed forward up the ridge until the Ninety-fourth Ohio on our left halted, and Thirty-eighth Indiana on our right also, when I ordered my men to lie down to rest. At this time some one on my left shouted "fall back." Then part of my regiment fell back to rifle-pits at foot of ridge. I then went back

to rifle-pits and remained there a few minutes and again received orders to move forward. We then moved forward to the main top of Missionary Ridge in good order, having lost 6 men killed and 27 wounded in the charge up the ridge. We fired a volley into the retreating rebels in our front, who were crossing another ridge in great confusion. We were ordered by Lieutenant Carlin to build temporary breastworks, which, being completed, we built fires and rested during the night.

About 11 a. m. on the 26th, I was ordered to follow Thirty-eighth Indiana, which moved off by right flank toward Chickamauga Creek. We marched by flank about 4 miles, when we were halted and stacked arms. In a few minutes I was ordered by Lieutenant Carlin to take a sergeant and 15 or 20 men of my regiment and proceed to creek and construct a bridge to cross our infantry over, as soon as possible. I reported as ordered with a sergeant and 15 men, but finding this force too small I ordered up my entire regiment, and, assisted by others, constructed a bridge in less than two hours, when I fell in with my regiment and followed the Eighty-eighth Indiana over Chickamauga, and continued to follow said regiment, or march in line of battle on left of said regiment, until after dark, when I was ordered to form in rear of Eighty-eighth Indiana (which was halted), the Second Ohio Regiment forming on my left. We remained here one hour or more, when we moved forward in line of battle until we came to road leading to Graysville, Ga. Here we were halted and remained about thirty minutes, when I was ordered to follow Second Ohio. Marching by left flank, we moved about 1 mile in the direction of Graysville, when we formed line of battle, my right resting on Graysville road and Second Ohio on my left. We moved forward in line of battle about 1 mile, when we encountered obstructions. We then moved by right flank, filed left, and marched in rear of Ninety-fourth Ohio. Obstructions being passed, I brought my regiment by battalion into line, forming on left of Ninety-fourth Ohio, and marched in line of battle to the town of Graysville, where we were halted. I was then ordered by Lieutenant Vance to move in rear of Ninety-fourth Ohio, stack arms, and rest, which I did, the remainder of the night.

On the morning of the 27th, I was ordered to and followed Eighty-eighth Indiana, marching by flank to within 1 mile of Ringgold; then in line of battle on left of Eighty-eighth Indiana to railroad near the town, where we halted and lay under fire until the enemy were driven from the heights in front of us. We remained here that afternoon, night, and the following day and night, and on the 29th returned to our camp at Chattanooga, Tenn., following Eighty-eighth Indiana.

The officers and the non-commissioned officers and privates under my command behaved gallantly, nobly braving danger and enduring sufferings without a murmur.

Inclosed I send list of killed, wounded, and missing,* with name, rank, and company.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. M. MONTGOMERY,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. J. WAGGENER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

No. 140.

Report of Maj. Rue P. Hutchins, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the operations before Chattanooga:

About 3 a. m. on the 24th instant, the regiment moved from the rifle-pits in front of the camp and took position in front of Fort Negley as third battalion in line of the brigade. From this position we moved by the right flank toward the rolling-mill picket station.

At sundown moved across Chattanooga Creek, ascended Lookout Mountain, and at about 7 p. m. took position in the rifle-pits just below the white house, throwing out two companies (B and G) as a reserve for the pickets on our left front. In this position we passed the night, and about 9 a. m., 25th instant, moved by the right flank in rear of Second Ohio, down the mountain, and took position on the left of the Rossville road beyond the former stations of the rebel pickets, the Ninety-fourth being on the extreme right of the front line.

A company under command of Captain Gibson, Company G, was thrown out as skirmishers, and at about 4 p. m. we were ordered to advance. Moving forward through a thick undergrowth to the edge of the plain, we were joined on the right by the Thirty-third Ohio, and marched in double-quick to the first line of the enemy's works. These being of little or no use as a protection from the shot of the enemy, the regiment was ordered up to the second line of works near the tents and houses of the rebels. Reaching this point, many fell completely exhausted with the long distance over which we had passed in double-quick. Resting here for a few moments, the regiment again advanced, under a heavy fire of grape, canister, and musketry, to the foot of the ridge.

From this place each man strove for himself to reach the top, the position being such as to render all efforts to move in line useless. All reached the summit, and were formed with the brigade, except the wounded, those detailed to take charge of them, and one solitary member of the regiment. With the brigade the regiment lay on the ridge until about 11 a. m., 26th, when we took up the line of march, moving down the valley east of the ridge toward the Ringgold road.

Just after dusk we turned off this road, taking a by-road on our left, and about 7 p. m. took position in line in an open field with a heavy wood on our front and a creek on our right, the Ninety-fourth forming the extreme right of the line of the brigade.

A little after 8 p. m. moved forward in line of battle to the Graysville road, and took position on the left of the Second Brigade. Soon after 10 p. m. moved with the brigade toward Graysville, and reached the banks of the Chickamauga opposite that place about 11.30 p. m. Here we rested half an hour, made some coffee, and were then ordered out on picket. Two companies (C and D), under Captain Edmonds, Company C, were sent to the railroad bridge, about three-quarters of a mile up the river.

Four companies were thrown across the river to picket in Graysville, relieving Forty-second Indiana at both places. I also sent out a scouting party of 10 men, under Lieutenant Mitchell, with instruc-

tions to examine the ridge beyond the river for artillery. They returned without discovering any, bringing with them 10 prisoners.

At daylight (27th) the pickets were called in, and at 7 a. m. took up the line of march, moving up the river to the railroad bridge and then to the right, striking the Ringgold road about 2½ miles from Graysville. At about 9 a. m. formed line of battle in the woods on the left of the road about 1½ miles from Ringgold. Moved in line to the Chattanooga road, then by the right flank across the bridge over the Chickamauga, reformed line of battle and moved up to within a short distance of the railroad.

From this position we were moved to the left of the brigade and formed line of battle, protecting the left flank. At 10 a. m. the regiment was ordered down the railroad and took position on the left of Forty-second Indiana and right of Davis' division, throwing out one company, under Lieutenant Mitchell, as skirmishers. We remained here until about 11.30 a. m., Sunday, 29th, when we moved with the brigade for Chattanooga, coming in via Rossville. Arrived in camp about 6 p. m., the regiment much wearied with the long and fatiguing pursuit, but in excellent spirits and health.

My loss in killed and wounded was very light, 1 killed and 16 wounded; 10 severely, 6 slightly. Captain McLaughlin, Company B, was struck on the shoulder on Wednesday while nobly performing his duty. For names see accompanying report.*

To mention the names of any one of my officers would be an injustice to the others. All did their duty well and gallantly. The behavior of my men was all that I could ask. Every man, with the exception already mentioned, showed determined courage and steady perseverance, exhibiting the most daring attributes of American soldiers.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUE P. HUTCHINS,

Major, Comdg. Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. J. WAGGENER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Col. William L. Stoughton, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Chattanooga, December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces under my command in the action of the 25th ultimo, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

During the forenoon of that day, the brigade was withdrawn from the picket line and formed in front of the Rossville road. The right wing, composed of the First and Second Battalions of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth, the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, was placed under the immediate command of Major Edie, and the left, composed of the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Moore. About 1 p. m., by your orders, I moved the brigade to the left and closed on the right of General Sheridan's division, the First Brigade of this division closing on our right and completing the line of attack.

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* Omitted.

Our position at this time was partially concealed by the woods. An open field extended thence nearly half a mile to Mission Ridge—a strong position occupied by the enemy, and fortified by a line of rifle-pits about half way up the side and a breastwork on the crest, with cannon planted at intervals.

Between 3 and 4 p. m. orders were received to attack the enemy's works, and the whole line at once advanced. On emerging from the woods the troops were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery. The skirmishers covering our front at the same time engaged those of the enemy, driving them in, and the whole line moved rapidly and in admirable order across the field.

On reaching the base of the hill the fire of the enemy, both of infantry and artillery, became still more destructive, and I gave orders to charge the first line of rifle-pits. These were speedily carried, and most of the enemy occupying them were either disabled or captured and sent to the rear. After resting a few minutes for the men to recover their breath and to close up the ranks, the order was passed along the line to charge the enemy's breastworks. At the command the whole line sprung forward in gallant style and moved rapidly up the steep and difficult ascent. When near the crest they dashed forward with a shout of victory, routing the enemy and driving him from his stronghold, and capturing a large number of prisoners and one piece of artillery.

The command bivouacked on the hill during the night, and the next morning formed part of the column which followed in pursuit of the retreating foe. Soon after dark we crossed a small creek 1 mile south of Graysville, and by your direction I formed the brigade in lines of battle and moved through a piece of woods to attack the enemy on a road leading from that place to Ringgold. On approaching the road we surprised and captured his pickets, and learning his position moved promptly forward and made a vigorous attack, capturing over 60 prisoners, 1 flag, 3 pieces of artillery, 2 caissons with horses and equipments complete. One gun dismounted and thrown over the river bank and two caissons abandoned by the enemy in his flight were found the next morning and secured. The captured artillery was known as Ferguson's battery.

We remained at Graysville during the night, and early the next morning one regiment was sent to Chattanooga with the captured artillery and the remainder of the brigade resumed the march to Ringgold. On arriving at this place a line of battle was immediately formed in front of a range of hills occupied by the enemy. The position was, however, carried by the troops who were engaged when we came up. The command remained here until the 29th ultimo, when, pursuant to orders, we returned to camp at this place.

It would be doing injustice to the troops of this command if I were to close this report without mentioning the noble and gallant manner in which they performed the duties required of them. Although somewhat exhausted by three days' incessant picket duty prior to the battle of Mission Ridge, they neither hesitated nor faltered, but entered into the engagement with the ardor and enthusiasm of fresh troops, nor were they last upon the ridge.

Colonel Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and Major Edie, Fifteenth Infantry, are entitled to great credit for their gallantry and efficiency, and the skill and ability with which they handled their respective commands. I desire also to make honorable mention of Captains Keteltas and McManus, commanding First and Second Battalions,

Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Crofton, commanding Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry; Captains Smith and Haymond, commanding First and Second Battalions, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Raffen and Major Guthrie, Nineteenth Illinois; Major Hanna, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and Major Bennet (killed at Mission Ridge) and Captain Keegan, Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, as a tribute due to their own bravery and to that of their officers and men.

To Capt. James W. Forsyth, acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Mulligan and Lieutenants Litchfield and Lyster, of the brigade staff, I return my thanks for the promptness and energy with which they discharged their duties, and their gallantry and valuable aid upon the field.

The brigade captured in all 5 pieces of artillery, 1 stand of colors, and 639 prisoners, including 1 colonel.

The brigade went into action with 86 commissioned officers and 1,455 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 1,541. Of these, 25 were killed and 136 wounded. I submit herewith a tabular statement and classification of the casualties and the several sub-reports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. STOUGHTON,

Colonel Eleventh Michigan Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, *Comdg. First Division.*

[Inclosure.]

Statement of Casualties in the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the engagement of November 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

Command.	Number in action.			Killed.			Wounded.			Aggregate loss.
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
1st Battalion, 15th U. S. Infantry	6	90	96	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	6
2d Battalion, 15th U. S. Infantry	5	135	140	.....	3	3	.....	6	6	9
16th U. S. Infantry	8	106	114	1	.....	1	1	8	9	10
1st Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry	10	176	186	.....	1	1	.....	15	15	16
2d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry	7	173	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	13
19th U. S. Infantry	6	82	88	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry	13	182	195	.....	2	2	2	22	24	26
69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	20	267	287	1	10	11	3	30	33	44
11th Michigan Volunteer Infantry	11	244	255	1	5	6	3	25	28	34
Total*	86	1,455	1,541	3	22	25	10	126	136	161

No. 142.

Report of Col. Marshall F. Moore, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Demi-Brigade.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFTY.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations in front of Chattanooga:

On Sunday morning, November 22, I was ordered to relieve with

*But see revised statement, p. 84.

the brigade I was then commanding (the Second, of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps) General Carlin's brigade (the First, of the same division), then on duty as grand guard for the Fourteenth Army Corps. This I did at 7 a. m. From this duty the brigade was not relieved until it was formed for the charge on Mission Ridge, in the afternoon of the 25th. During the three nights and four days that the brigade was thus employed, although the weather was inclement and the men poorly clad, and our line subjected to the fire of both our own and the enemy's artillery, both the officers and men of my command performed the important duty of guarding our front without complaint, and with a fidelity that cannot be too highly commended.

During the night of the 24th, after our troops had got possession of the slope of Lookout Mountain, the enemy's pickets in our front were quietly withdrawn. This fact I reported at daylight, on the morning of the 25th, to Brigadier-General Johnson, and also to Major-General Palmer, at the same time sending out scouts to ascertain to what distance the enemy had withdrawn. These scouts soon reported no force in the valley between us and the ridge. This was also reported by me to my superiors. At 9 o'clock this a. m. I was directed to withdraw our pickets and form the brigade in double line of battle on the right of the Rossville road at the first line of rebel rifle-pits. This order I proceeded to execute, but before the formation was completed I was ordered again to throw out the brigade as grand guard, covering the front, extending from the mouth of Chattanooga Creek to the Bald Fort on the left. This disposition had not been completed when I was again directed to form the brigade in line of battle, the center resting upon the Rossville road. Colonel Stoughton, of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, who had not been on duty with the brigade since its reorganization, now assumed command.

I was left in command, by Colonel Stoughton, of the left wing of the brigade, composed of the Nineteenth Illinois, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Of these, the two former named regiments were in the first and the latter in the second line, the Nineteenth Illinois forming the extreme left of the division. Between 2 and 3 p. m. we were directed to move by the left flank toward the position occupied by General Sheridan, whose division was formed in line of battle in a strip of timber bordering on the marshy plain at the base of the ridge. After advancing until our left was nearly opposite General Sheridan's right, we threw out a strong line of skirmishers, and moved forward until our main line connected with his.

The whole line was now ordered to advance, and immediately upon our emerging from the timber into the open plain, the enemy opened upon us, from his batteries posted upon the summit of Mission Ridge, a most deadly fire. The command was now given to charge, and our line moved off at double-quick, with loud cheers, the sound of which was mingled with the roar of artillery and exploding shells. Our skirmishers had now become engaged with the enemy, who were occupying a line of rifle-pits at the base of the ridge. Upon these our main line charged and speedily drove them out. Here a large number of prisoners were taken. At these rifle-pits our men halted for a few moments to take breath. At the command forward they moved on up the hill promptly, in the face of a heavy fire of musketry and a galling fire of grape, canister, and shell from the batteries to our left, which still kept up an oblique

fire across the slope of the hill. Just above the rifle-pits I was struck down by a piece of shell, but soon recovering, I found our line slowly advancing in the face of a very destructive fire from the rifle-pits on the crest of the ridge. Under this fire our line, though checked, did not waver. Led by gallant officers, our men continued to advance, and when within a few rods of the summit, raised another shout and rushed forward, driving the enemy from his last stronghold in splendid style. The Nineteenth Illinois and Sixty-ninth Ohio, which were in the first line, did not stop upon the summit, but charged down to the foot of the hill, where, having no support, they halted and reformed. One piece of artillery and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands after reaching the crest; among the latter was the colonel of the Seventh Florida Regiment, who surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Raffen, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Without wishing to disparage any other troops where all behaved so nobly, it is due to the regiments of my command to say that they were, if not the first, at least among the very first, to gain the summit. Our colors were among the first planted on the crest, though the color bearers of both the Sixty-ninth Ohio and Nineteenth Illinois fell mortally wounded before they had enjoyed what they so richly deserved—the satisfaction of seeing the standards they had so honorably borne waving over Mission Ridge. The colors of the Sixty-ninth Ohio were taken up and borne forward, after the fall of the color sergeant, by Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, of Company H, and those of the Nineteenth Illinois by Capt. David F. Bremner, of Company E, of their respective regiments. Taking into consideration the fact that when they went into this action both officers and men were worn out by want of rest, and fatigue and exposure, their conduct in this memorable charge is beyond all praise.

In consequence of the injury I had received, I left the field that night, and though I joined the brigade the next day, I did not take active command of these regiments in their further operations.

It is exceedingly difficult, where the conduct of all, or nearly all, of the officers was so gallant, to particularize any without doing injustice to others. Lieutenant-Colonel Raffen, commanding the Nineteenth Illinois; Maj. J. J. Hanna, commanding the Sixty-ninth Ohio, and Capt. P. H. Keegan, commanding the Eleventh Michigan, led their regiments in the charge, and all of them, together with Major Guthrie, of the Nineteenth Illinois, were conspicuous for their gallantry. The same could be said with equal justice of most of the line officers of each of these regiments.

To Capt. James W. Forsyth, Captain Mulligan, Lieutenants Litchfield and Lyster, of the brigade staff, I am indebted for prompt and valuable assistance and support while I was in command of the brigade.

The whole strength of the three regiments present in the engagement was 44 commissioned officers, 693 enlisted men. Of these, 19 were killed and 85 wounded. Total number brought out of the engagement, 633. For more particular classification of casualties, see accompanying tabular statement.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MOORE,

Colonel 69th Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. Demi-Brigade.

Capt. JAMES W. FORSYTH,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found; but see revised statement, p. 84.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander W. Raffen, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I would respectfully report that my regiment went on picket duty on the morning of Sunday, November 22, and remained on that duty until about 2.30 p. m. on Wednesday, November 25, when we were relieved from picket duty and took up our position, by your order, on the left of the brigade, in the right front of Fort Wood. By your direction, I then deployed one company as skirmishers to connect with the right of the line of skirmishers of General Sheridan's division, which was on our left. We then advanced in line of battle toward Missionary Ridge, emerging from the wood into the open plain next to the ridge at about 3.30 p. m. Advancing across the open plain under a very heavy fire of both artillery and infantry, we took possession of the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the hill. After resting a moment or two, we advanced up the hill, dislodging the enemy after a most desperate resistance, and took position on the crest at about 4.30 p. m., our regimental colors being the first on the top of the ridge in this part of the line. The enemy fled in disorder, and we captured one piece of artillery in a ravine at the foot of the ridge, on the eastern side, which was afterward taken possession of by a regiment of Sheridan's division. While ascending the ridge the colonel of the Seventh Florida Regiment of Infantry surrendered to me, and I sent him to the rear under guard. Quite a large number of prisoners passed through our lines, and we sent them to the rear without guards. The regiment went into bivouac on the top of the ridge at about 5.30 p. m.

I would make special mention of Maj. James V. Guthrie, who was conspicuous in cheering the men in the charge up the hill; Capt. David F. Bremner, of Company E, who planted our colors with his own hands in the rebel works on the crest of the hill; Capt. James G. Campbell, of Company F, who was wounded, near the top of the hill, while in advance of the line cheering the men forward; Capt. Presley N. Guthrie, of Company K, who was also conspicuous in cheering and urging the men forward, during the whole action, and Adjt. Lester G. Bangs, who was severely wounded while in advance of the line as we emerged from the wood at the foot of the hill.

I would also mention, for most gallant conduct, Sergt. George Steel, of Company E, color bearer, and Private Patrick McDonald, of Company K, and John Brosnahan, of Company E, who took the colors in turn after the color sergeant had been wounded. In fact, every man engaged behaved with great coolness and gallantry.

The whole force present in the engagement was 13 officers and 182 non-commissioned officers and privates, of whom were killed, 2 privates; wounded, 2 officers and 22 enlisted men; missing, none. Total killed and wounded, 26. The number who bivouacked on the top of the hill was 10 officers and 157 enlisted men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RAFFEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

M. F. MOORE.
Col., Comdg. Left Wing, 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th A. C.

No. 144.

Report of Capt. Patrick H. Keegan, Eleventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Rossville, Ga., December 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment during the late battle in front of Chattanooga.

On the morning of the 25th of November, the regiment was relieved from picket duty and placed in position in front of the enemy near the Rossville road. About 3 p. m. of the same day it went into action, being placed on the left of the second line of battle of the brigade. When near the open field in front of Missionary Ridge, Maj. B. G. Bennet, then commanding the regiment, requested me to take the command, which I did. Major Bennet then acted as second in command up to the time he was killed.

After moving a short distance into the open field above spoken of, the enemy opened upon us a deadly fire of artillery, the range of their fire being so perfect I thought it to be best to move rapidly forward and thereby get from their artillery fire. The regiment did not halt until it had arrived at the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge.

Arriving at this point I found the first line of the brigade hotly engaged with the enemy, they holding the pits. I then moved the regiment forward (double-quick) without any particular regard to order, and contesting the hill till the enemy retreated. Arriving at the top of the hill, I again formed the regiment.

The force of the regiment at the time of going into action was as follows, viz, 11 commissioned officers, 244 non-commissioned officers and privates. The casualties were as follows: Killed, 1 commissioned officer (Major Bennet) and 5 enlisted men; wounded, 3 commissioned officers (Captains Bissell and Keegan and Lieutenant Rossiter) and 25 enlisted men; aggregate killed, 6; aggregate wounded, 28; aggregate killed and wounded, 34; missing, none.

On the morning of the 26th of November, I moved with the brigade to near Graysville, Ga., and there assisted in the capture of the artillery and prisoners taken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

On the 27th of November, the regiment returned to Chattanooga in charge of the prisoners and artillery captured the evening before. On the return, 18 more prisoners were taken and brought to Chattanooga.

There were no losses in the regiment after the 25th of November.

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. KEEGAN,
Captain, Comdg. Eleventh Michigan Infantry Volunteers.

Colonel MOORE, *Commanding Second Demi-Brigade.*

No. 145.

Report of Maj. James J. Hanna, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the operations

in front of Chattanooga November 25, and the subsequent march in pursuit of the enemy:

On the morning of November 25, the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being then on outpost duty, was withdrawn and ordered to report to Station No. 5. There the brigade was formed and eventually took up position to the right of Sheridan's division, the Sixty-ninth forming part of the left center of the first line of battle, as formed in the woods to the west of Missionary Ridge. Here Company I was thrown out as skirmishers, and the command being given, the regiment charged through the woods and across the open field which separates them from the ridge, gaining the first line of rifle-pits without casualties. After a few moments' rest in the pit, the command "charge" was again given, the regiment rose, the colors a few paces in advance, charged up the hill and gained the height, and the colors of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the first of the division, planted on the ridge, notwithstanding a few seconds' delay caused by the death of Color Sergeant Wetzel, Company F, who fell 25 yards from the summit mortally wounded. The regiment sustained a loss of 7 killed and 36 wounded, 4 of the latter mortally.

The following morning, four days' short rations and 100 rounds of ammunition having been issued to the command, the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy, their position being immediately in the rear of the regular battalions of the brigade. About 9 p. m., being then about 2 miles from Graysville, marching by the right flank, the command was given to form rapidly and quietly into line with a view to attacking a portion of the enemy's train, which was reported a short distance ahead; this was done, and the regiment moved on in line of battle as well as the accidents of the country permitted.

Suddenly, on debouching from the woods, the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry came upon a rebel camp immediately in front. The command to halt and dress was quietly given, and a well-directed volley poured into the camp. This was rapidly followed by a charge, and the regiment succeeded in capturing several prisoners (part of General Stewart's division, the rest escaping under cover of the night), 1 stand of colors, 3 pieces of artillery, and 1 caisson (part of Ferguson's battery), which was mired and abandoned by the rebels in their flight. These facts being reported to Colonel Stoughton, commanding brigade, he immediately detailed two companies each from the Sixty-ninth Ohio and Eleventh Michigan Volunteers to bring out the pieces, the working party being supported and covered by the right wing of the Sixty-ninth.

The regiment bivouacked that night near Graysville, and marched the following day to Ringgold, Ga., where, forming line of battle, they lay in reserve during the fight between Osterhaus' division and the enemy; lay at Ringgold that night and following day.

At 8 p. m., November 28, the Sixty-ninth was ordered on grand guard duty on White Oak Ridge, and were drawn in about 11 a. m. of the 29th. Their division having already marched, the Sixty-ninth returned to camp in rear of Baird's division, making Chattanooga at 6 p. m., November 29.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. HANNA,

Major, Commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. M. F. MOORE, *Second Brigade.*

The number of men engaged in action on the 25th instant, and in subsequent pursuit of the enemy, was as follows: Commissioned officers, 20; enlisted men, 267. Casualties, 11 killed and mortally wounded, 32 wounded, and 1 missing in action.*

No. 146.

Report of Capt. Robert E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagements near this place during the week ending November 29, 1863:

On Sunday, the 22d ultimo, my command, consisting of detachment Sixteenth Infantry and First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry, was ordered with the remainder of the brigade on grand guard duty to picket the front of the Fourteenth Army Corps, we remaining on this duty till Wednesday, the 25th, when we were ordered into line of battle, the left resting on the Rossville road. From this position we moved to the left, and having covered our front with a line of skirmishers were ordered to storm Missionary Ridge. This was accomplished with but slight loss, the officers and men behaving with their usual gallantry. Having gained the summit of the ridge we went into bivouac, where we remained till next morning at about 10 a. m., and marched in pursuit of the enemy. Arriving near the road leading to Graysville, and about 2 miles from that place, we were ordered into line of battle. Learning there was a force of the enemy moving along this road, we advanced to the road, and having discovered the enemy immediately in our front, my command opened fire upon them, when the enemy, panic stricken, threw down their arms and ran within our lines.

I then sent forward an officer and 20 men as skirmishers, who discovered the rebels had left three brass pieces of Ferguson's battery in our hands. One of these my men brought into our lines, the other two were brought in by the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, of our brigade. In this attack I did not lose a man, as the enemy only fired a few random shots toward us. Here we took several prisoners, their number I had not time to ascertain, as they were sent immediately to the rear. We now marched to Graysville, Ga., where we bivouacked. Next morning we moved to Ringgold, where we found Major-General Hooker engaged with the enemy on Taylor's Ridge. In this action we took no part, our services not being required. Here we remained till Sunday morning, the 29th, when we returned to our camp at Chattanooga.

The officers engaged were Capt. W. J. Slidell, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. C. F. Trowbridge, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. H. A. Theaker, First Lieut. Felix H. Torbett, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. John K. Schiffler, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. P. J. Coenzler, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. C. W. Hotsenpiller, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. H. S. Welton, Nineteenth Infantry;

* But see revised statement, p. 84.

Capt. James Mooney, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieut. S. S. Culbertson, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Alfred Curtis, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. A. B. Carpenter, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. R. Ayres, Nineteenth Infantry.

I have pleasure in making favorable mention of my acting adjutant, C. W. Hotsenpiller, Sixteenth Infantry, who rendered me efficient service.

Casualties: 1 officer and 2 men killed; 10 men wounded, and 1 man missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. A. CROFTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN R. EDIE,
15th U. S. Inf., Comdg. Reg. Troops, 1st Div., 14th A. C.

No. 147.

Report of Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command in the recent operations in the vicinity of this city, as well as in the pursuit of the rebel army southward:

My command consisted of the following companies, composing the First Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, viz, B, D, E, F, G, and H, First, and Companies G and H, of the Third Battalion, serving with the First, together with the Second Battalion, under the immediate command of Capt. Henry Haymond.

The detachment, consisting of the two battalions above mentioned, was ordered on picket duty on Sunday, the 22d ultimo, and remained on that duty during Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and until about 12 m. on Wednesday, the 25th, at which time I was ordered to join the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, on the right of the Rossville road, near the picket line. The battalions were assigned a position in the second line and on the right of the brigade, covering the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. The whole soon moved forward, crossing the Rossville road, and steadily advanced over difficult ground toward the Missionary Ridge. About half a mile from the base of the ascent we emerged from a dense wood upon an open plain, which was crossed under a heavy fire of the enemy's batteries advantageously posted upon the heights, and exposed to a fire of musketry from the line of earth-works held by him immediately at the base of the hills.

The works were speedily cleared by the skirmishers from the first line, and the First Battalion, of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, having swept to the right, my command closed up the space thus left. The line halted a few moments for breath, among the huts of a camp from which the enemy had been driven, when, finding the fire of shell and spherical case-shot becoming concentrated upon us, I almost immediately gave the order to resume the advance. The command was obeyed with the zeal and alacrity which these gallant troops have

*Nominal list omitted.

ever shown, and the line pushed onward and upward, exposed to a galling fire from an earth-work about half way up the side of the ridge.

From this the enemy was soon dislodged, and the command halted again for breath as well as to pour a destructive fire upon the retreating masses of the enemy.

At the command the line again started toward the summit, crowned by a carefully constructed line of works from which the heavy forces of the enemy poured their fire. The ground was now so steep that I was compelled to dismount. Still the troops toiled upward until the heights were carried, the First Battalion planting its colors upon the earth-work the first of the demi-brigade.

We slept in the fortifications that night, and marched at 10 a. m. on the 26th in pursuit of the enemy. About 9 p. m. line of battle was formed, and Company B, First Battalion, under command of Capt. Andrew S. Burt, was deployed as skirmishers. He soon captured a piece of artillery from the enemy, with several prisoners, and having done all that was required of him, rejoined the command, which bivouacked at midnight after a march of about 12 miles.

One the 27th, after a rapid march on Ringgold, the command reached that place at the closing of a severe engagement, in which the enemy was again defeated. The troops remained in bivouac near this town until the morning of the 29th, when the march was resumed, and toward Chattanooga, 18 miles distant, where the command arrived the same evening.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the conduct of officers and men during this trying week. From Sunday, the 22d, until Sunday, the 29th, the command was constantly and laboriously employed. Without sufficient food and wholly without shelter, their uncomplaining devotion to duty cannot be too highly extolled. And there could be no more glorious exhibition of gallantry than that made by the troops of my command at the assault of the Missionary Ridge.

My thanks are especially due to Lieut. D. W. Benham, quartermaster First Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry, who accompanied me on the staff at his own request and rendered efficient service. Lieut. R. F. Little is deserving of honorable mention for the energy and courage with which he performed the duties of adjutant of battalion and detachment.

Capt. Henry Haymond, commanding Second Battalion, was conspicuous for the gallantry with which he led his command.

Second Lieut. John U. Gill distinguished himself by being the first commissioned officer over the earth-works on the summit of the ridge.

Commissary Sergt. Joseph Livsey and Quartermaster Sergt. John W. Price accompanied the command in the line at their own request, and for gallantry are deserving the consideration of the Government. Sergt. Majs. Edwin Beach and A. C. Barrows performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. Color Sergt. Rowland W. Evans behaved with great courage and coolness. Sergt. James A. Elliott, Company H, First Battalion, was the first man over the works, and captured 12 prisoners, 2 of them commissioned officers.

I append a list of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SMITH,

Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. JOHN R. EDIE,

Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding Demi-Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

List of casualties of First Battalion, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, during the engagement at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863: Commissioned officers in action, 10. Enlisted men: Killed, 1; wounded, 15; in action, 176.

No. 148.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
McAfee Church, Ga., April 1, 1864.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by this division during the operations which resulted in driving the enemy's forces from their position on Mission Ridge in front of Chattanooga; also its participation in the campaign to Knoxville and return, under command of Major-General Sherman, for the relief of the troops under Major-General Burnside:

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland, subsequent to the battle of Chickamauga, the troops principally composing this division were much scattered over the wide district of country embracing Stevenson, Bridgeport, Anderson's Cross-Roads, mouth of the North Chickamauga, and from thence occupying a number of small posts along the north bank of the Tennessee River as far as Smith's Ferry, at which point our lines connected with those of General Burnside in East Tennessee. This scattered condition of the troops and the excessively bad condition of the roads at this season of the year rendered the procurement of supplies necessary to equip them for active operations a very difficult task.

On the 19th November, in compliance with verbal instructions from department headquarters, I commenced to concentrate my command on the Tennessee River at Caldwell's Crossing, 4 miles above Chattanooga, and opposite the point on Mission Ridge against which it was intended the forces under Major-General Sherman should operate. My troops arrived in good season, but owing to the nonarrival of a part of General Sherman's command, delayed by heavy rains and bad roads, the crossing was deferred until the morning of the 24th. This unavoidable delay, however vexatious, was not time entirely lost, not an hour was unemployed in making arrangements and perfecting our plans for crossing. This was done in boats launched in the mouth of the North Chickamauga Creek at the camp of Colonel McCook's brigade. A large share of the labor in bringing forward and launching the boats and preparing them for the enterprise devolved upon Col. Daniel McCook's command. In the execution of this work great caution and secrecy was necessary, and much praise is due Colonel McCook and staff for the admirable manner in which it was accomplished.

The batteries of my command were placed in position to assist, in conjunction with others, in covering the landing of the troops on the opposite shore. The first crossing was accomplished by a part of General Sherman's command just before daylight on the morning of the 24th. The work of constructing the bridge was at once

commenced, and so rapidly was it prosecuted, that by noon my division, following the rear of General Sherman's command, had crossed and taken position, as directed by General Sherman, in advance of Crutchfield's house, in close supporting distance of the troops moving forward and taking possession of Mission Ridge.

With but slight changes, made from time to time to conform to the movements of General Sherman's troops in their operations on Mission Ridge, my command remained in this position as reserve troops until the night of the 25th.

None of my troops participated in the engagement on Mission Ridge except Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery. This battery, under command of Lieutenant Plant, was ordered to the front and took position near the base of the ridge and opened fire on the enemy's batteries upon the hill with great spirit. A sharp fire was returned by the enemy's artillery, but owing to the height of the hill upon which his batteries were placed, his fire was very ineffectual, passing too high to do any damage. Supported by General Ewing's division, this battery maintained its position until night.

About midnight, the 25th, I received orders to cross the South Chickamauga Creek, and move up the north bank in the direction of Chickamauga Station. The movement was commenced at once. Crossing the stream on a small pontoon bridge, already built near its mouth, I proceeded up the north bank until the crossing of the road leading from Chattanooga to Harrison was reached. The fog had by this time become so thick it was impossible to proceed farther without great risk. The troops were ordered to make coffee and get their breakfast.

Shortly after daylight Major-General Howard arrived and reported his (Eleventh) corps moving on the same road close in rear of my command.

About 8 a. m. the fog began to rise, and I put the troops in motion. The enemy's cavalry was soon discovered, but made little resistance until the head of Morgan's brigade reached the railroad at its crossing with Chickamauga Creek.

The Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment, deployed as skirmishers, found the enemy disposed to fight at this point, but after a sharp skirmish of a few rounds were driven back, and retreated in the direction of the station.

Prisoners here taken informed me of the general retreat of Bragg's army from Mission Ridge.

Chickamauga Station was now in full view, presenting a couple of formidable looking field-works, with a large plain intervening, over which we were compelled to move in a direct attack.

A few shells thrown from a section of Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, failed to bring a reply, and I ordered Morgan to advance his skirmishers. The Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment moved forward in a beautiful skirmish line, and, when reaching the suburbs of the town, encountered the enemy in a very sharp skirmish.

The flames which by this time began to issue from the burning buildings indicated the character of the retreat, and I ordered the skirmishers to push the attack into the town. This was handsomely done, closely supported by the remainder of Morgan's brigade.

Colonel Price, commanding the regiment, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, pressed the enemy so closely through the burning town that he was compelled to abandon considerable property undestroyed.

In this sharp encounter several of the enemy were wounded and captured, belonging to Kentucky regiments of the Confederate army. This fact was soon known to the gallant Twenty-first Kentucky. Kentucky loyal was now meeting Kentucky rebel face to face. The enthusiasm it created ran through the lines like an electric thrill. The order to advance and attack the field-works in their front was received with a cheer, and executed with a dash that soon drove the enemy's skirmishers upon their main line, now formed about a quarter of a mile beyond the town to resist our rapid and vigorous advance. A battery posted in the road opened fire, but was soon driven from its position by Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

The Twenty-first Kentucky, deployed entirely as a skirmish line, was now hotly engaged, and I ordered General Morgan to send another regiment to its support. The Tenth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Tillson, was designated for the duty and moved forward in excellent order. Tillson engaged the enemy in front, thus enabling Price to direct his skirmish attacks, as previously instructed, upon the field-works on our flanks, and into which the enemy's skirmishers had taken refuge.

Tillson gallantly charged the enemy in front, and soon caused him to fall back in great haste. Price's skirmishers after a sharp conflict took the field-works. The enemy retired in the direction of Graysville.

Thus ended a very gallant little fight, which reflected great credit upon the troops engaged in it and resulted in our capturing several cannon, among them two 24-pounder siege pieces. Considerable commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores were also captured and saved, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy to destroy them.

General Sherman arriving at the head of the column about this time (2 p. m.), directed me to let the troops rest for a short time and then to push forward in pursuit. The advance was soon resumed with the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Beatty, on the right.

The enemy's cavalry formed their rear guard and made several demonstrations as though they would resist our advance, but were easily driven by our skirmishers when attacked, until the farm known as Mrs. Shepherd's, about 3 miles beyond the station, was reached. Here, when the head of the column had just penetrated a densely wooded swamp, the enemy was found by Beatty's skirmishers in considerable force. A battery opened fire upon the head of the column while the men were much scattered in getting through the bog. Beatty, who was himself in the advance, threw forward his skirmish line and attacked very sharply. This brigade pushed rapidly across the swamp, and deploying into line moved at once on the enemy's position in the open field. The enemy yielded this position after some sharp skirmishing, and fell back across the open fields where his battery was posted. Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, conforming to the movements of the brigade, moved forward and took position on a commanding hill in the open field, and opened fire upon the enemy's battery.

Beatty pushed his brigade to the banks of a small stream running through the fields and formed line of battle. This position brought his line within range of the timber which skirted the open field in his front, and along which the enemy had taken position. Heavy firing was at once commenced and kept up on both sides until long after dark.

McCook pushed forward with two regiments of his brigade, and formed on Beatty's right and rear in close supporting distance. The other two regiments of McCook's brigade I ordered to push forward and form immediately on Beatty's left, which order was promptly executed at the double-quick.

Morgan came promptly up in reserve in excellent line of battle. I was much tempted to make a general attack, but it was now quite dark, and no reconnaissance had been or could be made of the enemy's position or forces; a night attack was not, therefore, prudent, under the circumstances.

The enemy's forces proved, from information derived from prisoners taken after the engagement, to be two brigades and a field battery, commanded by Brigadier-General Maney, who was himself severely wounded in the engagement.

In this engagement the brigade of General Beatty did most of the fighting and behaved with excellent courage.

Owing to the darkness of the evening, which set in before the troops had got fairly to work, the loss was very small on both sides. The troops lay on their arms during the night, and at daylight in the morning resumed the pursuit, Colonel McCook's brigade in the advance.

In compliance with orders, I took the Graysville road, and about 8.30 o'clock formed a junction with General Palmer's forces at that place. Here General Howard's corps was ordered to take the advance, and marched for Parker's Gap. Following the Eleventh Corps, I arrived at Parker's Gap about noon, and while awaiting the passage of General Howard's command through the gap, I directed the troops to stack arms and get dinner. McCook's skirmishers, in the meantime, taking the road to Ringgold, opened communication with General Hooker's command, then engaging the enemy at that place, in doing which 152 prisoners were captured by them.

During the remainder of the afternoon, in compliance with instructions, I held my troops in readiness to support General Howard or Hooker, as might be required, and at night bivouacked midway between Parker's Gap and Ringgold.

The following day (28th) I moved to Parker's Gap, and went into camp, awaiting instructions.

On the morning of the 29th, in compliance with orders received during the night, I marched for Cleveland, passing through McDaniel's Gap, formed a junction with Howard's corps at Widow Tucker's, and went into camp 3 miles north of Cleveland late in the evening.

Early on the morning of the 30th, the march was resumed. Taking a road parallel with that occupied by the Eleventh and Fifteenth Corps, I arrived and went into camp 1 mile below the town of Calhoun, on the Hiwassee.

The 1st December, I crossed the Hiwassee at Calhoun, and again taking a collateral road, I went into camp on Mouse Creek, at Buckner's Mill.

The 2d December, continued the march and went into camp 5 miles beyond King and Alexander's cotton factories, near the farm of Major Small (an officer in the Federal Army), and the next day, 3d December, reached the Tennessee River at Loudon, camping on the farm of Widow Lenoir, 1½ miles from the town.

On the 4th December, marched up the river and joined the Fifteenth and part of the Fourth Corps at Morganton.

On the evening of the 5th, following the rear of the entire column, crossed the Tennessee River and commenced the advance from Morganton to Knoxville.

On the 6th, I received orders to return and recross the Tennessee River at Morganton, which movement was executed by the morning of the 7th, when, in compliance with orders, I marched, via Madisonville, for Columbus, on the Hiwassee, which place was reached by rapid marching late in the evening of the 8th.

Awaiting orders, the division remained at Columbus until the morning of the 15th. The intervening six days were occupied in procuring subsistence from the surrounding country, which was found in abundance.

The mountains in the vicinity were infested with bands of guerrillas and murderers, and many of these bands were ferreted out and broken up. Parties of infantry, mounted upon horses procured from the farmers, were sent in every direction and did, in some instances, good service in hunting out and punishing these scoundrels.

On the morning of the 15th, in obedience to orders, the march was resumed. Passing through Charleston the division encamped 5 miles north of Cleveland, and the following day (16th) marched to and went into camp at McDaniel's Gap. Owing to the heavy rains which fell during the night and the rapid rise of Wolftever Creek, the march was not resumed until late in the forenoon. This delay enabled the troops only to reach the Chickamauga at Shallow Ford, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the 18th, the division reached Chattanooga, but owing to the breaking of the pontoon bridge many of the troops did not reach their old camps on the opposite side of the river until the 19th.

Thus ended twenty-nine days of active operations. The discipline and endurance of the troops were thoroughly tested in this campaign, and were never found wanting. On every occasion where the enemy was met the utmost coolness and confidence was exhibited by both officers and men. But few depredations were committed by the troops on the march, notwithstanding the hardships and temptations to which they were exposed.

I am under many obligations to my brigade commanders for their zealous co-operation throughout the campaign.

My staff always do their duties well, and on this campaign laid me under additional obligations to them. Capt. C. O. Howard, mustering officer of the division, was slightly wounded with a musket-ball in the engagement near Graysville while gallantly performing the duties of aide-de-camp on the field.

On its return from this long and arduous expedition, the division was honored by an official complimentary notice of their services from General Sherman commanding. It was read to the troops, and highly appreciated by all.

A list of the killed, wounded, and missing during these operations is herewith submitted.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 84.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties in the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from November 24 to December 19, 1863:

First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan, enlisted men wounded, 9. Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. G. Mitchell, commissioned officers wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 3; enlisted men wounded, 16; enlisted men missing, 1. Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Daniel McCook, enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 4; enlisted men missing, 5. Aggregate, 41.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, April 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, with expression of gratification at the able manner in which General Davis commands his division, and the excellent service rendered by the same.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 22, 1864.

Approved, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, to form part of my official report already there.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 149.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Rossville, Ga., December 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by my brigade in the late successful and glorious campaign.

In accordance with orders received from division headquarters early on the morning of the 20th ultimo, at 2 p. m. of that day I marched with two regiments of my command, the Tenth and Sixtieth Illinois, from near Dallas to the white house (Caldwell's) on the north side of Tennessee River, 4 miles above Chattanooga, arriving at 7 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

On the 21st, the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Price, having been temporarily attached to my command, reported for duty.

On the 22d, the Tenth Michigan Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickerson commanding, arrived from Smith's Ferry, some 58 miles, having made a forced march in accordance with orders in first-rate time.

On the 24th, at 2 p. m., crossed the Tennessee River at the right of the division, and bivouacked during the night in line of battle near

the base of Missionary Ridge in rear of and as a reserve to the forces of General Sherman, remaining during the 25th in same order.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 26th, at the right of the division, my brigade crossed the Chickamauga near its confluence with the Tennessee River, and commenced our march on Chickamauga Station in the following order: Three companies of the Twenty-first Kentucky as advance guard, two of them deployed as skirmishers and flankers, the remaining companies of the regiment on the right of the column; the Sixtieth Illinois right center; the Tenth Michigan left center, and the Tenth Illinois on the left. The advance met the enemy's pickets about 2 miles to the north and west of the station, and drove them steadily through the timber and across an open field to a ridge about 1 mile this side of the station. At this point, by order of General Davis, the remaining seven companies of the Twenty-first Kentucky were deployed as skirmishers, and line of battle formed; the Sixtieth Illinois on the right, its right resting on the railroad; the Tenth Michigan in the center, and Tenth Illinois on the left. The skirmishing line was then advanced, assisted by two sections of Barnett's battery, the enemy giving way, but showing considerable resistance. Upon reaching the high ground a short distance this side of the station, and within easy range from the heights of Pigeon Ridge, the line was halted, and a reconnaissance being made, it was discovered that a battery of the enemy was in position at the foot of the ridge, which soon opened its fire upon our line. Our battery was rapidly brought forward, and getting the range in a short time silenced that of the enemy, the three regiments of my brigade pushing forward a line of battle and in most admirable order. The Tenth Illinois, Colonel Tillson commanding, was then ordered forward to relieve the Twenty-first Kentucky. This fine regiment was promptly deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward, and upon reaching the line of the enemy's fire, with a cheer, in which the Twenty-first Kentucky most heartily joined, both regiments most gallantly charged up the ridge, and was soon in possession of the heights. Upon arriving at the station everything indicated a hasty retreat. The depot was in flames, with one or two other buildings containing commissary stores, but a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores fell into our hands, together with four siege guns, pontoon-boats, prisoners, &c. After a short halt, moved forward again, my brigade on the left. After advancing some 3 miles, the right became engaged, and, by orders from General Davis, my brigade was deployed and moved forward in line of battle to the support of the Second and Third Brigades; bivouacked in line of battle and moved early next morning on Ringgold road, my brigade in the center, and bivouacked 2 miles east of that place, having marched 7 miles.

On 28th, moved north on Harrison road 3 miles, and bivouacked for the night.

On 29th, marched 17 miles to near Cleveland.

On 30th, marching 14 miles, bivouacking near Charleston.

December 1, marched through Charleston, and bivouacked near Buckley's Mills.

On 2d, marched 20 miles, and bivouacked near Major Small's.

On 3d, marched 19 miles, and bivouacked at Widow Lenoir's.

On 4th, marched 14 miles, through Loudon to the Little Tennessee opposite Morganton.

On 5th, at 4 p. m., with my brigade, crossed the Little Tennessee,

and marched 5 miles; bivouacked at Mr. Townsend's, on main Knoxville road.

On 6th, marched 6 miles toward Maryville, when orders were received from division headquarters to return to Morganton, recrossing the Little Tennessee; bivouacked for the night.

On 7th, marched 15 miles, through Madisonville, and bivouacked 5 miles south of that place.

On 8th, marched 22 miles, and bivouacked at Columbus, remaining there the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th.

On 12th, the Twenty-first Kentucky moved to Boyd's Mill, near Benton, on the Ocoee River.

On 15th, marched 24 miles, and, passing through Charleston, bivouacked near McReynolds'.

On 16th, marched 17 miles, and bivouacked at McDaniel's Gap.

On 17th, marched 8 miles, and bivouacked near railroad bridge, on Chickamauga.

On 18th, marched 10 miles, through Chattanooga, and, crossing the Tennessee River, arrived at camp at the white house at 10 p. m., thus terminating an active and successful campaign of twenty-nine days.

In closing this report, I wish to testify to and express my approbation as well as admiration of the soldier-like conduct of my whole command—commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates. Men who in winter can march nearly 250 miles, many of them barefooted, poorly clad, without camp or garrison equipage, and frequently on short rations, without complaint, but, on the contrary, with cheerfulness and spirit, are certainly soldiers and patriots, and deserve not only the thanks of their officers but of the whole nation, whose cause they so well and faithfully serve.

To the members of my staff I am under great obligations for their prompt and cheerful attention to duty. Captain Wiseman, my assistant adjutant-general, on the morning of the 26th, was constantly with the skirmishers, and rendered important service, and during our halt at Columbus took charge of a party sent to capture a gang of bushwhackers, several of whom were taken, and their rendezvous burned. Major Petri, my engineer officer; Captain Race, acting assistant inspector-general, and Captain Stinson, provost-marshal, were almost constantly in the saddle, not only attending to their own particular duty, but any other the service required. Lieutenant Waterman, my aide-de-camp, in the absence of Lieutenant Pyatt, my commissary officer, was temporarily assigned to that duty, and was by vigilance and energy eminently successful in procuring supplies for the command. Captain Powell, in command of the scouts, as usual, was always on duty, and rendered important service, not only to the brigade, but to the whole command. Lieutenant Coe, quartermaster, and Lieutenant Pyatt, commissary of subsistence, were both of them active during the absence of the command, in procuring supplies in anticipation of its wants upon its return. Both of the officers have served upon my staff for nearly two years, and I consider it my duty as well as pleasure to recommend them for promotion, as they are prompt, faithful, and competent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON,
A. A. G., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 150.

Report of Col. Samuel W. Price, Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Shellmound, December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command (the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry) in the recent campaign, during its connection with your brigade, to which it was temporarily assigned:

At noon on the 24th of November last, by your orders, my regiment moved with the brigade from its camp 4 miles above Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, on the north side, and crossed to the south side of the Tennessee River, at a point opposite camp and one-half of a mile below Chickamauga River. After crossing, it took its position in line of battle on the right of the brigade in front of the first line of works, its right resting near Crutchfield's residence, facing southeast. In this position it remained but a short time, when it was ordered on picket to cover the division and connect with Major-General Sherman's line of pickets on the left, my right extending to the river.

Nothing occurred that night to indicate the immediate presence of the enemy, but all was quiet in our front. The next morning, General Sherman made an assault on Missionary Ridge, and for an hour the regiment was exposed to the fire of our own guns from the opposite side of the river, the shells falling frequently short of range, and bursting above and around us. We remained in this position until 11 a. m. of the 25th, when the regiment was ordered to its former position in the brigade, where it remained in line of battle during the remainder of the day, the division acting as reserve to General Sherman, who was engaged with the enemy.

At 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 26th, the division crossed the Chickamauga River at its mouth, and moved up the Chickamauga about 2½ miles, when it halted and remained until sunrise, when it again moved on, bearing to the right. The Twenty-first being in advance, six companies were deployed as skirmishers, holding four in reserve. In this manner the division moved toward Chickamauga Station, and met with no resistance until within 1½ miles of the depot, when a few shots were exchanged with the enemy, which became more vigorous as we advanced.

My skirmishers moved forward with well-dressed line and well-observed intervals, steadily, but cautiously, driving the rebel vedettes before them until we got in good range of the enemy's forts, when the regiment was ordered to halt for our artillery to open upon the town and heights, which was but a short distance beyond, covering the approach to the depot.

The artillery not receiving a reply, I was ordered to move forward, which I promptly did, and not until the skirmishers got in gunshot range of the station did the enemy contest our advance, when infantry for the first time took a part, but nevertheless we succeeded in driving them a short distance beyond the depot, when they again made a stand and opened their artillery upon us and fought with determination for an hour, when they were forced to give way to the impetuosity of my men, who, without an order from me, charged the enemy, and it was with great difficulty that I kept the men at a

reasonable rate of speed. The skirmishers pursued the enemy beyond the forts, through the gap, when they were relieved by the Tenth Illinois.

I captured two siege guns and a large supply of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and a number of prisoners. I am unable to state the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, as they carried them from the field, but from information derived from prisoners it far exceeded mine. My loss was small, only 10 wounded, and but 5 of that number serious. Not one killed.

The contending foe was represented to be the rear guard—(a division under command of Breckinridge) of Bragg's retreating army.

At 2 p. m. the division continued the pursuit, your brigade in the center, and did not reach the enemy until near Graysville, when the First Brigade was ordered up, about sunset, to the support of Col. Dan. McCook, commanding Third Brigade, who had engaged the enemy, but, in spite of our rapid march, did not reach the scene of conflict in time to take part. The enemy were gone and it was too dark to pursue.

At sunrise the following morning the division continued the pursuit, the First Brigade on the left, and by 4 p. m. marched within 2 miles of Ringgold, but saw no more of the enemy. At that point we bivouacked for the night.

On the 27th, the pursuit having been abandoned, the division was ordered to return, but did not go far before we were met by orders turning our course in the direction of Knoxville, to the relief of General Burnside, who was closely besieged by Longstreet.

On the 28th, we passed through McDaniel's Gap, taking a northeast course (in parallel direction with the Dalton and Cleveland railroad), leaving Cleveland 2 miles to our right, crossing Hiwassee River at Charleston (on bridge constructed by the Eleventh Army Corps, which was in our advance), arriving at Loudon on the 4th of December.

On the 5th, crossed Little Tennessee River at Morganton, and on the 6th, when within a few miles of Maryville and within 18 miles of Knoxville, the brigade received orders to return to Chattanooga, taking the same route we had marched, with the exception of taking Madisonville and Columbus *en route* to Charleston.

With the exception of the detention of six days at Columbus, returned to Chattanooga without delay, arriving at that place on the 18th of December, having marched over 250 miles. While at Columbus my regiment was occupied for two days collecting material for meal and flour from the rich valley in the vicinity of Benton, and grinding it at a large mill close by for the use of the division, the rations of hard bread having been consumed.

I cannot close my report without saying a word in praise of the men and officers of my command for their conduct during the recent campaign. Their patience under the sufferings and hardships attending the march was great, and their daring deeds of bravery at Chickamauga Station I am confident has not been surpassed. Always in their place, whether on the march or in camp, and I know not a single instance of marauding in the command during the expedition.

The trials and exposures were met without a murmur. Short rations, wearisome marches, through weather cold and bleak, when poorly clad, in many instances feet lacerated for the want of shoes, was all borne with heroic endurance and cheerfulness, and through it all my command (as well as other regiments of your command)

has maintained a confidence in its endurance and prowess that has been of incalculable benefit.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteers.

Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 151.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the late campaign:

From the 23d until the evening of the 25th ultimo, the regiment remained on outpost on the north bank of the Tennessee, opposite Lookout.

On the evening of November 25, in compliance with orders, I marched with my regiment and joined the brigade, then lying near the mouth of Chickamauga Creek.

On the 26th November, the regiment moved with the brigade, crossing the Chickamauga at the mouth and advancing up the right bank of that stream. Late in the afternoon, when below Chickamauga Station, my regiment was for a short time engaged. While crossing a marsh near the border of a wood, the rebels began throwing shell, some of which fell near us, and 1 man was slightly wounded by a fragment. I ordered my regiment forward at a double-quick, passed a section of artillery that had halted in the road, and coming out of the wood I formed line of battle on the left of a regiment already in action, and fired from this line till General Beatty ordered the firing to cease. I was then ordered to move forward, and having advanced a short distance, I was directed by General Beatty to take a house, behind which some of the rebels had been sheltered. This order was promptly executed, the regiment crossing the intervening field at a double-quick. I was afterward directed to hold this position, and remained at the house till after nightfall. I have no casualties to report.

November 27, the regiment marched with the brigade to the vicinity of Ringgold, Ga., and remained there until the 29th ultimo, at which time it started on the expedition into East Tennessee, halting the first night near Cleveland, crossing the Hiwassee at Charleston on the morning of December 1, passing through Loudon December 4, and arriving at Morganton the same day.

On the 5th instant, I was ordered to take charge of mills near Morganton. Sent the left wing of the regiment, under Major Miller, to Robinson's Mill, and went with the right wing to Johnson's Mill. The regiment was on duty at these mills until evening of

the 7th instant, procuring and grinding grain, and forwarding the flour and meal for the use of the division. The corn ground was principally taken from the field, and was to be husked and shelled before grinding.

The regiment joined the brigade south of Madisonville at 10 p. m. of December 7, having marched about 15 miles in five hours.

December 8, my regiment moved with the brigade to Columbus, Tenn., and, in compliance with the orders of General Beatty, entered the town a little in advance of the division.

On the 9th instant, I was directed to take possession of Scarborough Mill, on Chestura Creek, and of rebel commissary stores at that place. This mill was kept in operation night and day till the morning of December 15, when, in accordance with the orders of General Beatty, I marched the regiment by the most direct route to Charleston. Thenceforward my regiment was with the brigade, and arrived at Chattanooga December 18, and on the morning of the 19th recrossed the Tennessee to former camp.

During the expedition the men of my regiment suffered considerable inconvenience and discomfort from lack of sufficient clothing, especially of shoes. A number of them were quite barefoot on our return march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSCAR VAN TASSELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-fourth Illinois Vols.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Second Brig., Second Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 152.

Report of Lieut. Col. Carter Van Vleck, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Rossville, Ga., December 30, 1863.

GENERAL: Pursuant to your directions, I forward you the following statement of the part taken by my command in the recent campaign:

I returned to my regiment from a leave of absence on the evening of the 22d ultimo, and received orders within an hour after my return to have my command ready to march at daylight next morning. We did not move, however, until 3 a. m. Tuesday, the 24th. My regiment, in company with the others of the brigade, moved up the Tennessee River from their camp opposite Chattanooga about 4 miles, where, in connection with the remainder of General Davis' division, we crossed the river and took position, as I understand it, on the extreme left of the rear line of our forces in the battle of Chattanooga, which position we held without an engagement with the enemy until midnight, when we crossed the Chickamauga in pursuit of his retreating columns.

At Chickamauga Station a small force of the enemy was overtaken and engaged by General Morgan's brigade and soon routed. From this place my regiment and brigade were in advance and started in direction of Graysville. About 3 miles beyond the station we came

up with a brigade of rebels, said to number 2,100 men, under command of a brigadier-general. By your direction I deployed six companies as skirmishers and held three in reserve (one company being held as prisoners at Richmond), by which means the enemy was soon compelled to make a stand. The remaining regiments of your brigade and the Third Brigade were promptly formed in line and moved forward to my support. Considerable confusion was occasioned in my regiment by the inadvertent and unauthorized firing of some of our own regiment upon my line of skirmishers while I was attempting to rally them on the reserve in a dense thicket of timber, and under a galling fire of grape and musketry from the enemy. I succeeded, however, in getting all who were not deployed too far away into line with the rest of the brigade. The enemy was soon driven in disorder from his position, and I was sure that nothing but the darkness that covered his retreat saved him from capture or a complete rout, but the night was too far advanced to follow, and we rested for the night.

The next morning we continued our march to Graysville, thence to the vicinity of Ringgold, where we remained until the morning of the 29th, when we started on the memorable expedition to Knoxville to raise the siege of Longstreet and to re-enfore General Burnside.

At no time since the organization of the regiment have we been so poorly equipped for such a trip. Many of the men were barefooted and a majority of them without shirts and overcoats, but they all understood the importance of their mission and went with alacrity and cheerfulness. On two different days we were without rations of any kind, and for many days had nothing but unbolted corn meal, or fresh meat and corn meal without salt. The roads were very muddy, and the weather, a portion of the time, cold and wet. The men necessarily suffered a great deal, but I heard no murmurings or complaints.

On the morning of the 6th instant, when some 20 miles this side of Knoxville, we heard with joy the expedition had been highly successful, and that Longstreet had been driven into North Carolina, with the loss of his wagon and siege trains and of many men as prisoners and deserters. We gladly received the order to "right about" and march toward camp and the supposed depot of rations and clothing. We arrived in Chattanooga on the eve of the 18th instant, in time to see the pontoon broken, an occurrence which compelled us to remain all night on the bank of the river, one of the coldest nights of the season, without fires, which occasioned more suffering and inflicted more permanent injury by far than any day's privation and hardship of the trip.

We returned to camp the morning of the 19th, with at least one-third of the men unfitted for immediate duty on account of being barefooted and footsore, but in general health the regiment was never in better condition.

In behalf of the regiment, allow me to return you my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and solicitude for the comfort of the men, as well as for your undaunted courage and skill in time of danger.

The casualties in my regiment during the engagement mentioned were as follows: Killed, Sergt. Moses A. McCandless, Company I, by grape-shot; mortally wounded and since died, Private William H. Bowman, Company I, musket-shot in thigh; severely wounded, Private William G. McClellan, Company I, musket-shot in hand;

severely wounded, Private Samuel S. Wyles, Company A, musket-shot in hand.

Respectfully submitted.

CARTER VAN VLECK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Brig. Gen. JOHN BEATTY.]

No. 153.

Report of Col. Daniel McCook, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
North Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the battle of Chattanooga, the pursuit of the rebels, and the subsequent march to the relief of General Burnside:

On the 17th of November, being ordered to report to General Thomas in person, I was informed of the plan to land below the mouth of South Chickamauga, and that my camp had been selected as the point to launch the pontoons and embark the men, North Chickamauga Creek offering peculiar facilities for the secret accomplishment of the enterprise.

In order that the pontoons could be transported under cover of the woods and out of rebel sight, it became necessary to cut a new road to North Chickamauga for a distance of 3 miles. To keep the expedition secret it was necessary to arrest all the citizens. By a stratagem I arrested all the citizens simultaneously upon the morning of the 18th, assigning a reason therefor that I had been bushwhacked. Upon the same day, assisted by Dr. M. M. Hooton, my brigade surgeon, I surveyed and opened the new road. On that day the pontoons began to arrive; strong guards were placed around them to keep even our own soldiers away. Captain Kennedy, Company F, Eighty-fifth Illinois, was put in charge of the launching party. He so expeditiously conducted matters that he launched a boat every three minutes. I call the attention of the department commander to the services of this meritorious officer in launching the boats and commanding the leading section of the flotilla in the expedition. By the morning of the 20th, everything was prepared, but the expedition was postponed on account of the non-arrival of part of General Sherman's column.

Tuesday morning, November 24, was the day selected for the enterprise. On Monday night, it being reported to me that the enemy were planting guns upon the opposite side of the river, I deployed the One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers along the bank upon the north side, with orders, if the enemy opened upon the flotilla, to silence their guns at all hazards. The landing was effected without opposition or even knowledge of the enemy.

About 3 p. m. on the 24th, my brigade crossed with the Second Division upon the pontoon bridge below the South Chickamauga and went into position. At dark its position was changed farther to the front, under the supervision of General Davis.

November 25, at sunrise, the brigade was moved forward almost to the foot of Mission Ridge, where it lay all day, occasionally enlivened by a few artillery shots, which fell harmlessly into the valley.

November 26, at 1 a. m., my brigade with the rest of the division was ordered to march in pursuit. About 10 a. m. we began skirmishing with the enemy; at 12 m. Chickamauga Station was carried, my brigade being in the third line. A few moments before dark, General Beatty's brigade, being in advance, began skirmishing with the enemy. At this time the column was involved in a dense, swampy woods. Disregarding all obstacles, the brigade rushed through the swamp, some of the men up to their waists in water. Just as the brigade debouched into the open field General Davis detached the Eighty-sixth Illinois and Fifty-second Ohio and posted them on the extreme left of the front line. These regiments engaged the enemy for a few moments, and drove him from their front. The One hundred and twenty-fifth and Eighty-fifth Illinois were placed in the second line. Darkness and the retiring of the enemy put an end to the contest.

November 27, my brigade being in advance, I deployed eight companies as skirmishers and advanced via Graysville to Ringgold. This day my command took 150 prisoners. With this ended the operations in the pursuit.

November 29, this command began its march to relieve Burnside. For ten days, without shoes, blankets, or overcoats, and almost without regular rations, it continued the march.

December 7, received orders to begin our march for Chattanooga, at which point we arrived on the 19th of December.

Allow me to congratulate the commanding general upon the fortitude and soldierly bearing of his command. The annals of history afford few instances of such fortitude under such accumulated difficulties.

Allow me to call your attention to my regimental commanders for their gallantry in action, their devotion to the public service.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the services of Capt. George W. Davis, volunteer aide upon my staff. Always foremost in danger, and prompt in discharge of every duty, I commend him to the country and commander of the department.

To the members of my staff, Captains Anderson and Swift, Lieutenants Rogers, Deane, and Batchelder, and Major Hooton, my brigade surgeon, especially I again call your attention.

Inclosed you will find the regimental reports.

My casualties were as follows: 2 killed and 5 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAN'L McCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. W. MORRISON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 154.

Report of Col. Oscar F. Harmon, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Caldwell's Ford, Tenn., December 20, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in driving and pursuing the enemy from Mission Ridge November 24, 25, and 26, 1863:

The regiment crossed the Tennessee River on the pontoon bridge thrown across by General Sherman, at 2 p. m., November 24, at the

head of the Third Brigade, and formed in line of battle on the right, about half a mile from the river to the left of Crutchfield's house. At dark a new line was formed near the base of Mission Ridge in the same order, which was held until daylight, when the brigade was moved by the left flank and took up a position in front of the interval between Mission Ridge and Chickamauga River, my command being thrown forward to occupy said interval and watch for the enemy on both sides of the river.

Here I remained until 12 o'clock at night, November 25, when I received orders to march, and followed in rear, in pursuit of the enemy. At sundown the advance of General Davis' division overtook the enemy at Shepherd's Run, and immediately engaged him. My regiment was thrown forward, under fire of the enemy, to support the line engaged, the men moving on a run and shouting to be ordered forward. General Beatty, commanding Second Brigade, at this time asked for aid, and I was ordered to report to him for orders, which I did without delay. The enemy, however, suddenly ceased firing and fell back, and I withdrew to higher ground, and bivouacked for the night. At daylight the next morning Companies B and I were thrown forward as skirmishers, holding the right of the line. The column moved slowly forward, halting near Ringgold, when the pursuit ended.

The skirmish companies, in conjunction with the other six companies thrown forward from the other regiment in the brigade, captured about 150 of the enemy, stragglers and deserters. The regiment also marched within about 20 miles of Knoxville under orders to succor General Burnside, and returned to this camp at midnight, December 18, 1863. The men suffered greater hardships in this march than at any former period.

They are without overcoats, a large share without blankets, many barefooted, and their clothes worn out. In the same length of time I doubt if any army in the history of our country suffered more or as heroically.

I report the following casualties.*

O. F. HARMON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. L. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 155.

Report of Maj. James T. Holmes, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, including march to the relief of Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Chickamauga Creek, Tenn., December 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations in front of Chattanooga, and on the march toward Knoxville and back to Chickamauga Creek:

November 24, under orders, moved with the brigade at daylight to Caldwell's Ford. At 1 p. m. crossed the pontoon bridge and

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed (accidentally), 4 wounded, and 2 missing.

formed line of battle in front of the first range of rifle-pits. At dusk moved about one-half the distance toward Mission Ridge, then occupied by the forces of General Sherman. Here we lay in line until daylight.

November 25, early in the morning, moved to the foot of Mission Ridge, marching by the right of companies. This position we occupied while the battle raged at Tunnel Hill, immediately in front of our right and along the greater portion of the ridge. Now and then a shell would pass in the vicinity of the regiment, but no one was touched by the missiles.

November 26, at 1 a. m., moved down and crossed at the mouth of Chickamauga River and camped until daylight some distance above the last position, upon the opposite bank of the stream. After daylight moved up the valley in pursuit of the routed and fleeing enemy, who occasionally, by a few shots, attempted to resist the troops in advance, we having formed line of battle four distinct times during the progress of the day, and with the other regiments of the brigade been held well in hand. About an hour before nightfall, at Shepherd's Run, the vanguard being attacked by the rebel rear guard, a brisk firing commenced a short distance in front. This command was, at the time, marching by the right flank and in rear of the Eighty-sixth Illinois. It was also the rear of the brigade. Soon after the fighting commenced, a staff officer, whom I have not since been able to recognize, galloping up, said, "Deploy your men in there," pointing to the right among the brush. I replied, "Mine is the rear regiment of this brigade, and there is my place," pointing to the left of the Eighty-sixth, then marching forward into line. "Well," said he, "you'd better," and off he dashed. Bayonets were fixed and I ordered the regiment forward into line. While moving on double-quick through thick brush, and over logs, fences, and the scarcely fordable stream, it passed with a shout to its place on the left of the Eighty-sixth Illinois. Fighting soon ceased on our right, and we encamped for the night just where we stood in line.

On 27th, early in the morning, I was ordered to send Captain Bucke and two skirmish companies to report to the colonel commanding. I detailed Companies A and B, and sent them in command of the officer mentioned. They returned to the regiment at dusk, having skirmished with the enemy from Shepherd's Run to Ringgold, near which place the regiment encamped for the night.

On 28th, moved past Parker's Gap about a mile and remained until 29th; moved through McDaniel's Gap, camped near cleared land.

On 30th, encamped in the evening near Charleston.

December 1, crossed the Hiwassee, and moving day after day, excepting one day during which we rested on the left bank of the Little Tennessee, and, having crossed it and 5 miles above the crossing countermarched, we reached Gouldy's Mills, 5 miles from Columbus, on the 8th, where this regiment remained, grinding corn and wheat for the brigade and gathering in bushwhackers, until 15th.

On the 11th, a rebel lieutenant named Kimbrough, with 6 men, captured 1 officer and 1 private of this regiment, together with 4 horses. D. W. Kimbrough, father of the rebel lieutenant, was arrested and held as a hostage for the safety of the officer and private captured.

December 15, the regiment left Gouldy's Mills, and, after steady marching, reached Chickamauga Creek in the night, December 18.

By permission of the colonel commanding, Company A was left behind at the mills on the morning of the 15th, with Captain Bucke, to complete negotiations for the exchange of D. W. Kimbrough for the men his son had captured. The exchange was completed, and Company A joined the regiment this side of McDaniel's Gap.

We have had no men killed or wounded, but have lost, since November 24, 4; were last seen near Charleston, 1 at Gouldy's Mills, 1 at McDaniel's Gap, 1 near Cleveland.

No words of mine could fully express the merits of the officers and men of this command since the 20th of November. If there were an adjective in the language grander in its force of qualification than "heroic," then that adjective ought to qualify the word "endurance" as applied to these officers and soldiers. As great a trial as the campaign has been to the bodies and souls of these men, each one esteems his experience in it as invaluable.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. HOLMES,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. L. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No 156.

Report of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the recent operations of our forces in this vicinity:

On the 23d of November, I received orders to move with my division from its camps within the line of works surrounding this place, and to display my force in a position near the Rossville road, immediately in front of the rebel intrenchments, strongly threatening attack, but to avoid becoming seriously engaged. During the afternoon of that day, Monday, this order was carried into execution, and, after driving back the pickets of the enemy, my lines were formed between the Rossville and Moore's roads, under the guns of our own works. My position was quite nearly in front of the enemy's center, and on the right of the troops composing our own center. The object of the demonstration I understood to be to aid in the execution of other movements on the extreme flanks. We bivouacked in our position on Monday night, and continued to maintain it during Tuesday and Tuesday night. On that day, while General Hooker on our right assaulted Lookout Mountain, gaining such a foot-hold upon it as to lead to its evacuation during the night, and while General Sherman on our left established himself upon the north end of Mission Ridge, we remained comparatively inactive, only skirmishing slightly with the rebel pickets, and using our artillery upon such points as seemed to promise the most for the object in view.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 25th, it was found that the enemy was no longer in heavy force upon our right, about Chatta-

nooga Creek, and I sent out parties to feel in that direction, so as to ascertain to what extent he had withdrawn. While engaged in this way orders were brought me, directly from department headquarters, directing me to pass with my division to the extreme left to the assistance of General Sherman, then hotly engaged in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill. The road I was required to take led along the river, and it was several miles to the point where I struck the rear of General Sherman's command. I had barely reached this point with the head of my column when a messenger reached me with orders to return toward the center, and to form my division on the left of the troops occupying that position. I would thus prolong the line formed by General Granger's corps toward the left, and partially fill up the long interval between him and General Sherman. It was then about noon, and owing to the difficult character of the ground, intersected by streams, marshes, and thickets, it was some time before I could reach the spot and get the division into position. When established, my right joined the left of General S. Beatty's brigade, of Wood's division, at a point not far to the north of Orchard Knob, my left extending well off toward the tunnel. My brigades were posted in their order from right to left, General Turchin on the right, Colonel Van Derveer in the center, and Colonel Phelps on the left, and the division was in two lines, the first deployed, with a heavy skirmish line in front and on the left, which was otherwise uncovered. The interval between my left and General Sherman was perhaps 2 miles in extent, communication being open between us by passing round to the rear, but on the direct line lay the rebel masses which were opposing him. I had just completed the establishment of my line, and was upon the left of it, when a staff officer from Major-General Thomas brought me verbal orders to move forward to the edge of the open ground which bordered the foot of Mission Ridge within striking distance of the rebel rifle-pits at its base, so as to be ready at a signal, which would be the firing of six guns from Orchard Knob, to dash forward and take those pits. He added, this was intended as preparatory to a general assault on the mountain, and that it was doubtless designed by the major-general commanding that I should take part in this movement, so that I would be following his wishes were I to push on to the summit. I gave the necessary orders to the Third Brigade, and, passing on to the right, was in the act of communicating them to Colonel Van Derveer, of the Second, when firing from Orchard Knob began. Many more than six shots were fired, and it was impossible to determine whether it was the signal fixed upon or not. Nevertheless, I hastened to the First Brigade, when I found the troops of General Wood's division already in motion, going forward. I at once directed General Turchin to push to the front, and without halting to take the rifle-pits; then conforming his movements to those of the troops on his right, to endeavor to gain the summit of the mountain along with them. I then passed back toward the left to see how things were progressing there, and found the first line of both the Second and Third Brigades in possession of the rifle-pits, from which the enemy had been handsomely dislodged, the second line lying down some short distance in the rear.

The rebel troops which had occupied the works were in retreat up the mountain, while numerous batteries, both in our front and far to our right and left, opened upon us a heavy cross-fire from the crest. For a time this cannonade was indeed severe; the atmos-

phere seemed filled with the messengers of death, and shells burst in every direction. It was continued until the guns were captured, but owing, no doubt, to the great depression under which they were fired our loss was far less than might have been expected. Looking toward the right, I saw that General Turchin had passed the line of rifle-pits and was well up on his way to the top of the ridge. Two of his flags, surrounded by a group of the bravest spirits, had passed the rest, and remained for some time perched upon the side of the mountain, quite near its top. I saw, however, that the troops on the right had halted near the rifle-pits, contrary to my understanding when I gave him his instructions, and that he was unsupported. I was in the act of starting forward my other two brigades for this purpose when I received orders not to permit my men to go farther, and not to permit them to become engaged. I was at this much perplexed as to how I should best withdraw General Turchin. It was only, however, momentary, as another order came in less than three minutes for the whole line to charge to the top. This order having been communicated, all of both my lines leaped forward with a shout and rushed up the mountain side. The ridge, more or less steep and difficult throughout, was particularly so in my front, but those striking the more accessible points, and the strongest men and the bravest men, soon passed to the front. Regimental organizations became somewhat deranged, and presented rather the appearance of groups gathering around the colors, which they pushed onward and upward through the storm of bullets.

I cannot too strongly commend to the major-general commanding the heroic gallantry of the officers and men of the division in this charge, which has few parallels in my reading of wars. To say less than this would be unjust to those brave men; to say more might seem out of place, since it occurred under the eye of the general himself. I rode up myself to the interval between the First and Second Brigades, and for a time portions of the line were concealed from my view, but I have taken great pains to collect evidence of what transpired, and it is herewith transmitted. The march of General Turchin's brigade was directed upon a prominent knob on which there were several pieces of artillery, and a small house to the left used afterward as a hospital. It may be recognized readily by these marks. This I believe to be the first point carried by my command. It is difficult to determine questions of slight precedence in point of time in a rivalry of this nature, and, where all act nobly, they are unimportant. The second brigade in line going from my troops toward the right—perhaps that of General Willich—may possibly have reached its point of aim a little before mine reached theirs, and soon after opened communication with us. The intermediate brigade came up a little later. I mention the first knob taken by General Turchin's command particularly, as marking the extreme point toward the right carried by this division. It was strongly defended by the enemy, who were driven from it by the Eleventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and three guns captured. From this point to the left every foot that was gained was due to the stubborn fighting of the men of this division, who drove the enemy steadily before them, and whatever captures were here made are the proper trophies of their valor. Colonel Van Derveer's brigade reached the crest a little to the left of the knob taken by General Turchin, and Colonel Phelps' brigade a little farther yet in that direction.

The works of the enemy along the crest of the ridge consisted of a slight breastwork of logs and stones, capable, however, of strong defense. During the night much of it was transferred to the opposite side of the ridge, to be used to our advantage. As our men reached the summit they were all turned to the left, the direction of the enemy's resistance, and pressed forward after him. In this movement from the point where my right gained the top to the extreme left, ten or twelve pieces of artillery were captured. My men found them in the possession of the enemy, some with strong infantry supports. They drove him from them and passed over them in the pursuit. One of these batteries was recaptured by a rally of the enemy, but again taken by us. The credit of capturing seven of these guns is claimed by the First Brigade, and the Second claims to have taken five. It is not impossible that two are the same in the claim of each of the parties, for the men got much mingled together at the end of the assault, yet they may be distinct. Certain it is that the men of the division took ten guns out of the hands of the enemy, and that they never returned to him. A map* attached to the brigade report of General Turchin shows minutely the position of most of the batteries captured by us, and I invite attention to it. As we gained ground toward the left, we approached closely the large bodies of troops collected by the rebel commander to resist or crush General Sherman, and as the attacks of the latter had been repulsed or were suspended about the time that we commenced our assault, these men were at liberty to be used against us. The time which it took for us to mount the hill was enough for them to recover from their first surprise, and before we had gone far a strong force was found ready to confront us; each knoll was more strongly defended than the previous one. The gallant Colonel Phelps, commanding the Third Brigade, was shot dead soon after reaching the crest, in forming and directing his men, and the great number of the dead, both of our men and of the enemy left upon the ground, attests the severity of the struggle. At length, after having driven the enemy to a knoll, where he had the cover and support of the huts of one of his camps, and could be reached by us only over a long, narrow neck of ground, we found farther progress at the time impossible, and darkness put an end to the conflict. During the night, the enemy abandoned his position and retired.

While thus engaged upon the extreme left, the guns which we had captured, and which we had left in the positions where we had found them, were carried off to the rear, and we have since been unable to identify them, individually, so as to claim them. I learn that all the guns turned over to the chief of artillery have been claimed by those presenting them as their capture, leaving none for this division. I regret for the sake of the brave men who so fearlessly risked their lives in taking them that this is so, but I felt at the time that we had a higher duty to perform, as long as there was an enemy to be encountered, than that of stopping to secure trophies for exhibition after the battle. Indeed, I was not quite sure that without strenuous exertion we would be able to retain what we had already gained. In considering the evidence of these captures which I submit in behalf of my command, I trust that the general commanding will remember that the guns of the enemy being widely scattered along the ridge, very few in one spot, a brigade or division to have cap-

*See p. 515.

tured an unusual number must not only have taken possession of the works in its own front, but must have passed widely to the right and left along the crest before the arrival of other troops. The prisoners whom we captured, most of them, like the guns, were sent to the rear to be taken care of by others less occupied; out of more than 300 taken we have receipts for less than 200. Along with this report will be forwarded one regimental color and one battle-flag, the former captured by Thirty-first Ohio and the latter by the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, of Turchin's brigade. The division also took about 200 stand of small-arms in good condition and several caissons and limbers.

On Thursday morning, in obedience to orders, I made a reconnaissance with the First Brigade as far as the Chickamauga in our front without coming up with the rear of the enemy, and in the afternoon marched in the direction of Ringgold. On Friday morning I reached that place, and joined the other divisions of the corps. We remained at Ringgold without performing any unusual service until Sunday, when we returned to this place.

In the battle of the 25th, in addition to the brave and gallant commander of the Third Brigade, Col. E. H. Phelps, whose loss to the country, to his family, and to ourselves, his friends, we so much deplore, we have likewise to mourn the loss of many others of our best and bravest officers and men. A list, giving the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, is appended.*

Of the living, both officers and enlisted men, who have signally distinguished themselves, mention will be found in the sub-reports, upon which my own is based. To present here a consolidated list of them would not add to their renown, and to mention some might be unjust to those overlooked. I trust, however, that some means may be devised for rewarding their distinguished services. A medal or badge of honor for some, and the promotion they so richly deserve for others, might be awarded.

To my brigade commanders, Brigader-General Turchin, of the First, and Colonel Van Derveer, of the Second Brigade, I invite your attention. To their skill, bravery, and high soldierly qualities, we are greatly indebted for the results we were enabled to accomplish. I hope that their services will be rewarded. After the death of Colonel Phelps, the command of the Third Brigade devolved upon Colonel Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, by whom the duty was handsomely performed.

To my staff officers who were with me, Captain McClurg, acting assistant adjutant-general; Major Connolly, inspector-general; Captain Swallow, chief of artillery; Captain Johnson, provost-marshal; Lieutenant White, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Dick, mustering officer; and to my medical director, Surgeon Bogue, I am highly indebted both for services in the field and for the efficient aid which they rendered me.

Respectfully submitted.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fourteenth Corps.

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*Omitted.

[Inclosure.]

List of the Casualties in the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, in the assault on Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade, Third Division	6	51	11	211	.....	4	17	266	283
Second Brigade, Third Division	2	20	13	126	.....	2	15	148	163
Third Brigade, Third Division	2	16	3	97	.....	1	5	114	119
Total Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.*	10	87	27	434	.....	7	37	528	565

No. 157.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Turchin, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: On the 23d of November, I received orders from the general commanding the division to move my brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio, and Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and take position in front of the fortifications in two lines, the right resting on the Rossville road, the whole division forming an oblique line with the Fourth Army Corps, then advancing on our left toward Mission Ridge. Our pickets drove in the pickets of the enemy, and during that day and the 24th we remained in the same position.

On the 25th, the division was ordered to the left, and at 1 p. m. took position on the left of the Fourth Army Corps, my brigade being on the left of Beatty's brigade, Wood's division. As was afterward ascertained, the order was that, at the signal of six guns fired in succession, the whole line of the center, including our division, would advance and storm the enemy's position on Mission Ridge, but the order was brought to our division after the guns were fired, and some troops of General Sheridan's division on the extreme right were storming the ridge when we commenced to advance, which was a little after 3 p. m.

I had the first line (Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, and Ninety-second Ohio) deployed, and the second line (Seventeenth, Thirty-first, and Eighty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana) in double column at half distance. The last two, being small regiments, were formed in one column. Thick underbrush, Citico Creek, and the rebel rifle-pits impeded considerably the movement of my first line, so that when it had passed through the woods to the edge of the clearing between the woods and the foot of the ridge, other brigades on my right and left were already crossing the clearing, advancing toward the ridge. I halted my brigade for a moment, and saw at once that the space between the woods and the ridge was under a cross-fire of powerful rebel batteries on the ridge, on the right and left, and the rebel skirmishers, partly in rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge and partly on the slope of the hill on our front. I saw General Beatty's

*But see revised statement, p. 85.

brigade on my right and Colonel Van Derveer's brigade on my left, reaching the rebel rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge and dropping down along the ditches, and I decided to cross the clearing at the double-quick.

Both lines moved on a run with a cheer, passed the clearing, reached the rebel rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, and wavered for a moment, some men dropping down to escape the murderous fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. Knowing that men dropping down under fire are very slow to get up and start again, I urged my regiments on, and they again rushed forward and commenced to climb the hill, some of the flank regiments running over the heads of General Beatty's and Colonel Van Derveer's men lying in the rifle-pits on my right and left.

It was impossible to require regularity in the movement up hill. The bravest and the strongest men grouped around the regimental colors, advancing steadily, the balance following irregularly, the head of the column being very narrow and the tail spreading right and left widely. Three regimental flags of my brigade waved to the breeze almost on the top of the ridge, while the brigades on my right and left were yet lying in the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge.

Three regiments, the Eleventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-sixth Ohio, reaching the rebel breastworks on the point A* of the ridge, stormed them, driving the enemy partly down the hill, but mostly along the ridge to the left toward the house B, to which the rebels drove two cannon from the point A, and where there was already one cannon planted, working along the ravine in its front. This last cannon was captured, but the other two continued to drive down along the ravine.

At the same time, the Ninety-second Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana, with a detachment of the Eighty-ninth Ohio, working their way along the ravine to the left, reached the point C, where two more cannon were captured.

The Seventeenth Ohio having been directed by me in the first place to the right of the point A, drove the rebels from the ridge, charged them down to the woods, and turning to the left to join the other regiments of the brigade struck at the point M, down in the hollow, the two cannon before mentioned, which had passed the house B and were trying to escape down the ravine. Our men fired at them, and the rebel artillerymen cut the traces and ran away with the horses, leaving the cannon. These two pieces, with the limbers, were brought on the ridge to the point A, a little before dark, by some men of the Thirty-sixth Ohio sent by me for that purpose, and were left there to the men and officers of Beatty's brigade, Wood's division.

When the point C was taken, our fire obliged the rebels to abandon two pieces of artillery which had been planted at D to fire along the ravine to their front.

The bravest men rushed up the next knob to the left to the point E, and charged on three cannon planted there and supported by rebel infantry. In the first charge they captured the cannon, but the rebels rallying, drove our men back. At this time the men of the Second Brigade of our division climbed the hill. Another charge was made and my men, supported by men of the Second Brigade, took those guns and drove the rebels more to the left.

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* See p. 515.

At this time the Third Brigade reached the top of the hill, and our division took the ridge to the point F, where the fighting continued some time after dark, and where our men built in the night some breastworks.

During the assault and fighting on the ridge my brigade captured alone 7 cannon, and, with the Second Brigade, captured 3 more. Most of them were smooth-bore 6-pounders and Napoleons; 1 or 2 rifled 10-pounders. Some of the cannon, as the prisoners stated, belonged to Scott's Arkansas [Tennessee] battery.

Besides the cannon, 2 rebel flags were captured—1 regimental flag by the Thirty-first Ohio and 1 battle-flag by the Eleventh Ohio. These flags were subsequently sent, with a separate report, to the general commanding the division.

The fighting continuing on the left, and the regiments being somewhat disorganized, my whole attention was paid to organizing the regiments. It soon became dark. I was ordered to bivouac at the point G on the east slope of the ridge, and soon afterward I received orders to leave the ridge, move backward on the western slope, and occupy a position at the foot of the ridge, facing north, to prevent a surprise from the enemy, who still occupied the ground between our division and Sherman's troops at the tunnel.

After leaving the ridge, I do not know what became of the cannon captured by my brigade, but as Beatty's brigade, Wood's division, occupied the hill which we stormed and most of the ground to the left of it, I presume the guns were taken by the regiments of General Beatty's command, and perhaps some by the Second Brigade of our division.

The fact was that, reaching the top of the hill, we had more serious work to perform than to count and guard cannon. The enemy was in strong force on our left, and, until the Second and Third Brigades climbed the hills assigned to them, all our energies were directed to fighting the enemy, and not to grouping and displaying systematically the captured cannon.

The enemy's fire on our right, and with it all danger there, had ceased for a long time, while my brigade was still fighting alone with a powerful enemy on our left. I moved my brigade down the ridge to the position assigned to it, and bivouacked there during the night

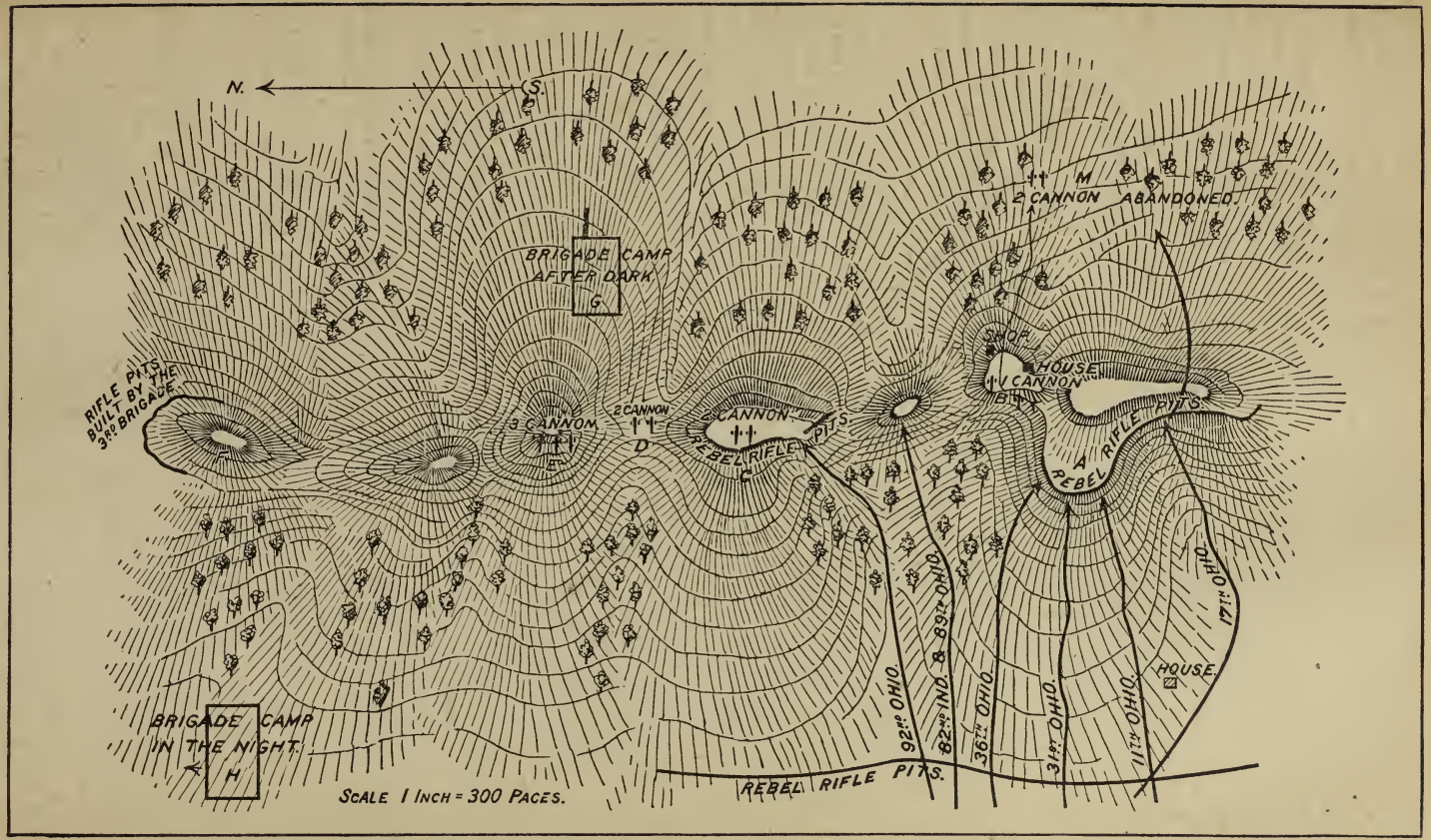
At 7.30 a. m. of the 26th, the brigade was ordered on the ridge again, and at 9.30 a. m. made a reconnaissance to the front to the bridge across Chickamauga River on the road to Chickamauga Station, the general commanding the division being present. Some 20 prisoners were captured.

At 12 m. the brigade was ordered to move on to the ridge by the Chickamauga Station road. There we joined the other two brigades, and the division moved on the Ringgold road, bivouacking for the night 6 miles from Ringgold.

On the morning of the 27th, the brigade moved to Ringgold, and was placed in position in the reserve of the division. We remained there during the 28th, and on the 29th returned to Chattanooga.

The gallantry of the officers and men of my brigade, during the assault on Mission Ridge, cannot be surpassed. They showed a nerve and bravery that can dare any danger.

I must specially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam, commanding Ninety-second Ohio, wounded in three places; Lieutenant-Colonel Devol, commanding Thirty-sixth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel



Plan of the portion of Mission Ridge stormed by Turchin's Brigade, Baird's Division, 14th Army Corps, Nov. 25, 1863.

Street, commanding Eleventh Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Lister, commanding Thirty-first Ohio, and Colonel Hunter, commanding Eighty-second Indiana, who were all the time at the head of their regiments, and were first on the ridge and in the enemy's works; Lieut. Col. Paul E. Slocum, Eighty-second Indiana; Major Butterfield, Seventeenth Ohio, wounded at the foot of the hill; Captain Jolly, commanding Eighty-ninth Ohio; Captain Grosvenor, commanding the Ninety-second Ohio, after Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam was wounded, and Captain Showers, who commanded the Seventeenth Ohio after Major Butterfield was wounded.

For an enumeration of all the officers and men who distinguished themselves, and some of whom suffered severely through their indomitable courage, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders.

We have to mourn the loss of some valuable lives, officers and men. The gallant Lieutenant Turner, adjutant of the Ninety-second Ohio, who showed great coolness and intrepidity at the battle of Chickamauga, was mortally wounded on the ridge after the enemy were driven from their works, and has since died. He promised to become an invaluable officer had he lived longer.

It is a pity that the general-in-chief of the army has no right to promote officers and men for bravery on the battle-field. Lieutenant-Colonels Putnam, Devol, Street, and Lister should be made colonels for their gallantry. Many others, officers, sergeants, and privates should be promoted. The bravest men, those who may be called the leaders in every fight, have nothing to show that they are better than others—no national medal, no wreath, no badge, nothing at all.

James B. Bell, color sergeant, Eleventh Ohio, who was wounded in five places before he gave up; Corpl. George Greene and Private H. R. Howard, of the same regiment, who captured the rebel flag; James Walker, private Thirty-first Ohio, who carried the colors after 2 color bearers had fallen, and who captured one of the enemy's flags, and a number of others remarkably brave and gallant, should all be promoted.

In conclusion, I have to recommend to the general commanding the gallantry displayed, on the memorable 25th of November, by the officers of my staff, Captain Curtis, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Hayden, aide-de-camp; Captain Price, inspector, and Captain Dudley, provost-marshal, the latter two acting as aides.

Many prisoners were taken during the assault on Mission Ridge, and also on the 26th and 27th instant, but they were sent to the rear without taking any account of them.

The loss of the brigade was 6 officers and 51 men killed, 11 officers and 211 men wounded, and 4 men missing; total, 17 officers and 266 men.

Inclosed are the official reports and additional statements of the regimental commanders, and a consolidated report of casualties.*

An approximate sketch of the portion of ridge attacked and passed over by my brigade is also forwarded herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. TURCHIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. McCLURG,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

No. 158.

Report of Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I herewith submit a statement of the part taken by my regiment in the late action before Chattanooga.

At 2 p. m. of Monday, the 23d day of November, 1863, my regiment moved out with the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, of which it forms part, and took position in front of Chattanooga some half mile beyond the breastworks, where it remained with the division until Wednesday, the 25th. General Hooker's forces having stormed and taken Lookout Mountain, and General Sherman having crossed his corps over the river some 6 miles above Chattanooga, and on that morning (the 25th) had attacked the enemy on Missionary Ridge, our division was moved to the left and took position about midway between Fort Wood and the ridge for the purpose of co-operating with Sherman, where we remained until about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to advance and take the ridge by storm. The brigade was formed in two lines. The Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments formed the first, and the Seventeenth, Thirty-first, and Eighty-ninth Ohio and Eighty-second Indiana the second line (the Eighty-second Indiana and Eighty-ninth Ohio acting as one regiment, under my command). We were about 1¼ miles from the foot of the ridge, and when we started to advance the rebels opened upon us one of the most terrific artillery fires from the top of the ridge that has ever been experienced by any troops during the present war; yet it did but little injury, as we advanced so rapidly that they could not get proper range upon us. Before arriving at the foot of the ridge we came upon some rebel breastworks, which were held by a strong force, but such was the impetuosity of our charge that the enemy abandoned them and fled to the hill for safety. When we arrived at the bottom of the ridge the men were almost worried down. Some were compelled to rest, others pressed on, while others fell from exhaustion. Here the fire of the enemy was severe and told with wonderful effect, as we were now in full range of their muskets, yet notwithstanding the exhaustion of the men, the severity of the fire, and the steepness of the hill, our brave boys of the different regiments advanced steadily and firmly until at length the breastworks at the top of the hill were reached, when the flag bearer of my regiment, the first of our brigade, and I think the first of the whole line, crossed them, amid cheers and shouts of the true and brave boys of the First Brigade who followed. The enemy gave back in perfect confusion before our advancing columns, and in a few moments the ridge with its artillery and most of its garrison was ours.

Thus ended a most gallant charge and the achievement of a great victory, a charge that will live in history and be crowned as the most brilliant feat ever performed by American arms. Every officer and man of my regiment and the Eighty-ninth Ohio that was not wounded (and be it said to his praise) went up the hill during the action and nobly did his part.

In the engagement my regiment lost 4 killed and 16 wounded.

The Eighty-ninth Ohio lost 3 killed and 14 wounded; complete list* of each, and the nature of the wounds are hereto attached.

On the morning of the 26th, at 7 a. m., after drawing four days' rations and filling up our supply of ammunition to 100 rounds per man, our brigade started on a reconnaissance in the direction of Chickamauga Station. After proceeding some 3 miles we discovered that the enemy had left, and burned all the bridges in his rear. We immediately faced about and started for Ringgold, rejoining our division on our arrival back upon the ridge. We arrived at Ringgold on the morning of the 27th, just in time to see the rear guard of the enemy retreating from that place. Here we remained until the evening of the 29th, when we returned to our old camps in Chattanooga.

My regiment was out just seven days, exposed to severe weather of cold and rain without tents or shelter of any kind, yet they bore their hardships and privations with cheerfulness, feeling that their sacrifices were made for the good of their country.

In closing this report, I beg leave to be permitted to express to General Turchin and staff the great satisfaction of myself and command at the ability manifested by them in the handling of the troops during the seven-days' campaign, and especially to express our admiration of the gallantry displayed by them in leading the brilliant charge that won Missionary Ridge.

The companies in my regiment were commanded as follows: Company A, by Captain Whedon; Company B, by Lieutenant Brown; Company C, by Lieutenant McIlhenny, of Company D; Company D, by Lieut. John Calvin; Company E, by Captain Roop; Company F, by Lieutenant Fee; Company G, by Captain Kirchner and Lieutenant Dutton; Company H, by Lieutenant Almond, of Company E; Company I, by Lieut. C. N. Hunter; Company K, by Lieutenant Elliott.

The regiment was commanded by myself, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum and Adjutant Hunter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Captain CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 159.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ogden Street, Eleventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the movements of the past week:

In accordance with orders from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the regiment reported at the said headquarters on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, being assigned to the right of the first line. We moved during the afternoon to the picket front on the right of the Rossville road, drove in the pickets

* Omitted.

of the enemy without resistance, they firing but three shots. The regiment was halted on the ground occupied by the skirmish lines of the enemy's pickets. Skirmishers were thrown out from the regiment, when it was moved to the rear and occupied the ground of our own picket skirmishers.

The regiment remained on or near the line without anything transpiring until the morning of the 25th instant, when it was ordered out on the Rossville road to support a section of artillery sent to shell the camp of the enemy at the base of Mission Ridge.

Encountering nothing there, the regiment returned and rejoined the brigade after having been absent one hour. It thereupon moved with the brigade toward the left of our line and took position in front of Fort Wood and on left of Wood's division, Fourth Army Corps. Soon the order was given to move on the enemy's position directly in our front. Having been formed in double column at half distance, the regiment was deployed and moved in line with the rest of the brigade. After clearing the timber in the enemy's front, we moved at a run across the open ground to the base of Mission Ridge, up which we advanced steadily, though in broken order, under a severe fire of musketry and artillery. When we arrived at the breastworks of the enemy on the top of the ridge, the men were too much exhausted to dash at once across. After resting a short time, I, with officers of other regiments, crossed the works, and with our men drove the enemy from his position, and feel proud to know that the colors of the Thirty-first Ohio and my own were the first inside the works. Finding the ridge on our right by this time clear of the enemy, I directed my attention to the left, where there was a battery of two guns that was annoying us much. I collected a force composed of men of several regiments of the brigade and started for the guns, which were soon ours with but slight resistance. A second point and a two-gun battery was taken in the same manner, the colors of my regiment being the first on the position. A third point was stormed; here we met with decided resistance, but carried the position and captured another two-gun battery. The part of the regiment under my command remained at this point fighting until darkness closed and the enemy retired.

In moving across the open ground to the base of the ridge, a number of my men became so much exhausted as to be unable to keep with the regiment, and upon gaining the summit of the ridge the colors were not in sight, whereupon they kept directly on over the hill and captured a section of artillery at the eastern base of the ridge. When the fighting ceased I collected the two parts of the regiment and formed them on the third point taken by us.

I inclose a list* of killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed the regiment has to mourn the loss of two brave and efficient officers, Captain Curtis and Lieutenant Peck. I cannot do their heroism justice.

Officers and men behaved themselves bravely. Color Sergt. James B. Bell deserves special mention, being wounded in five places before he gave up and left the field. Private Harvey M. Thomson, Company H, also deserves mention for gallantry, carrying the standard of another regiment when the bearer had been wounded.

Corpl. George Greene and Private H. R. Howard I must mention for the capture of a battle-flag.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

On the morning of the 26th, the regiment moved with the brigade on a reconnaissance toward Chickamauga Bridge, from there to Ringgold, Ga., where we arrived on the forenoon of the 27th instant; remained there until the forenoon of the 29th, from whence we moved to this place.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

OGDEN STREET,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 160.

Report of Capt. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: On the 25th day of November, 1863, about 4 p. m., Major Butterfield, of my regiment, fell badly wounded at the foot of Missionary Ridge. I, being the ranking officer present, immediately assumed command, formed the regiment in double column at half distance, and charged up the ridge. I continued the charge to within about 75 yards of the rebel breastworks in my immediate front. The rebel lines gave way, keeping under cover so that I could not deliver a fire that would be effective. I crossed the breastworks in battle line in good order and moved about 200 yards farther to the front, and then made a left half wheel, halted, and engaged the enemy about 150 yards to my front, trying to get away with two guns. My regiment killed the horses hauling the guns. The enemy made a stubborn resistance for about fifteen minutes, trying to save his guns, when he fled in confusion, leaving several of his dead and wounded with two pieces behind. About dusk, finding that I had become separated from my brigade, and being in advance of the general line some 200 yards, I moved back to crest of the ridge, ascertained where the brigade was, and joined it, and reported to brigade commander for orders, when I received orders to move down to the front on the level, make fires and get supper, which being done, returned by order to the west side of the ridge on the level, and bivouacked for the night. Received orders to move at 7 a. m. on the 26th, and then moved to the front about 4 miles, when I received an order to send one company on a scout. I sent Company C, Captain Inskeep, who was gone about two hours, when he returned, having taken 16 prisoners. I then moved with my regiment with the brigade to Ringgold, in Georgia, and returned to this camp on the evening of the 29th instant, without anything of note occurring, my command being very tired and worn down.

My officers and men obeyed all orders promptly and behaved bravely.

Respectfully submitted.

B. H. SHOWERS,
Captain, Comdg. Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Captain CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Lister, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment during the week ending November 29:

At 3 p. m. of the 23d ultimo, I received orders to follow the brigade in its advance on the picket line to the right of Fort Negley. I was assigned to a position on the left of the front line, in which I remained until the brigade marched to the attack of Missionary Ridge on the 25th ultimo.

At daybreak on the 25th, information was brought to me that the enemy's pickets were no longer visible. I rode out to some distance within their lines, and discovering no signs of the enemy, I returned and reported the fact to the generals commanding the Third Division and the First Brigade.

I then took some men of my regiment and advanced farther toward the enemy's camps. After proceeding about a mile I found about a regiment of the enemy in breastworks, and some of the camps occupied by troops. I reported to the general commanding Fourteenth Corps, and by his permission I took one company of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Wilkin commanding, and one company Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Brown commanding, and deploying them as skirmishers, I advanced to within about 500 yards of the camps, which were being set on fire by the retreating enemy. I then discovered two regiments retiring slowly from the woods on my left, and afterward occupying the breastworks upon the hill-side in rear of their camps. Upon my return to our lines I found the brigade had marched with the remainder of the division to a position on the east of Fort Wood, where I rejoined them about 2 p. m. The brigade was formed in two lines, the Thirty-first on the left of the second line in double column.

The advance was ordered about 3.30 p. m., and the brigade at double-quick crossed the open ground to the foot of the ridge under a furious and well-directed fire of artillery and musketry. The nature of the ground being nearly precipitous and intersected by deep and narrow ravines, utterly precluded an attack in military formation. The strongest and bravest men reached the enemy's breastworks first, driving the rebels from them in utter confusion. The colors of the Thirty-first, with those of the Eleventh Ohio, had the proud distinction of crossing the breastworks in their immediate front in advance of any others of the division.

Upon reaching the top of the ridge, I found the enemy in full retreat down the slopes on the east side, and at the same time received a severe fire from the enemy on the ridges running at right angles to the main one, which position enabled them to enfilade us. Lieutenant-Colonel Street, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Captain Whedon, Eighty-second [Indiana]; Lieutenants Wilkin, Scott, and Adjutant Hayden, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with other officers with whose names I am unacquainted, but from every regiment of the brigade, here most gallantly aided me in rallying the men, and after nearly two hours' severe fighting we succeeded in

driving the enemy from five points and comprising a distance of a mile from the spot at which the ascent was made. During the advance I passed seven guns and one limber, with horses attached, but would not allow any of the men then fighting with me to remain with them, as they were already in our possession, and the brigade which had been reformed could remove them at their leisure. The individual honor of capturing those guns cannot be assumed by any regiment; they were captured by the dash and gallantry of a few men and officers from each regiment in the brigade.

I have the honor to recommend to the notice of the general commanding the brigade the gallant conduct of Private James Walker, Company K, who carried the colors after two of the bearers had fallen. He also captured one of the enemy's colors, which he had the honor to deliver to the general commanding First Brigade. Private S. Wright, Company K, assisted him in carrying the rebel colors, and displayed bravery.

Conspicuous for bravery during the advance on the top of the ridge were Captain Cahill, Company B; Lieutenants Scott, Company E; Wilkin, Company G; Miller, Company F. Adjutant Hayden fought by my side throughout the day, and was struck by a spent ball at the conclusion of the fight. The energy and soldierly bearing of these officers had a great effect in keeping the men to their work.

I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Rochester, commanding Company D, who was instantly killed on the hill-side; Lieutenant Wilkin, shot in the shoulder while among the foremost in the advance. Captain Barber gallantly rallied and reformed the men as they arrived on the top of the ridge. Lieutenants Aplin, Pollock, Carlile, and McArthur proved themselves good officers and brave men.

The list of killed and wounded has already been forwarded to your office.*

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. LISTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-first Ohio Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 162.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hiram F. Devol, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battles before Chattanooga:

Agreeably to orders, the regiment reported at brigade headquarters about 10 a. m., November 23, and was moved out with the remainder of the brigade, and took position near the Rossville road. The circumstances requiring it, our position was changed by the general that afternoon and the next day (24th). About 10 a. m. of the 25th, we moved in double column 1½ miles to the left. My

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

regiment was there assigned to the center of the first line, the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right and the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my left. Two companies (B and H) were thrown forward as skirmishers; remained there until 3 o'clock; moved forward a short distance, halted, deployed, and immediately again moved in line of battle through a skirt of woods.

As soon as we reached the open ground, the enemy opened on us with artillery from the top of Missionary Ridge. We were then ordered to double-quick, which we did, passing the second line of the enemy's breastworks, which was occupied by General Beatty's brigade; reached the base of the ridge, where also were some troops under cover. We rushed up the ridge as fast as possible, under a terrible enfilading fire from right and left and front. Near the top, and about 6 rods from the enemy's breastworks, we passed over, I think, the Ninth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, reaching the breastworks where the enemy lay. A terrible—almost hand-to-hand—fight ensued. Stubbornly did the enemy contest the works. There we took a number of prisoners, which I passed to the rear without a guard.

Those of them who did escape made a second stand on the crest, from 4 to 6 rods beyond, but they were at once killed, captured, or routed. On our left was a heavy force of the enemy's infantry and two pieces of artillery. The infantry kept up a constant fire; the artillery fired two rounds, when we made a charge on it and captured two pieces, but not until they had succeeded in getting them some distance down the eastern slope to their rear. The pieces were unlimbered and immediately hauled back to the top of the ridge by the men and placed in position. The taking of the artillery was done mainly under the superintendence of Sergeant Adney, of Company B, and Sergeant Halliday, of Company H. Some men from the Eleventh and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry assisted in hauling the guns back. The men thought it best by this time to find their regiment, and left the guns, which fell into the hands of the Second and Third Brigades of our division, who, by this time, had come up. I since have learned that they claimed the taking of them, but the above are the facts in the case and can be substantiated. At dusk we went into position on a spur of the ridge farther to the right near the woods, and remained there one hour, when we were ordered to fall in, and march back to the foot of the western side of the ridge, where we took position facing northeastward, and remained till about 9 a. m. of the 26th, when we again crossed the ridge and went on a reconnaissance about 2 miles to the front; saw no enemy, and returned by the main road to the top of the ridge. From there we marched some 7 miles, and bivouacked on the Rossville and Ringgold road. Marched the morning of the 27th, at 3 o'clock, for Ringgold via Graysville, arriving at the former place at 3 p. m. Remained there till the morning of the 29th, when we returned to camp via Rossville. Arrived about dark.

Capt. J. C. Selby, Company K, was wounded in the right arm (which has since been amputated) near a log cabin to the left of where we went up the ridge. First Lieut. O. J. Wood, Company B (then in command of the company), seriously wounded, the ball passing from left to right side and through the right lung; Second Lieut. J. M. Hanlin, slightly wounded in leg.

Annexed I send a list* of the casualties of enlisted men. It would

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

be in vain for me to try to express how nobly and with what daring both officers and men conducted themselves in this (their fifth) great battle. Never as yet have they fallen back under fire in the face of the enemy. In this, all seemed eager to fight, and, under the leadership of their general, they felt confident of success. I would particularize did I not have to mention the whole.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

H. F. DEVOL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-sixth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infty.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 163.

Report of Capt. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my report, in accordance with circular issued from brigade headquarters requiring a report of the operations of the regiment during the past week, and also a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Monday morning, November 23, 1863, I received orders for the detail of 100 men and 2 commissioned officers, for fatigue duty, to report at brigade headquarters at 7 a. m. Order complied with. Detail relieved at 2 p. m. same day. Regiment ordered to report immediately at brigade headquarters, with two days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition; order complied with, and were ordered to join our brigade at the front. Joined the brigade at 3.30 p. m.; took position in front of Fort Negley. Lay in that position until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 25, 1863, when we were moved with brigade to the left of Forts Palmer and Wood. We rested there until 2 o'clock, then moved a short distance to the right, then changed direction, and moved directly to the front until we arrived at a narrow piece of woods—which lay between us and the enemy—which partly hid us from their view. Here we halted and preparations were made for an assault on the enemy's works. The regiment was consolidated with the Eighty-second Indiana during the fight. We were ordered to advance at 3.30 p. m. The regiment was formed in closed column by division. We charged the enemy's works, drove them from their position, passing through a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, of which they had two, that were playing directly upon us. Their infantry were in two lines of intrenchments. We drove them from them, and gained the heights just at sunset. The men and officers of the regiment did good fighting; showed great courage and gallantry. We met seven pieces of artillery, which were captured and sent to the rear. We rested on the ridge until after dark, then moved with brigade to west side of the ridge. Bivouacked for the night.

Thursday a. m., November 26, went with brigade on a reconnais-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

sance east of Missionary Ridge. Returned with brigade to ridge. Went with it to Ringgold. Lay at Ringgold with brigade until Sunday, November 29. Returned in afternoon of same day to Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. JOLLY,
Captain, Comdg. Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. B. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 164.

Report of Capt. Edward Grosvenor, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SECOND REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the battles before Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25:

On Monday, November 23, 1863, at 2 p. m., the Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam commanding, with the Thirty-sixth and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, moved to the front, on the left of the Rossville road, driving back the enemy's pickets, and advancing our own line some distance. In this movement the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry occupied the left and the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry the right of the front line, the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry the left and the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry the right of the second line.

We then retired some distance, halted, and remained in double column until 5 p. m., when we were re-enforced by the other regiments of the brigade, the Thirty first and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the order of the brigade was changed, the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry being placed on the left, in front of us, and the Thirty-sixth moving to the rear as a reserve.

In this position we remained until 10 a. m. on Wednesday, November 25, when the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the other regiments of the brigade, moved in double column in eight ranks, passing to the left of the line of battle of the Fourth Army Corps; then moved front to the ground occupied by the enemy on Monday. Here the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were placed in the left of the front line, the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry being on our immediate right.

After deploying two companies (A and B) as skirmishers in front of the battalion, we remained at rest, in double column, until 3 p. m. We now moved forward to the edge of a wood, where we deployed and advanced in line of battle. Emerging from the woods near a white house we met the enemy's fire of shot and shell from his batteries on Missionary Ridge. The regiment then charged upon a run over an open plain of half a mile, preserving their line intact until they reached the foot of Missionary Ridge. In crossing the plain our colors were shot down and 3 men wounded by shell. We passed

beyond the plunging fire from the enemy's cannon only to meet a more deadly fire from their musketry, which had us at short range. The Second Brigade, Colonel Van Derveer, had unexpectedly halted in the enemy's earth-works back on the plain, thus leaving our left without a support. The regiment moved up a ravine, the top of which was crowned on either side by the enemy's rifle-pits, which, owing to the peculiarity of the ground, enfiladed our position from right and left.

Nothing could exceed the determined courage of the men, who, at this juncture, exhausted by a three-quarter mile race, still pushed up the steep ascent in the face of this deadly storm. As we neared the summit, within close pistol shot of the still contending foe, Colonel Putnam, while leading and cheering forward his men, fell severely wounded. The command of the regiment now devolved upon me. The enemy now abandoned their guns in our front and gave way in all directions, the heavier force fleeing along the summit of the ridge to the fort on the left of Van Derveer's brigade. Here they rallied and made a most stubborn effort to regain the ridge. Our colors again fell at this point, but were again recovered. The firing continued until dark, when it ceased and the enemy withdrew from our front.

I assembled the regiment at dark and formed on the ridge for supper, after which we retired with the brigade to the north side of Missionary Ridge and bivouacked for the night.

The entire loss in this engagement was: Killed, 10 men and 2 officers; wounded, 51 men and 3 officers.

The officers killed were Captain Whittlesey and Lieutenant Townsend. The regiment has suffered an irreparable loss in these brave officers. They fell while ascending the hill near to where Colonel Putnam was wounded.

Captain Whittlesey, who had won applause for his gallantry at Chickamauga, was exposing his life and cheering on his men with the same heroic bearing which had ever distinguished him.

Adjutant Turner, who was wounded in the struggle on the left, and has since died, exhibited on every occasion a coolness and presence of mind which I have never seen surpassed.

We drove the enemy from two pieces of artillery in our immediate front, which we fully possessed, but left without a guard to engage the enemy, who had rallied at our left and was trying to regain the heights. A knowledge of the capture of these pieces I gained from my own observation. Several prisoners were also captured.

During this fight, if any officer behaved badly, it did not come to my knowledge.

On the following morning, November 26, there being now no field officer with us, Captain Wheeler, just arrived from Nashville, came to us at 7 a. m., and assumed command of the regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD GROSVENOR,
Captain, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Captain CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 165.

Report of Col. Ferdinand Van Derveer, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade in the late engagements in front of Chattanooga.

My command consisted of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, Col. G. Kammerling; the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Col. M. S. Robinson; the Eighty-seventh Indiana, Col. Newell Gleason; One hundred and fifth Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. R. Tolles; One hundred and first Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan; Second Minnesota, Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop, and the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, numbering in all 102 commissioned officers and 1,577 enlisted men.

Having been supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition to the man, on the afternoon of the 23d of November, I moved to a position three-quarters of a mile in front of Fort Phelps, with my brigade formed in two lines, the left resting upon the Moore road and the right near General Turchin's brigade. Here we remained in line, with a strong picket in front, until 8 a. m. on the 25th, when, in pursuance of orders from the general commanding the division, I deployed one regiment (Thirty-fifth Ohio) along my front and advanced it near a mile without opposition, the enemy's pickets having been withdrawn about daybreak that morning, and several small parties left for observation retiring in haste on our approach. Afterward this regiment was ordered to rejoin the brigade, when the division was moved to the left, to and beyond Citico Creek, crossing it near its mouth. Passing but a short distance from this creek an order came to countermarch, and we returned and took position about half a mile north of Bald Hill, facing and 1,200 yards distant from Missionary Ridge. At this point I formed my brigade in two lines, the first composed of the Eighty-seventh Indiana on the right, the One hundred and first Indiana on the left, and the Thirty-fifth Ohio in the center. The second line was formed by Seventy-fifth Indiana and One hundred and fifth and Ninth Ohio Regiments. The Second Minnesota was placed in front of the brigade, with two companies, under command of Captain Uline, deployed as skirmishers, and the residue of the regiment behind them as a reserve.

I ordered my skirmishers to advance to the far side of the woods, examine the position of the enemy, and report their apparent force in and about the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. After remaining in this place for an hour I was ordered to move forward and take the rifle-pits. This was about 4 p. m. I sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop to move at once with his skirmishers and reserve, and pushed up the brigade to keep within supporting distance. The rifle-pits in our front appeared to be occupied by two battalions of the enemy, two stand of colors being visible upon their works. The skirmishers advanced gallantly into the open field, and, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery on the ridge and musketry from the lower works, dashed forward at a double-quick without firing a shot. As they approached within 150 yards of the enemy great uneasiness was apparent among the men in the rifle-pits, and by the time our

skirmishers were at a distance of 100 yards they were retreating precipitately up the ridge to their rear.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop immediately got his command under cover of the enemy's works, and within five minutes of this time, my first line having passed the open space under a very heavy direct and enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on the ridge, were also partially under cover of the same works. In the meantime, my second line was brought forward into the open ground and the men ordered to lie down. Fifteen minutes after the rifle-pits were taken, the general commanding the division ordered a charge upon the crest of the ridge. My brigade moved at once with cheers and a hearty good will, the Second Minnesota occupying a position in the first line. The precipitous ascent, the enemy's sharpshooters in front, and the terrific enfilading artillery fire upon each flank were forgotten in their eager haste to storm the heights. My second line came forward at a run, and after a few moments' rest at the foot of the ridge followed closely the advance. In fifteen minutes more our colors were upon the summit, and in twenty the rebels had been driven out of their works on the crest, and we occupied the ground in front of the brigade. As my men sprang over the works the enemy's cannoneers were caught in the act of loading and were bayoneted or driven off before they could fire their pieces. Five guns were found here in position and captured by the brigade, two by the Second Minnesota and three by the Thirty-fifth Ohio. The larger part of the enemy retired along the ridge toward the left, vigorously pursued, and driven near half a mile. For thirty minutes a very determined resistance was made by the enemy. Many of the troops of my command, having in the charge up the ridge lost their regimental organizations, were in some disorder for a short time, but all pressed toward the enemy. The Ninth Ohio and Seventy-fifth Indiana came up in good order, and were placed in line perpendicular to the ridge and fronting the rebels.

Darkness coming on firing ceased upon both sides, and my brigade bivouacked on the crest of Missionary Ridge. . After the action one other piece of artillery, abandoned by the enemy, was found by the Seventy-fifth Indiana and taken charge of. The guns that were captured by my command were left where found, while our men pursued the enemy along the ridge toward Tunnel Hill. While they were thus absent the pieces were hauled off to our rear by men said to belong to Brigadier-General Wood's division, which was upon the right. I saw these guns being taken toward the ground occupied by that division, and upon inquiry I was informed that they were being taken to a position where they could be used against the enemy. My brigade at the same time captured one caisson with 6 horses attached, and a limber with one pair of horses. These, too, were taken to the rear with the guns. No other troops were near this battery when taken. The enemy were driven from it by my own men, and we thus lost possession while gallantly engaging the retreating rebel force. The next day I moved with the rest of the division to McAfee's Church, and the succeeding day to Ringgold. We were not, however, actively engaged, and on the 29th marched back to our camp at Chattanooga.

My loss upon the 25th was 2 officers killed and 13 wounded, 20 enlisted men killed and 126 wounded.

In this action my brigade fully sustained the reputation it had won at Chickamauga. None flinched from their duty. I partic-

ularly commend the conduct of Colonel Kammerling, Ninth Ohio; Colonel Robinson, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Colonel Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Tolles, One hundred and fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Doan, One hundred and first Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, Second Minnesota, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, Thirty-fifth Ohio. These officers discharged their duties coolly and ably.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton was severely wounded early in the engagement, when the command of his regiment devolved upon Major Budd, who is entitled to much praise for the energy and skill he exhibited in leading his men up the ridge.

Especial credit is due Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop for the management of his regiment when skirmishing in front of the brigade, and the gallant manner in which his command carried the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. There are many line officers and enlisted men who deserve commendation for their gallantry. For their names I respectfully refer you to the reports of regimental commanders.

The members of my staff present with me on the field were Capt. J. R. Beatty, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. A. Cilley, brigade inspector; Capt. W. R. Tuttle, brigade engineer; First Lieut. S. Fortner, provost-marshal; First Lieut. S. D. Parsons, acting assistant quartermaster, and First Lieut. C. B. Williams, aide-de-camp. They rendered me great service, and are entitled to praise for their gallant conduct.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

[Inclosure.]

Report of the effective force of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, engaged in the assault on Missionary Ridge on the 25th ultimo.

Regiment.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
35th Ohio	12	209	221
2d Minnesota	15	170	185
9th Ohio	18	321	339
87th Indiana	10	148	158
105th Ohio	15	225	240
101st Indiana	14	210	224
75th Indiana	18	294	312
Aggregate	102	1,577	1,679

No. 166.

Report of Col. Milton S. Robinson, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: I herewith submit my report of the part taken by the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment, which I have the honor to command, in the action before Chattanooga, commencing on the 23d instant:

About 2 p. m. on the 23d instant, in obedience to orders received

from the colonel commanding the brigade, I moved my regiment to the left and front of Fort Negley, and there took position in the center of the front line of the brigade on about the same ground previously occupied by our advance picket line. Remained in this position, bivouacking on the ground, and doing picket duty until the morning of the 25th, when I moved my regiment, under orders from the colonel commanding the brigade, farther to the left, and at 1 p. m. took position on the right and in the rear line of the brigade, some distance to the left and front of Fort Wood, facing the enemy's works at the foot of Mission Ridge; remained in this position until about 3 p. m.; moved forward with the brigade at a pretty rapid march, until the front line had gained, occupied, and halted in the enemy's works before mentioned. Seeing the front line safely resting in these works, and occupying a position with my command in an open field much exposed to the enemy's fire from artillery on Mission Ridge, I ordered my men to lie down, and remained in this position under a harmless but annoying fire of artillery (the shells falling inaccurately) until the grand and brilliant advance was made by the front line on the enemy's works, playing with so much defiance and apparent confidence and composure upon us from the heights of Mission Ridge. Simultaneous with the advance of the front line, I moved my regiment forward in line of battle, until I discovered my line was under and subject to an enfilading fire from the battery on my left; then I moved double-quick by the right flank, file left, to the works, running at right angles with those just vacated by the front line; here I halted, closed my men up, and immediately moved up a ravine in the ridge by the flank, which effectually shielded my men from the artillery fire, and gained the heights in good season to take part in the action fiercely going on between the front line and the enemy, some distance to the left of the battery captured by them. As soon as arriving at the point where the enemy were resisting our farther movements, I formed my regiment into line with the right resting well down the east side of the ridge, fronting north, and immediately became hotly engaged, the enemy disputing a farther advance down this portion of the ridge, and at the same time seemingly intending to stay our advance until he might succeed in getting off a piece of artillery, for which both sides were grappling. Under this impression, I ordered my regiment forward, which order was promptly obeyed, having previously fixed bayonets, intended charging down the ridge. After advancing near the artillery it was abandoned, and the force contesting my advance made a hasty retreat. I claim for my regiment the honor of having captured this piece of artillery while resting with my line near to it and after the fighting had ceased. Some officer claiming to have authority took it off.

I must here take occasion to say that from the time the charge commenced to be made and until the field was ours, not one solitary man of my regiment straggled from his command, but that every advance and movement was made by them in fine order, nor did one casualty happen to it until I had gained the position and engaged the enemy at the point last named, at which point my entire loss occurred, being 19 in all, as follows: Capt. Francis M. Bryant, of Company C, a brave, gallant, able, and efficient officer, was mortally wounded. Four enlisted men were killed, and 14 wounded. A full list* is hereunto attached.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

After the conclusion of Wednesday's action, my regiment was detailed and went on picket for the entire brigade, and was relieved on the 26th, with orders to march, which I subsequently learned to be to pursue the retreating enemy. Arrived at Ringgold, Ga., at noon on the 27th; remained there until 11 a. m. on the 29th; ordered to return to camp; arrived in camp on same evening at 6 o'clock, without participating in any further action.

During the seven days of arduous duty performed, as well as while engaged in action, my regiment—officers and men—bore themselves with that gallantry, forbearance, and energy becoming veteran soldiers. Their justly earned laurels upon more sanguinary fields did not depreciate in the action before Chattanooga. They met the enemy, as upon former occasions, determined to defeat him at all hazards.

I am, your obedient servant,

MILTON S. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 167.

Report of Col. Newell Gleason, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the part performed by the Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the battle of Chattanooga, commencing on the 23d day of November and ending on the night of the 25th; also, the pursuit after the enemy to Ringgold, Ga.

My regiment, being supplied with 100 rounds of cartridges to the man, was held ready to march at a moment's notice during the 23d day of November. Marching orders were received about 4 p. m. I moved my command without delay, and formed in line of battle with the brigade in front of the works, on about the center of the line before Chattanooga. The brigade being formed, marched to the front in line of battle, pressing the enemy's pickets slightly back. Having halted, the men were allowed to stack arms and rest. The brigade remained here until about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. During said time Lookout Mountain was taken in a magnificent charge, and a good deal of hard fighting done on the left of our line. About the time above mentioned, the brigade moved slowly by the left flank in such a manner as to bring it to the left and in front of Fort Wood. Resting a short time, the advance was made by the flank and in line of battle toward the enemy's lines, until coming within about three-quarters of a mile of the front line of works occupied by the enemy, when the brigade was halted and formed in the following order, viz: Eighty-seventh Indiana on the right, Thirty-fifth Ohio in the center, and One hundred and first Indiana on the left of the front line; Seventy-fifth Indiana on the right, Ninth Ohio in the center, and One hundred and fifth Ohio on the left, forming the second line, the Second Minnesota being in front,

deployed as skirmishers. The brigade was ordered to stack arms and lie down, resting until about 3.30 p. m., when, an advance being ordered, the line moved forward to within about one-third of a mile of the enemy's breastworks. On the approach of the skirmishers the rebels left their lower works and scattered up the slope of the ridge, fighting as they retired. The lines being dressed up, a charge was ordered, and never did troops show more determination or greater valor. They ran, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, to the enemy's lower line of works, and took shelter and rested about half an hour. The enemy's fire upon this position was terrific. The charge from these breastworks up the hill to the crest of the ridge was first begun by the brigade upon our right, the character of the ground requiring it. While we were yet in the works, a staff officer came galloping up in rear of my regiment, ordering the charge. Many men jumped over the works and were going forward. I asked the officer who he was; said he belonged to General Wood's staff. I told him Colonel Van Derveer commanded this brigade, and could be found farther to the left. I then ordered the men behind the works and await orders from their own officers. Soon orders came from our brigade commander to charge. The command was repeated along the line, and, with renewed energy, the men rushed forward under a terrible fire, ascended the ridge, entered the enemy's works—being a distance of nearly half a mile—captured the artillery in the fort immediately in front, it being the second point taken on that part of the ridge. The colors of the Eighty-seventh Indiana, Thirty-fifth Ohio, Second Minnesota, and One hundred and first Indiana were planted on the ridge at so nearly the same time that it would be difficult to designate the one first there. Captain Ellis and Lieutenant Vandever, of my regiment, and several line officers of the other regiments above named, together with the men who first gained the summit with their colors, formed and led the charge along the ridge to the left, gained the next point, and dashed farther on to the left, nearly along the whole front of the Third Brigade.

In making the charge along the ridge the fighting was desperate, and those engaged particularly distinguished themselves. Among these were Captain Ellis, Lieutenant Vandever, and about 20 noncommissioned officers and privates of my regiment. In this daring charge I lost 2 men killed, one of whom was Corporal Deacon, Company K, a dashing, gallant soldier, and a very worthy young man.

My color bearer, Corpl. Henry Platt, is worthy of special notice; he carried the colors into the thickest of the fight, the staff being shot twice with musket-balls. The color guards acted bravely. All, officers and men, behaved nobly, and proudly sustained the character of the regiment.

My loss was 2 killed and 13 wounded. Among the wounded were Lieutenants Leiter, Company F, and Russell, Company C, both brave officers. The latter was mortally wounded, and died November 29, 1863. In the death of First Lieut. Burr Russell, the regiment and the country have lost a gallant and efficient officer.

I cannot fail to acknowledge the assistance of Adjt. J. E. Selleck, having no field officer present; also my regimental surgeon, Charles E. Triplett, as I am informed he labored faithfully at the hospital in his attentions to the wounded.

About 3 p. m. on the 26th instant, the brigade moved along the ridge toward Ringgold, and bivouacked that night near Chickamauga Creek.

On the morning of the 27th instant, the march was continued, our forces reaching Ringgold about 12 m. There was hard fighting in the gap and on the ridge in our front; our brigade was formed in line of battle ready for action, but was not engaged. Remaining in bivouac (the men suffering much for want of clothing) until about 11 a. m. on the 29th instant, we were ordered to march, and arrived at Chattanooga about dark, all feeling that though hardships had been endured a great work had been accomplished.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. GLEASON,
Colonel Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

[Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 168.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: On the 23d instant, the One hundred and first Indiana moved to the front of Fort Negley, and lay in line of battle until the morning of the 25th without becoming engaged. On the 25th, participated in the charge on Mission Ridge, the regiment being on the left of the front line of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the Thirty-fifth Ohio on the right, and the Second Minnesota was deployed as skirmishers in front. The One hundred and first Indiana reached the crest simultaneously with the Second Minnesota, Thirty-fifth Ohio, and Eighty-seventh Indiana, and participated with them in the capture of several pieces of artillery. They were closely engaged with the enemy in the assault on the last point held by the enemy on the ridge to the left of the point first assailed by this brigade, and by the opportune arrival of the rear line, composed of the Ninth Ohio, One hundred and fifth Ohio, and Seventy-fifth Indiana. The enemy were driven at nightfall from their last position on Mission Ridge.

The casualties in the One hundred and first are: Killed, 2; wounded, 32. About 3 of the latter are supposed to be mortal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 169.

Report of Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In response to circular instructions of this date from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment of Minnesota Vol-

unteers in the operations against the enemy during the week commencing November 23, 1863:

On Monday, the 23d instant, at 3 p. m., the regiment marched from its encampment in Chattanooga with the other regiments composing the Second Brigade, with two days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, and was placed in line of battle about half a mile distant from and in front or south of Fort Negley.

The regiment remained in position here until noon of Wednesday, the 25th, when with the brigade it marched to the left, taking a position to the east of and about a mile distant from Fort Wood, and facing the enemy's position at the foot of and on the crest of Mission Ridge.

Here the regiment was advanced, with two companies deployed, for the purpose of covering the brigade in its formation and movement toward the enemy's works.

The brigade being formed, a general advance was commenced at 3 p. m., and continued without opposition for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile, when the deployed companies reached the eastern or farther edge of a strip of woods, and came in full view of the enemy's works; the remaining companies being about 150 yards in rear of the deployed line, and the remaining six regiments of the brigade about 300 yards still farther back, and partially concealed from the enemy's view by the woods in front of them. Immediately in front of the deployed line lay an open field, the ground descending for a short distance to a small creek, and beyond it rising gradually for a distance of about a quarter of a mile to the crest of a secondary ridge, running parallel to, and about a quarter of a mile distant from, the foot of Mission Ridge. Along the crest of this secondary ridge was a breastwork of logs, occupied as the front line of the enemy's defenses by two regiments or battalions of infantry.

Beyond it the ground descended with an easy slope for a distance of 300 or 400 yards to the foot of the main or Mission Ridge, which rises thence, with a slope gradual at first, but increasing in abruptness toward the top, to a height of 500 or 600 feet. Along the crest of Mission Ridge were the main defenses of the enemy, consisting of a breastwork of logs, fully manned with infantry, with artillery posted on the more commanding points, in sections of two guns each, at intervals of from 100 to 200 yards. The artillery, thus placed, swept with direct and cross fire the whole space between the ridges mentioned, and also the open field across which we had to advance upon the first breastwork.

In the valley between the main and the secondary ridges were the enemy's encampments, the huts mostly hidden from our view by the smaller ridge and breastwork in front of them. The space between the two ridges had been covered with woods, but, except the highest and steepest part of the slope of the main ridge where the smaller trees had been felled and entangled as an obstacle, the timber had recently been cut away and used in the construction of huts and breastworks. After remaining in front of this part of the enemy's line for some twenty minutes, I received an order from Colonel Van Derveer, commanding the brigade, to deploy my entire command and advance upon the first line of breastworks, to seize and occupy it if possible; if repulsed to fall back on the brigade.

The men were briefly informed of the desperate service required of them, and instructed to withhold their fire and to move steadily forward until the work was gained; then to defend it to the utmost.

The reserve companies were then deployed, and, with bayonets fixed, the whole line commenced the advance. The enemy opened fire with musketry from the breastwork, and with artillery from the main ridge, as soon as our line emerged from the woods, but in the face of both the men moved silently and steadily on, across the creek and up the slope until within about 100 paces of the breastwork, when, as the pace was quickened, the enemy broke from behind the work, and ran in some confusion down the slope into and beyond their camps, where, taking cover behind the stumps and among the huts, they opened a brisk fire on us again as soon as we gained and occupied the breastwork. Our line, now partially sheltered by the work, returned the fire with such effect as soon to drive the enemy out of the valley and up the slope of the main ridge beyond the range of our rifles. Fourteen prisoners were here captured and sent to the rear.

Our loss in this attack was severe, though probably much less than would have been suffered by troops advancing upon the work in regular order of battle. About twenty minutes after the capture of the first work, the brigade advanced from the woods, and on arriving at the work halted for a few minutes, when the order was given for a general assault upon the enemy's main defenses on Mission Ridge.

My regiment moved forward with the others of the brigade, assembling on the colors as far as it was possible to do on the way, until, in ascending the steepest part of the slope, where every man had to find or clear his own way through the entanglement, and in the face of a terrible fire of musketry and artillery, the men of the different regiments of the brigade became generally intermingled; and when the brigade finally crowned the enemy's work on the crest of the ridge, the regimental and even the company organizations had become completely merged in a crowd of gallant and enthusiastic men, who swarmed over the breastwork and charged the defenders with such promptness and vigor that the enemy broke and fled, leaving their artillery in battery, and barely getting away a portion of the caissons and limbers. Six 12-pounder Napoleon guns were thus captured by our brigade, two of them by the men of my regiment. Hardly had a lodgment in the works been gained when the enemy's reserves made a furious counter-attack upon our men, yet in confusion. This attack was promptly met by a charge *en masse* by the crowd, which, after a few minutes of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, cleared the ridge, leaving the place in our undisputed possession, with some 200 or 300 prisoners. The captured artillery was turned upon the retreating enemy and manned by volunteers from the different regiments, but darkness soon closed over the field and the firing ceased. The regiments were assembled, and, after collecting and caring for the dead and wounded, we bivouacked on the ridge for the night.

During the operations here recounted about 150 men of my regiment, including two entire companies (F and G), were on detached service, leaving but 15 officers and 170 men, 185 in all, present for duty; of these 1 commissioned officer was killed, 3 were wounded, and 4 enlisted men were killed and 31 wounded; total of casualties, 39, or a fraction more than 21 per cent. of the number engaged. Three of the wounded have since died. The ammunition expended averaged 52 rounds per man.

Of 7 non-commissioned officers, in the color guard, all but 1 were

killed or wounded; the color lance was cut off by a fragment of shell, and the field torn out of the colors by another.

On the morning of the 26th, we drew partial rations for four days, and at noon marched in pursuit of the retiring enemy, a distance of about 8 miles, to the crossing of Chickamauga Creek by the Rossville and Graysville road, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the 27th, at 4 a. m., we marched again, passing through Graysville and arriving at Ringgold about 11 a. m., a distance of about 11 miles. Here an engagement with the rear guard of the enemy was in progress, and we were formed in line of battle in readiness to act as occasion might require. At noon the enemy retired, and at night we bivouacked, remaining in the same position until noon on the 29th, when we marched for Chattanooga, arriving at 6 p. m., a distance of 18 miles.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment under the hardships and privations of the week's campaign in severe and inclement weather, and with insufficient clothing and scanty rations, and especially of their gallant bearing under fire in the operations of Wednesday, I am incompetent to speak in terms that would do them justice.

The regiment being brought into action deployed as skirmishers, there was better scope for individual acts of heroism or of cowardice than would otherwise have been afforded. While I witnessed many of the former, I am proud to say that none of the latter have come to my knowledge.

A list* of casualties is herewith transmitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second Regiment Minnesota Vols.

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 170.

Report of Col. Gustave Kammerling, Ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to forward a report about the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chattanooga, November 25, 1863.

The Ninth Ohio did not take an active part in the fighting before late in the afternoon of the 25th of November. At 3 p. m. on that day it was posted on the left of the second line of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, the brigade being then in battle line in front of and facing the enemy's rifle-pits erected at the foot of and along the west side of the Missionary Ridge. About 4 o'clock I received orders from Colonel Van Derveer to advance, which I did. As soon as the line moved forward it met with a most galling fire from the enemy's batteries posted on the ridge in front and on the left of our position, but notwithstanding this heavy artillery fire which we had to pass through, I succeeded in gaining the ridge with a comparatively very small loss in killed and wounded.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85. Total number of officers and men engaged, 185.

On the top of the ridge, which I found already in possession of the troops of the first line of our brigade, I formed my regiment and marched a short distance to the left, where I saw among others the Second Minnesota Volunteers engaged in a desperate fight with the rebels, who were gradually retreating northward toward the next knoll of the ridge. From this moment until dark my regiment participated in the struggle for the possession of the said ridge. For over half an hour a heavy and incessant musketry firing was kept up by both sides, which finally ended with the retreat of the enemy.

During the night and part of the following day the troops bivouacked on the field of battle. About 1 p. m. on the 26th day of November, my regiment was ordered to march off with four days' rations in the haversack and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. We joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and went as far as Ringgold, Ga., from which place we returned to Chattanooga on the evening of the 29th of November, 1863.

My total loss sustained consists in 2 enlisted men killed and 12 enlisted men wounded; none missing. A list* of the men killed and wounded is attached hereto.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. KAMMERLING,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 171.

Report of Maj. Joseph L. Budd, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the night of the 22d instant, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the men of the Thirty-fifth were supplied with two days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, and thus supplied moved with the balance of the command about 4 p. m. of the 23d, with an effective force of 12 officers and 209 men, and took position in line of battle, with the left of the regiment resting on the Moore road, near the enemy's picket line, the regiment being posted in the second line.

In this position the regiment bivouacked until Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, when it was ordered to deploy as skirmishers along our brigade front, preparatory to an advance upon the then retiring enemy. After a short advance it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the valley in front of us, and an order coming to return to the main line for a march to the left, the regiment again joined the brigade, and marched with it to the mouth of Citico Creek, from which with the command we marched directly toward Missionary Ridge, and took position in the center of the front line, the Eighty-seventh Indiana being on our right and the One hundred and first Indiana on our left, the Second Minnesota covering the entire front as skirmishers. In this position our line faced and was half a

* Omitted.

mile distant from the rebel rifle-pits extending along the base of the slope.

About 4 p. m. the order was given to charge the rifle-pits, and at a given signal the whole line advanced with a tremendous cheer, receiving a terrific fire of spherical case, both from the front and either flank, from the enemy's batteries on the crest above. The Second Minnesota in advance drove the enemy from his works and planted their flag there without assistance from the main line, but this line followed them closely and were soon sheltered somewhat under the captured works from the furious fire of the batteries above.

After resting here about fifteen minutes, the order came to storm the heights. The regiment, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton, started at a double-quick, cheering with hearty good will, and pressed on utterly regardless of the fire of musketry in front, and of case shot from the front and flank. The regiment had not left the rebel line of works 100 yards in the rear when I was informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Boynton had received a severe wound in the thigh. Upon being thus notified, I immediately assumed command of the regiment, and very soon with the larger number of the regiment arrived at the top of the hill. The spur of the ridge charged by the brigade was the next on the left of the one charged by General Turchin's brigade. By the time the regiment arrived at the works on the top the enemy had been driven from the hill on our right and occupied the works on that spur in considerable force. The men of the Thirty-fifth, taking advantage of the shelter afforded by these works, opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy, but very soon rushing over the works, drove the enemy from the position, securing 3 pieces of artillery, 1 caisson with 6 horses attached, 7 prisoners, and 1 battle-flag. The battle-flag was in the hands of one of the men of the regiment, and an officer, representing himself to be on some general's staff, demanded the flag and took it from the soldier. The prisoners I ordered down the hill-side to where there had been quite a number of others collected. The Thirty-fifth was the first to enter the works with its colors.

The regiments having advanced in line of battle, each striving to reach the works first, it was but a very short time before the men from the different regiments became so mixed up (and partly owing to the nature of the ground) it was impossible to maintain anything like an organization. The company officers, however, rallied their companies, and in this manner advanced gradually along the crest of the ridge until we came to the position on the extreme left where the last stand was made.

At this place, under a severe fire from the enemy, we assisted in throwing up some rude log-works. While thus advancing, Lieutenant Mather, Company H, received two wounds, one in the hand and one in the leg. Lieutenant Lambright, Company K, received a very painful wound in the right shoulder.

The fighting ceased about 6 p. m., and the regiment was reformed.

During the entire fight the men of the Thirty-fifth were in the front ranks and the officers at their posts, conspicuous in the discharge of every duty. I beg leave to make special mention of the gallantry and bravery of Corporal Kreiger, our color bearer. From the time we charged the rifle-pits to the close of the fighting, the colors were in the lead. Sergeant Fisk, Company B, and Sergeant Blair, Company K, deserve credit for the manner in which they commanded their companies during the fight.

On the night of the 25th, we bivouacked on Missionary Ridge.

On the morning of the 26th, the regiment was supplied with four days' rations and cartridges sufficient to supply the men with 100 rounds each. In the afternoon of the same day the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, marched to McAfee's Church, a distance of 8 miles, where we bivouacked that night.

Started on the morning of the 27th and marched to Ringgold, where we arrived about 10 a. m. Having been assigned our position in the line, we remained there until Sunday, the 29th instant, upon which day with the balance of the command, about 10 a. m., we took up the march for Chattanooga, and reached our old camp about 6 p. m.

Our loss is 6 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers wounded, 19 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing; total, 30.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. L. BUDD,
Major, Commanding Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 172.

Report of Lieut. Col. William R. Tolles, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular just received, I have the honor to report that this regiment left camp on the afternoon of the 23d instant with the brigade, taking position on the left of the front line of the same, near the picket line, southeast of Fort Negley.

Here it remained until the morning of the 25th instant, when it marched with the brigade and division to the extreme left, taking position in the center of the second line of the brigade, fronting Missionary Ridge. While moving forward at a double-quick to the line of the breastworks at the foot of the ridge, the regiment sustained its heaviest loss from the fire of batteries posted on the summit of the ridge. After gaining the ascent, the regiment was formed in proper shape. Changing direction to the left, it moved forward and formed the advance line of the division. At this point the regiment was met by the enemy in force, delivering a deadly fire both on our front and flank, which was promptly returned, for the space of about thirty minutes. At the same time the regiment advanced to the brow of the hill, covering one piece of artillery, which the enemy were endeavoring to get off. In this they were foiled, and the One hundred and fifth brought off the gun and 2 horses, when the engagement ceased. Moving back on the ridge 30 or 40 rods, the regiment camped for the night.

On the afternoon of the 26th instant, it marched with the brigade to within about 6 miles of Graysville.

On the 27th instant, it moved to within 1 or 2 miles of Ringgold,

where it lay until the morning of the 29th, when it returned to camp at Chattanooga.

Below is given the loss sustained on the afternoon of the 25th instant.*

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. R. TOLLES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN R. BEATTY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 173.

Report of Col. William H. Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the late engagement:

Owing to the death of Col. E. H. Phelps, who commanded this brigade until the evening of the 25th of November, and was killed while gallantly leading the brigade on the last charge to take Missionary Ridge, my report will necessarily be but a brief outline of the movements of the brigade up to that time.

November 23, at 3 p. m., the brigade was ordered out to act as a reserve to the First and Second Brigades of this division, who were posted about three-quarters of a mile in front of Fort Negley, and near the enemy's picket line. This brigade was posted near the center, 200 yards in rear of the First and Second Brigades, where it remained until 3 a. m., November 24, when we were moved to the left of the La Fayette road and advanced near the enemy's lines, where, after posting a strong picket, we were ordered to intrench our position, which was done very effectually during the night, and by 9 o'clock the next day our position was very secure behind a strong line of breastworks.

We remained in this position until 10 a. m., November 25, when we were ordered to move to the left. After moving in that direction about 4 miles up the river, we were faced about and marched back 1 mile. We then halted, and after a few minutes were moved to the front across a small stream and the railroad, and took up a position on the left of the division, one-quarter of a mile from the enemy's works, at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Here a strong skirmish line was thrown to the front and left flank, the Second Brigade being on our right.

The regiments of this brigade were posted as follows: Tenth Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Seventy-fourth Indiana, and Thirty-eighth Ohio in the front line; Tenth Indiana and Fourteenth Ohio in the rear line as a reserve, two companies of the Thirty-eighth Ohio on the left as skirmishers to protect our left flank, as there were no

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

troops connected with this brigade on the left. We lay in this position for about one-half of an hour, when we were ordered to advance, which we did for about 100 yards at quick time, when we were ordered to double-quick to gain the rebels' works from which our skirmishers had driven the enemy. During the time we were passing the open space between the woods and the enemy's works, and while we were lying on the ground at their works, we were exposed to a heavy flanking fire of artillery from the top of Missionary Ridge.

We, however, maintained our position for ten or fifteen minutes, when we were ordered to charge the ridge, which we did at double-quick, but the hill being very steep and rough, a great many of the men gave out before they reached the top, but they all succeeded in getting up in good time. On reaching the top we found the enemy in line 25 or 30 yards to our left, who delivered a murderous fire on our men as they ascended the crest of the hill, but our rear having got up by this time, we were enabled to hold our position and drive the enemy back in confusion. We then strengthened our position by removing the logs from their works and placing them on the opposite side of the ridge; bivouacked during the night. In the meantime, we received orders to draw four days' rations and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

In the morning we buried our own and the enemy's dead that were left on the field. We did not move until 3 p. m. the next day, when we moved to the right, following the First and Second Brigades, and after marching until after dark, we bivouacked 2 miles east of Rossville.

The next morning, at 4 o'clock, we marched to Chickamauga Creek (about 1½ miles), where we halted for two hours until a bridge could be completed to cross that stream, when we again started and marched to Ringgold, where we arrived at 12 m., and bivouacked for the night.

November 28, received orders to go 3 miles south of Ringgold and destroy the railroad, which we succeeded in doing, destroying four bridges, tearing up track and burning the ties for about 1 mile, and returned to Ringgold, where we bivouacked for the night.

November 29, ordered to return to Chattanooga, where we arrived at dark.

I herewith submit a summary of casualties.

The Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, being on detached service, were not in the engagement.

During the engagement a great many prisoners were taken by the brigade, but they were immediately turned over to the provost guard of the brigade and division, and no memorandum kept of the number.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Recapitulation.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	
Staff	1						1
38th Ohio	1	7	3	31			42
10th Indiana				11			11
4th Kentucky		2		9		1	12
74th Indiana		2		16			18
14th Ohio		3		17			20
10th Kentucky		2		10			12
Total*	2	16	3	94		1	115

No. 174.

Report of Lieut. Col. Marsh B. Taylor, Tenth Indiana Infantry.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,
December 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of making herewith my official report of the late battle:

On the morning of the 23d of November, 1863, I received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with two days' rations and 100 rounds cartridges to the man. About 4 p. m. I joined the brigade in front of Fort Negley, closed *en masse*, my position being in the reserve, with the Fourteenth Ohio, the Tenth Kentucky, Fourth Kentucky, Thirty-eighth Ohio, and Seventy-fourth Indiana being the advance. We remained in this position until the morning of the 24th, when the brigade was ordered to the left and front. After forming our line of battle, pickets were posted and remained until relieved on the morning of the 25th. Immediately the four left companies were ordered out as skirmishers, but were soon withdrawn. We were then ordered to the left next to the river, and marching and countermarching we were formed in line of battle about 2 p. m., my regiment being in reserve of the brigade with the Fourteenth Ohio. After remaining in this position about two hours, we were ordered forward to storm the ridge, and in so doing were exposed to a raking fire from commanding positions on the top of the ridge. We succeeded in taking the ridge. My command lost 11 wounded. We remained in this position until next morning, November 26, when we were ordered to Ringgold, Ga.

The officers and men of the regiment behaved with great gallantry.

Hoping this report will meet with your approbation, I am, very respectfully,

MARSH B. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Capt. A. J. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 85.

No. 175.

Report of Lieut. Col. Myron Baker, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFTY.,
Camp, Fort Negley, near Chattanooga, December 1, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders emanating from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part borne by the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, under my command, in the late brilliant military operations in front of Chattanooga, Tenn.:

On the evening of Sunday, the 22d of November, I received orders, through you, from Colonel Phelps, Thirty-eighth Ohio, then commanding the brigade, to have the regiment ready to march out the next day, supplied with two days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to the man; and on the afternoon of Monday, the 23d, the regiment left camp and lay in reserve the balance of that day a short distance in front of Fort Negley, but about 1 a. m. of Tuesday, the 24th, we were marched farther to the left and advanced to the front line, taking position on the immediate right of Sheridan's division, of the Fourth Corps. During the day we occupied this part of the line, constructing a temporary breastwork of logs and earth.

On Wednesday, the 25th of November, having received orders to go to the left, apparently for the purpose of re-enforcing that part of the line, we marched in that direction a considerable distance, when we were faced about and countermarched toward the right until we arrived near the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. In the afternoon of this day we were moved forward to the front line and formed just on the right of the railroad (the division now being to the left of the Fourth Corps), facing Missionary Ridge. The Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiment was the left of the brigade, and this the left brigade of the division. The Seventy-fourth Indiana was placed in the first line next on the right from the Thirty-eighth Ohio, with the Fourth Kentucky on its immediate right, and the Fourteenth Ohio in the second line behind it. I immediately deployed Companies B and G, under command of Capt. C. B. Mann, as skirmishers to cover my front.

Pending these operations considerable time had expired, and it was probably 3 p. m. when the order was communicated to me that we were to advance over the open ground in front and assault the enemy's first line of defenses, which it was presumed he would endeavor to hold.

The command being given, the troops advanced rapidly to the front, preceded by the skirmishers, before whom the rebels, really found at this point in small force, retreated precipitately, and this first position was now ours without a struggle. This line of defense was at the top of a small ridge or hill near the foot of Missionary Ridge, and the works were constructed of logs. Having won this point, the regiment was halted and ordered to lie down for the purpose of resting, the men being considerably fatigued on account of the rapidity of the advance, which had been made for over a quarter of a mile in double-quick time.

It will not, I trust, be inappropriate to state here that during this advance, most of the way across cleared ground and in full view of the enemy, the rebel batteries on Missionary Ridge played upon our

lines with great rapidity, but, fortunately, doing very little damage, owing to the fact that the elevation of the hill which they fired from demanded too great a depression of the pieces to permit an effective or an accurate fire, and also that a small proportion of the shells thrown actually exploded. However, 1 man in this regiment was seriously injured from that source. This artillery firing, which proved unavailing for the purpose for which it was designed, was kept up until the Federal troops had almost reached the crest of the ridge. But to resume the statement of events in the order in which they occurred.

We had probably lain ten minutes under cover near the outer rebel works, which we had already possession of, when we were ordered forward once more on double-quick time, now to make the main attack from the front on Missionary Ridge. At the point where the Seventy-fourth Indiana ascended it this ridge has an altitude of 500 feet, and it is so steep that at some places it required all the strength one could put forth, together with what assistance might be derived from holding on to bushes and pulling one's self up by them, to make the ascent. But, notwithstanding the difficulty of approaching the rebel position, the men, inspired with an uncontrollable enthusiasm and burning with a desire to avenge their recent disaster in September last, tugged up the hill as best they might, many of them at times, from exhaustion or the abrupt rise of the ground, being compelled to drag themselves along on their hands and feet toward the summit of that mountain ridge, which seemed alive with artillery, so rapid and incessant was its use. It seemed evident that these batteries would be stanchly supported by infantry, and after having escaped so well the missiles from that arm of warfare we had every reason to anticipate a warm reception from the latter. Nearly to the top of the hill you could discern the long line of breastworks, rudely constructed of stones and logs, behind which it was likely a strong rebel force would be posted ready to receive us—a force probably deemed by their general adequate to repel any direct assault from the front. But despite the discouraging appearance of the undertaking, those brave spirits who had faced the consuming fire and furious assaults of the enemy at Chickamauga were not the men to falter, however desperate the enterprise might seem, but advancing as rapidly as possible soon reached the brow of the ridge, and with fixed bayonets contributed their share to the work of driving the rebels from their rude fortifications, which were in turn used by us during a part of the ensuing fight, which on the left of the brigade, and near where Colonel Phelps (Thirty-eighth Ohio) was killed, raged with a great deal of severity for nearly half an hour, when, being completely routed, the enemy fled in the wildest confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

What I have here stated in reference to the part taken by the Seventy-fourth Indiana in the fight would apply equally well to every other regiment of the brigade represented in the affair. In fact it would be presumptuous to claim that any one regiment excelled the other in its efficiency in that severe yet decisive contest, for all the regiments were there represented, all fought gallantly, and however brilliant the results of the victory might be, each is equally entitled to share the credit which is so deservedly due to all. Some artillery, a great many small-arms and prisoners were captured, besides the dead and wounded which fell into our hands. Just at dark and directly after firing had ceased, I sent Captain Mann, with

one company (G) of my command, under orders from General Baird, to reconnoiter the hill to our left, which I understand is commonly known by the name of Tunnel Hill.

At the close of the engagement on the heights, when we ascended, a considerable rebel force could be seen on that hill drawn up in line of battle across the north end of it, but it seems that the enemy immediately abandoned it, for Captain Mann returned in a short time and reported to me that the position had been evacuated. He captured on the hill 3 privates and a Major Webb, on the staff of the rebel General Stevenson.

The regiment went into the fight with 11 commissioned officers and 237 enlisted men. All things being considered, my loss was slight, being 2 killed, 16 wounded, and none missing. The names and rank of the killed and wounded will be found in a list* hereto appended. The regiment lost in action 7 Austrian and 2 Springfield rifles, and 9 sets of accouterments. These arms and accouterments were, however, those of the killed and severely wounded. The regiment expended 8,090 cartridges in the fight.

I need not dwell on the subsequent operations with which the regiment was connected.

On the 26th and 27th, it marched as far as Ringgold in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 28th November assisted in destroying about a mile of the railroad and bridges beyond Ringgold, and on the 29th returned to camp at this place.

Such is a brief outline of the part taken by this regiment in the late successful campaign, and the men, though poorly clad, many of them being without socks, drawers, or blankets, and wholly destitute of overcoats, thereby suffering much from the cold and exposure, nevertheless submitted without complaint to every privation and hardship, ready and willing to make any sacrifice if they could only be of some service to the Republic.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON BAKER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry Vols.

Capt. A. J. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 176.

Report of Maj. Robert M. Kelly, Fourth Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report as follows as to the part taken by this regiment in the late movements and engagements:

I received orders, November 23, to form the regiment at the works in front of its camp, making as much display as possible, at 1 p. m. About 4 p. m. moved out with the brigade and took position in front of Fort Negley, the regiment being in the front line, with the Tenth Kentucky Infantry on its right and Seventy-fourth Indiana on its left. About 11 p. m. moved by the left flank till my right rested on the Ringgold (?) road; remained in that position till about 3 a. m. of the 24th, when we moved forward by the right flank and occupied some unfinished rifle-pits, to the left of the Ringgold road,

* Omitted.

thrown up by Sheridan's division. Completed them by an early hour in the morning, and remained in that position till about 9 a. m. of the 25th; then moved by the left flank up the river till near the pontoon thrown across by General Sherman; then faced about, and moved down the river again about three-fourths of a mile; then moved to the front and left, crossing a small stream and taking position about one-half mile in front of the left of the enemy's rifle-pits, at the foot of Mission Ridge. The position of the regiment in the brigade was the same as first described. Companies B and C were thrown forward as skirmishers, under command of Captain Williams. About 3 p. m. the line was ordered to advance. The enemy fell back from their rifle-pits before our skirmishers, and at the same time opened a severe enfilading fire upon the advancing line from a battery on top of the ridge to our left. The front line of the brigade was halted and ordered to lie down under cover of the slight elevation along which the rifle-pits ran. The fire of the enemy still continued very severe, inflicting, however, no loss on this regiment. After resting nearly a half hour the line was ordered to advance at a run, halting and reforming as soon as covered by the hill from the fire of the battery on the left. The halt, however, was but momentary. Seeing from the movements of the line that other regiments were trying to get the start of us, and unable, by reason of the noise, to hear the orders of Colonel Phelps, commanding the brigade, who was leading the charge on foot, I ordered the men to keep closed up, and not allow any regiment to beat them to the top of the hill. The regiment then moved up the hill as fast and in as good order as the nature of the ground—steeper here than anywhere else—would admit. The steepness protected them, in great measure, from the infantry fire of the enemy in their breastworks at the top of the hill, and as the regiment reached the summit abreast with the rest of the line, the rebels fell back before them. After moving along the ridge to the left, firing briskly with the enemy till it became too dark to see, they fell back out of range, and I received orders to throw up works to strengthen our position. The regiment was reformed and placed in line, under the direction of Colonel Hays, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade, and the necessary works were finished in the course of a few hours.

Shortly after the works were finished, orders were received to procure four days' rations and to be prepared for a movement at daylight. We remained on the ridge, however, till afternoon of the 26th, and then moved with the brigade to a point 2 miles east of Rossville.

On the 27th, advanced to Ringgold, arriving there about the middle of the afternoon.

On the 28th, moved about 3 miles south of Ringgold, assisted in burning four bridges and tearing up a mile of the railroad track, and returned to camp of the preceding night.

At 11 a. m., November 29, marched for Chattanooga, arriving at dusk.

This regiment lost in the action of the 25th, 2 enlisted men killed and 9 wounded. One missing, supposed to be killed. I inclose a detailed and classified list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. KELLY,
Major, Commanding.

Captain DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Omitted.

No. 177.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gabriel C. Wharton, Tenth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders just received from the headquarters of the division, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the actions in front of Chattanooga on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of November, 1863:

At 3 p. m. on the 23d, Col. E. H. Phelps, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, ordered this regiment, together with the other regiments of this brigade, to take their respective positions in the rifle-pits in front of their camp, to the right of Fort Negley; in which position we remained (showing ourselves as much as possible to the enemy) until 5 p. m., when we were moved to the front, through the sally-port in front and to the left of the same fort, and took position about one-fourth of a mile in front of Fort Negley, fronting the Rossville road, with the regiment on the right of the brigade formed in column of division closed *en masse* in support of the First and Second Brigades of our division. Here we bivouacked for the night.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, we were again moved to the left about one-fourth of a mile, and to the front near 1 mile, and took position with the right of the regiment on the Ringgold road, protected by a field battery of twelve guns, supported by the Second Brigade of our division, with our left joining the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. By noon we had thrown up strong rifle-pits in our front, parallel with Mission Ridge, and a traverse protecting our right flank. All this was done in full view of the pickets of the enemy, but they did not fire a gun. We remained quietly at this point until about 11 a. m. of the 25th, when we were ordered to the left. We moved rapidly by the left flank along the whole line of the army of General Thomas, crossed Citico Creek near where it empties into the Tennessee River, thence up the bank of the river some 2½ miles in rear of the position held by the army of General Sherman; when we were ordered to countermarch, and took our position between Citico Creek and Mission Ridge, in an open field behind a skirt of wood, our right joining the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, of Second Brigade, Third Division, on our left the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. We immediately advanced two companies of skirmishers, under command of Captains Hill and McKay, to cover our front.

The enemy were in full view in our front, in their rifle-pits at the foot of Mission Ridge, and in larger force on the top of the ridge beyond. We were ordered at the sound of the bugle to storm these rifle-pits, but before the signal was sounded our skirmishers had dislodged the enemy and occupied their fortifications. The brigade then went forward double-quick to these works, a distance of one-fourth of a mile, where we were compelled to allow the men to regain strength for the final assault on Mission Ridge.

During the ten minutes we remained in these works, although under a furious fire from a full battery with shells and spherical case-shot at easy range, the officers and men became wild with enthusiasm and desire to advance, although it seemed from there that it would be to a harvest of death, but they could see their comrades in Wood's

and Sheridan's divisions struggling and fighting their way up the hill to their right, in some places having gained the crest, in others almost to the top, and the flag of the Eighty-sixth Indiana proudly waving within 20 feet of the crest of one of the hills, its brave defenders unable to advance without assistance and determined never to fall back.

When the bugle did sound, and Colonel Hays gave the command forward, one wild yell went up, and forward they swept, over an open plain, through the camp of the enemy, and gained the foot of the ridge under a terrible enfilading fire of artillery from Tunnel Hill, knocking down the huts of the enemy's camp and tearing up the ground in every direction, but the men never wavered or faltered. When the foot of the hill had been gained and ascent commenced, the line of battle was lost, the strongest men got the right of the regiment and went first, and the weakest men formed the left of the regiment. In fact, they were not formed according to letters of their companies, but in accordance with individual strength. Many fell going up the hill as if exhausted, but would rest a moment, take a sup of water from a mountain stream, and then forward again. Having reached the top of the ridge and driven the enemy from their first line of works toward Tunnel Hill, Col. W. H. Hays, in obedience to orders from General Baird in person, formed the regiment on the left of the Second Brigade, Third Division, and advanced with this brigade about 150 yards, when the enemy were again discovered in force and making another stand.

They drove back our skirmishers, when Colonel Hays rapidly formed the regiment on the right of Colonel Van Derveer's brigade, in an open field on a plateau, about 30 yards from a gorge which divided the ridge we were on and the one on which the enemy were posted, and opened on them a destructive fire, but they continued to advance, when the regiment was ordered to charge up to the gorge, which it did in splendid style, which caused the enemy to waver. At the same moment the other regiments of our brigade, having gained the hill, charged down the ridge to the left of the Second Brigade, and the enemy broke and fled precipitately. This fight did not last more than twenty-five minutes, yet for that time it was very hot. The officers and men behaved with great courage, many refusing to take cover when ordered to do so. The fighting closed at or near 5.30 p. m., and it had scarcely ended when Captain McClurg, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Division, brought the sad intelligence that the gallant Colonel Phelps had fallen at the head of his brigade, and also ordered Colonel Hays, as the ranking officer, to assume command of the brigade, which he did, leaving the regiment under my command. In this engagement our loss was very slight, 2 killed and 10 wounded, a list* of which will be hereunto appended.

We bivouacked for the night where we had fought. The morning of the 26th was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. At 3 p. m. we again moved to the front in support of the pursuing columns, stopping for the night on West Chickamauga Creek, about 8 miles from this place.

On the 27th, we caught up with the advance of the army at Ringgold.

On the 28th, we aided the other regiments of our brigade in destroying four railroad bridges over East Chickamauga Creek, and tearing up 1 mile of the railroad.

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*Omitted.

On the 29th, we marched back to our old camp at this place, where we now are.

The campaign, though short, was very trying upon the soldiers, as many of them had no shirts, socks, or blankets, and all were on very short rations, yet there was never a complaint heard, and each seemed to strive to outdo his comrade in endurance of exposure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. C. WHARTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. A. J. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 178.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the late engagement:

At about 4 p. m. of the 23d, my command was ordered to be prepared with two days' cooked rations, and be ready to march immediately. Very soon thereafter, the brigade, of which my regiment forms a part, commenced moving outside the works, through the sally-port at the left of Fort Negley. I followed the Seventy-fourth Indiana, marching left in front. After marching out about 400 yards, I was ordered to form in double column, closed *en masse*, on the right of the Thirty-eighth Ohio and in the second line of the brigade, and stacked arms, my command numbering 15 officers and 259 men.

We remained in position in front of Fort Negley till near 12 m., at which time we moved to the left nearly half a mile. We changed our position several times, when we were ordered to deploy and form in single line on the left of the Fourth Kentucky. It was then 4 a. m. the 24th, when we were ordered to strengthen a line of works that we then occupied on the left of the —— road. By 10 a. m. the rifle-pits were completed, and all the brush to the picket line cut in our front.

We remained on the same ground till the morning of the 25th at 10.30 a. m., when we were ordered to the left, apparently to support General Sherman. We marched up the river about 3 miles, and were then halted, faced about, and marched back about 1½ miles, and then filed into the woods toward Missionary Ridge. We formed in line about three-fourths of a mile from the foot of the ridge, my command occupying the extreme left of the second line, being in the rear of the Thirty-eighth Ohio and on the left of the Tenth Indiana. We moved out into an open field on double-quick, and across it to a rise of ground, about midway to the foot of the ridge. In doing so we were under an enfilading fire of a rebel battery on the summit of the ridge immediately over our left flank. In reaching the rise of ground I lost 1 man wounded by shell. After reaching the rise of

ground we were partially covered by it, and lay in line about thirty minutes. We were again ordered forward double-quick across the clearing to the foot of Missionary Ridge. While crossing, the fire from the rebel battery was very severe. I lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. We were ordered up the hill, and reached it just in time to prevent our forces from being driven back.

For half an hour the firing was quite severe upon my left. I lost in making the ascent and after reaching it 3 men killed and 17 wounded.

The officers and men behaved most gallantly in the charge up Missionary Ridge. After the fighting ceased, I stacked arms and immediately constructed a work in front of my regiment.

On the morning of the 26th, I was ordered to have my men prepared with four days' cooked rations, and each supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition, which order was complied with, and I awaited orders. At 2 p. m. we marched by the right flank off Missionary Ridge, and bivouacked on the Rossville road at 6 p. m.

The morning of the 27th, at 4.30 a. m., we marched on toward Ringgold, via Graysville, on the La Fayette road. Firing was distinctly heard in front and to our right, and we were pushed forward at a rapid rate. We formed in line just north of Ringgold, but were too late to take any part in the engagement.

The 28th, we were ordered up the railroad 1½ miles to burn some bridges and destroy the railroad. We were there engaged until night. The 29th, at 11 o'clock, we were ordered back to Chattanooga to our camp, which place we reached at 4.30 p. m., being five hours and a half in marching 18 miles.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. KINGSBURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. C. MCCLURG,
A. A. A. G., Third Division, 14th Army Corps.

No. 179.

Report of Maj. Charles Greenwood, Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from the general commanding division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under my command, in the engagement of the 25th instant:

In all the movements made by the brigade prior to the 25th instant this regiment took part, its position being uniformly on the left of the brigade.

On the morning of the 24th instant, were ordered on picket, and at midnight were relieved by the Tenth Indiana Volunteers, and in turn relieved them at 7 a. m. on 25th instant. We then moved with the brigade to the left until close to the right of Major-General Sherman's command, and returning took up position with our left resting on the railroad.

Were ordered by Colonel Phelps, commanding brigade, to deploy Companies B and G as skirmishers to cover our left flank and center, Capt. A. Newman taking command of the skirmish line. Were then ordered forward to the edge of the timber skirting the ridge. On reaching this line, we were ordered forward, on double-quick, to a ledge of rocks, and then to lie down. I then received instructions from the colonel commanding the brigade that upon a signal from the bugle to advance on a run, to gain the cover of timber still nearer the ridge.

This order was promptly obeyed, but I found the position too much exposed to the cross-fire of the enemy's artillery on either flank, and moved steadily forward to the summit of the ridge. On gaining this we received a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy, who were slowly retiring to the left. On two occasions the enemy rallied and attempted to force us back from the hill, but in each instance they were repulsed with severe loss. With the last repulse the firing ceased, and we bivouacked on the ridge during the night (25th).

On the 26th instant, moved forward with the brigade toward Rossville and Ringgold, and with it returned to camp on the evening of the 29th.

It is useless to mention the individual gallantry of any member of my command. Every officer and soldier behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, both while under the fire of the enemy's batteries at the foot of the ridge and their musketry while storming their position on the summit.

I send herewith a correct list* of the killed and wounded of my command, also report of arms lost and destroyed and ammunition expended.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES GREENWOOD,
Major, Comdg. Thirty-Eighth Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. A. J. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 180.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Chattanooga, Tenn., December 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the department, the following report of the operations of the artillery in my charge during the recent battle of Chattanooga, November 23, 24, and 25:

With considerable difficulty, owing to the deficiency in transportation, I succeeded in getting sixteen pieces of heavy ordnance into position on the line of works, in addition to the two 30-pounder Parrott already in Fort Wood, by the 22d November—four 4½-inch Rodman guns, with the two 30-pounder Parrott being in Fort Wood, on the extreme left; four 20-pounder Parrott in Fort Cheatham,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 85.

and four 4½-inch Rodman guns in Battery Rousseau, on the center, and four 20-pounder Parrott in Fort Sheridan, on the right.

These forts occupied prominent positions on the line, the guns commanding the rebel intrenchments at the foot of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and sweeping the level ground in their front.

In addition to the heavy guns on the line of intrenchments, by the night of the 23d I had two 20-pounder Parrott on Moccasin Point, a point on the north side of the river, commanding the approach to Lookout Mountain and its most northern extremity. These guns, with the Tenth Indiana Battery and the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, under Capt. W. A. Naylor, Tenth Indiana Battery, subsequently did good service during Hooker's assault on Lookout Mountain, rendering it impracticable for the rebels to concentrate on the north side of the mountain to resist his attack.

The Tenth Indiana and Eighteenth Ohio Batteries had previously been stationed on this point for some weeks, and had succeeded in cutting off, in a great measure, the enemy's communication with Lookout Mountain by the northern route.

I had also seven field batteries on the line, viz: C and M, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery; M, First Regiment Ohio Artillery; F and G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery; Sixth Ohio and Seventh Indiana Batteries, so arranged at the defensible points as to insure a safe retreat should the attacking line be repulsed.

On the night of the 23d, I had the following batteries placed in position on the north side of the river at four several points, to cover the crossing of General Sherman's command and prevent a force moving to oppose him until he had taken up position and established communication with our left: Company C, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Captain Gary; Company B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant Baldwin; Company B, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery, Captain Rumsey; Company F, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery, Captain Cheney; Company H, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant De Gress; Company I, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Artillery, Lieutenant Burton; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant McDowell; Thirteenth New York Battery, Captain Wheeler; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick; Cogswell's (Illinois) battery, Captain Cogswell. These batteries were under the direction of Col. James Barnett, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, commanding First Division, Artillery Reserve, and Colonel Taylor, chief of artillery of General Sherman's command, and from their commanding positions were well calculated to effect the purpose for which they were intended.

Everything could have been in position by the morning of the 20th, but the contemplated attack having been postponed, it was unnecessary to make a final disposition of the guns until the night of the 22d.

At about 12 m. on the 23d instant, I opened with the heavy guns from all points on the line on the rebel positions at the foot of Missionary Ridge and the east side of Lookout Mountain with some effect, in many instances driving the enemy from their camps and line of works. At 3 p. m. on the following day, I ordered a section of 10-pounder Parrott to be placed at the tannery commanding the valley road and Chattanooga Creek, where it subsequently did good service.

About 1 p. m. on the 23d, the infantry advanced, under cover of the guns, and carried the rebel rifle-pits, situated about 1½ miles to our front. Such batteries as could be mounted were immediately thrown out on Orchard Knoll, Brush Knob, and such other elevations as the country afforded.

With the assistance of General Sherman, who furnished me with horses for three batteries (the battery horses of the Department of the Cumberland having either died, or become so emaciated from starvation as to render but few of them fit for service), I had succeeded in mounting seven batteries; four, however, were only brought into action. These did excellent service during the attack of the 25th instant, as, being in easy range of the rebel intrenchments, they did considerable execution and aided materially in forcing the enemy to abandon those works.

On the 24th, Sherman crossed the river and formed a junction with Howard near Citico Creek, the batteries on the north side of the river effectually preventing any masses of troops intercepting them. It was, however, found too hazardous to endeavor to enfilade the rebel line from these batteries as was at first proposed, our troops being in such close proximity.

During the 24th and the morning of the 25th, the guns of Forts Wood and Cheatham opened on all bodies of troops observed to be concentrating or moving on Missionary Ridge, distance 2½ miles; sometimes with good effect.

At about 3.30 p. m. on the 25th instant, the line made the advance that ultimately resulted in carrying the enemy's position. The guns from the intrenchments continued to play on the rebel line at the foot of the ridge until the proximity of our troops rendered such fire dangerous, when they turned their attention to the crest of Missionary Ridge, and made some excellent practice on the rebel troops moving on that position.

This engagement has proved beyond doubt the utter worthlessness of the projectile known as the Rodman projectile, furnished the Rodman 4½-inch guns, and unless other and better projectiles be obtained I consider that these guns will be little better than useless.

There is a radical defect in the fuses of the shells furnished this department, which I believe to originate in the inequality of their composition, rendering the explosion of the shell at the calculated time very uncertain. I have also remarked that the partitions in the fuses are very thin and liable to burst, thus causing the explosion of the shell in a shorter period than the time for which the fuse was cut. In fact, the entire practice with shell was very unsatisfactory, the shell either exploding too soon or not at all.

The following guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, ammunition, &c., were captured from the rebels during the engagement of the 24th and 25th and subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

By General Davis' division, at Chickamauga Station	24-pounder guns	2
By General Geary's division, on Lookout Mountain	field pieces	2
By General Osterhaus' division, on Missionary Ridge	do	1
By General Wood's division, on Missionary Ridge	do	12
By General Sheridan's division, on Missionary Ridge	do	6
By General Johnson's division, at Graysville	do	4
By General Baird's division, on Missionary Ridge	do	1
Claimed by Generals Baird and Wood	do	6
Claimed by Generals Wood and Sheridan	do	6
Total		40

Carriages for light 12-pounder guns	19
Carriages for 10-pounder Parrott	4
Carriages for 6-pounder guns	8
Carriage for 3-inch gun	1
Carriages for 6-pounder James, 3.80-inch bore	3
Carriages for 12-pounder howitzers	3
Total	38

Caissons for light 12-pounder guns	17
Caissons for 10-pounder Parrott	3
Caissons for 12-pounder howitzers	3
Caissons for 6-pounder guns	3
Caisson for 3-inch gun	1
Caissons for 3.80-inch James rifle	2
Total	29

Limbers for light 12-pounder guns	13
Limbers for 10-pounder Parrott	4
Limbers for 6-pounder guns	7
Limber for 3-inch gun	1
Total	25

A good many parts of harness were also captured, but no complete sets.

	Rounds.
Ammunition for 12-pounder guns	805
Ammunition for 12-pounder howitzers	283
Ammunition for 6-pounder guns	332
Ammunition for 10-pounder Parrott	216
Ammunition for 3-inch guns	57
Ammunition for 3.80-inch James rifle	151
Total	1,844

This is all that has come in up to the present time.

I am indebted to Maj. J. Mendenhall, assistant chief of artillery, for valuable assistance previous to and during the three days' battles. Captain Stokes, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, acting as additional aide-de-camp, had charge of the batteries on the right of the line of intrenchments, which were served under his direction with skill and effect. Capt. Louis J. Lambert, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. T. V. Webb, aide-de-camp, of my staff, performed their duties with promptitude and to my satisfaction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BRANNAN,

Brig. Gen., and Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 181.

Report of Capt. James H. Stokes, Chicago Board of Trade Battery, commanding right batteries.

HEADQUARTERS FORT CHEATHAM,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: For the information of the chief of artillery, Army of the Cumberland, I have the honor to report the following as the action taken by the batteries under my command, consisting of Fort Cheatham, mounting eighteen guns; breastworks to the right

of this, mounting six guns, and Fort Jef. C. Davis, mounting three guns, in the engagement before Chattanooga on 23d, 24th, and 25th of November, 1863:

At 12 m., November 23, the batteries in Fort Cheatham, consisting of five 20-pounder Parrott, seven 10-pounder Parrott, and six Napoleon, opened on the rebel camps to our front, discharging 25 rounds of shell from 20-pounder Parrott, 21 rounds of shell from 10-pounder Parrott, and 28 rounds of shell from Napoleon; total, 74 rounds. The effect of these discharges was to cause the army to evacuate a large portion of these camps.

November 24, during the day there were fired from the batteries at Fort Cheatham 92 shell, 50 rounds from 20-pounder Parrott, and 42 rounds from 10-pounder Parrott. These discharges were directed on the remaining camps in front, also on the east side of Lookout Mountain, where the rebels were engaged with our troops—then shelling the Rossville road—and also clearing the way for the advance of General Baird's command, advancing on the valley road from the tannery, and covering the crossing of this command over Chattanooga Creek. These discharges were accurate, and of great service in dislodging the enemy from General Baird's front. At 3 p. m. sent two 10-pounder Parrott to position at tannery in valley road.

November 25, the entire batteries of Fort Cheatham opened at daylight on rebel camps still standing; also on baggage train and on Missionary Ridge, discharging 60 rounds of shell from 20-pounder Parrotts.

During the three days' engagement there were 226 discharges from the guns at Fort Cheatham and 11 from Fort Jef. C. Davis; in all, 237.

The many imperfections in the ammunition furnished for the 20 and 10 pounder Parrott diminished much the amount of execution that might have been made by these admirable guns during the first day's fight. Confident that a part of this evil could be rectified, I directed all the remaining shells to be carefully examined; the dirty, dusty powder used for filling to be replaced by rifle powder, and then recapped. After this the explosion of shells was more satisfactory; but yet there is a constitutional defect in the shape and action of the cap-plunger, which calls for improvement before delivery for use in front of an enemy. It is too small and upsets in the flight of the projectile.

The time-fuses are and have proved equally defective, composition unequal in mixture, and explosion thereby entirely unreliable.

The Bormann fuse, so highly esteemed for accuracy, is also defective for the same reason, and also from the breaking through of the thin partition, causing an explosion for the longest range about the time of the shortest. The time-fuses are also defective in the manner of attaching the meal powder, which ignites the fuse composition. This powder apparently is stuck in with mucilage, which, forming a glazing to the powder, forbids ignition, the only remedy for which is, before discharging, to dip the fuse in alcohol or turpentine, which, as a necessary accessory, is not always on hand.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. STOKES,
Captain, Commanding Right Batteries.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 182.

Report of Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Light Artillery, commanding First Division, Artillery Reserve.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, RESERVE ARTILLERY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in regard to the positions taken by the batteries under my command, as follows:

On the night of the 23d instant, by direction of Brigadier-General Brannan, chief of artillery, I placed in positions indicated by him the following batteries: Company C, First Ohio, Captain Gary; Cogswell's (Illinois) battery, of General Sherman's command; Company H, First Illinois, Lieutenant De Gress, of General Sherman's command; Company I, First Illinois, Lieutenant Burton, General Sherman's command; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick; Company F, First Illinois, Captain Cheney; Company B, First Illinois, Captain Rumsey; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant McDowell; Thirteenth New York Battery, Captain Wheeler; Company B, First Ohio, Lieutenant Baldwin. The batteries were moved into their several positions at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and were located as follows before day:

The locality of the pontoon bridge proposed to be laid below the mouth of Chickamauga Creek was covered by the following batteries: The Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Gardner, of General Davis' division (six Napoleon guns), was placed in an epaulement, about 200 yards above the proposed crossing on the bottom land near the river bank. Company C, First Ohio, Captain Gary, six Napoleons, was posted on the bottom about 150 yards below the crossing. Cogswell's battery (four James rifles) occupied ground about 100 yards to the right of Company C, First Ohio. These guns were so placed as to perfectly cover the bridge and sweep the low ground on the opposite side of the river.

The first position below the bridge, which is a semicircular knob of an elevation of about 250 feet above the river, admirably calculated for a large field of fire, embracing the bridge crossing and all the low ground in front and well toward the right, was furnished with the following batteries: Company I, First Illinois, Lieutenant Burton, four James rifles; Company H, First Illinois, Lieutenant De Gress, four 20-pounder Parrott; Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Zickerick, four 10-pounder Parrott.

The next position was a wooded knob, somewhat higher than the last, and having a fire to the left and front, perfectly covering the ground to the left and front, and intended to repel any attack in the direction of the tunnel, and was armed by the following batteries: Company F, First Illinois, Captain Cheney, four James rifles; Company B, First Illinois, Captain Rumsey, one howitzer and five 6-pounder smooth-bore guns.

The next position to the right of the last overlooked more to the right toward Fort Wood, having also a good fire to break up any masses moving between the river and Mission Ridge, with less elevation than the other points, but perfectly protected from the fire of the enemy. On this ridge were placed the following batteries: Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant McDowell, four James rifles; Thirteenth New York, Captain Wheeler, six 3-inch guns; Company B, First Ohio, Lieutenant Baldwin, six James rifles.

Before light on the morning of the 24th, the troops at the bridge were across to the number of two brigades, and at light the laying of the bridge was commenced, and completed beautifully and successfully without firing a shot. Before noon, General Sherman's troops having passed well over and taken up their position, but few shots were fired in the direction of his front, which were thrown by the 20-pounder Parrott battery, in the direction of the tunnel, with good effect. Upon General Howard moving up on the opposite side of the river, some twenty shots were fired by the lower battery down the river to break up anything in his front, by Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery, Company B, First Ohio, and Thirteenth New York, the shells carrying well over our troops and exploding handsomely at the foot of Mission Ridge.

On the 25th, the advance of General Sherman, with the batteries which he had crossed over, rendered any firing from our front unnecessary, and, with the exception of two or three shots fired by Captain Cheney upon a rebel advance in the direction of the tunnel, no firing was done.

Total number of rounds of ammunition expended, about 100; no casualties.

I have to express my acknowledgments for valuable services rendered me in posting the batteries of the command, to Colonel Taylor, chief of artillery for General Sherman; also to Maj. C. S. Cotter, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Artillery, and to Lieutenants Sturges and Sliney, who acted as my aides.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

JAMES BARNETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Abstract from "Record of Events" on return of the First Division Artillery Reserve, for November, 1863.

Company E, First Ohio Light Artillery, was assigned to this division per Special Orders, No. 22, headquarters chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, November 21. Has been stationed at Dallas, on the Tennessee River, 15 miles above Chattanooga, guarding the ford at that place. Company A, First Ohio Light Artillery, has been stationed—one section at Blythe's Ferry, one section at Sale Creek, and one section at Cotton Port, guarding fords on the Tennessee River above Chattanooga.

On the 13th, the section at Blythe's Ferry had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, losing 1 man severely wounded. Batteries B and C, First Ohio Artillery, have been in camp on Stringer's Hill, opposite Chattanooga, during the greater part of the month.

On the morning of the 24th, they formed a part of the artillery force, under Colonel Barnett, employed to protect the crossing of the Tennessee River, near the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, by General Sherman's troops. The Eighteenth Ohio Battery was stationed on Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain, until the 27th, when it was transferred to Chattanooga. Batteries F, G, and M, and the Twentieth Ohio have remained in garrison at Chattanooga during the month.

No. 183.

Report of Capt. Josiah W. Church, First Michigan Light Artillery, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters chief of artillery, Department of the Cumberland, requiring a report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battle, I have the honor to report as follows:

By orders from General Brannan, I moved my battery (Company D, First Michigan Artillery), composed of four 20-pounder Parrott and one 10-pounder Parrott guns to Fort Cheatham at about 12 m., on the 23d instant. I opened fire on the enemy's camps in front and from 1 or 2 miles distant. I also delivered several shots at a small hill at the base of Lookout Mountain, which had the appearance of having a battery stationed inside of earth-works on its top. No fire was returned by the enemy during the day. I fired 25 rounds percussion and fuse shell, but had much difficulty in getting the fuse shell to burst. Not more than two-thirds of them burst during the day. I think the cause was dampness of the fuse.

November 24, at about 10 a. m., I opened fire on a small body of the enemy, about 1½ miles distant, on the Rossville road. The first shell burst in their midst, driving them into the woods at a double-quick. I then fired at some detachments of men along the enemy's rifle-pits, at about 1½ miles in my front.

This firing seemed to clear the entire line of rifle-pits, so far as could be seen from Fort Cheatham. I next opened fire on a line of the enemy's infantry on the ridge of Lookout Mountain, which runs parallel with and about two-thirds of the way up the side of the mountain. I burst several percussion shell in their lines, causing them to separate and go in different directions. At the time I commenced firing on this line it was on the way to meet General Hooker's forces, who were coming around the north end of Lookout Mountain. As the opposing forces became closely engaged, I ceased firing, for fear of doing damage to our own men. I soon after received orders from General Baird to open fire on the Summertown road to keep the enemy's forces from advancing on that road. In obedience to his order, I opened fire on the road and along the base of the mountain, and, as I then thought, and have since been informed by our forces on this side of Chattanooga Creek who were where they could see the effects of the shots, it was good; the fuse shell burst much better than before, caused, I think, by using spirits of turpentine on the fuses. During the day I fired 50 rounds. One of the pieces worked very badly, tearing the flanges off from the shell and throwing the shell end over end with bad effect. I did not use it but for a few rounds, as it endangered our infantry in our front.

November 25, as soon as the fog had cleared away from the front sufficiently to see the foot of Mission Ridge, Major-General Palmer directed me to fire at a wagon train that was moving along the road at the foot of the ridge. A few shots sufficed to stop the train. I then threw several shots at their camps, and then ceased firing until about 2 p. m., when I asked permission of Major-General Palmer to open on a battery on Mission Ridge to the left of General Bragg's headquarters.

General Palmer gave me permission to do so, and the first shot, at 10° elevation, went over the ridge without doing any damage. The next shot, at 7° elevation, burst in the rebel battery, and, as I have since ascertained, killed 3 men and 1 horse, and wounded 2 men. I fired several shots at the same point afterward, but did not succeed in bursting any more shell at that point—sometimes beyond and sometimes a little short on the side of the ridge. The piece with which I was firing stood on soft ground at the time, which made it almost impossible to calculate precisely the elevation to give the piece. Soon after bursting the shell in the rebel battery, I opened fire on a body of the enemy's troops who were advancing up the side of the ridge. For this purpose I placed the pieces inside the framework and on the platform, and opened on them. The first shot drove them into their rifle-pits, about one-third of the way up the ridge, and one more round of percussion shell, which burst in their rifle-pits, drove them out of them and up the hill. I continued firing at these troops and at the batteries on the summit of the ridge until our men, who were charging up the hill, had advanced so far as to make it dangerous for me to fire at the ridge, so I ceased firing for the day. I fired about 60 rounds during the day, and I am confident with good success. The conduct of my officers and men was good, doing their whole duty.

In reference to the part taken by the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, I take pleasure in stating that Lieut. Obadiah German has forwarded his report, which is as follows.*

The other two batteries of this brigade, namely, Battery A, First Middle Tennessee Volunteers, and the Third Wisconsin Battery, were not called into action, and therefore have no reports to forward. No report has been received from the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, which is stationed at Harrison's Landing, Tenn.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. CHURCH,
Captain Battery D, 1st Michigan Artillery,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., Art. Reserve, Dept. of Cumberland.

Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 184.

Report of Lieut. Obadiah German, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 27, 1863.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received from Major Mendenhall, assistant chief of artillery, on Monday, November 23, about noon, I manned my guns, which were in position in the rear of Fort Cheatham. At 5 p. m. received orders from General Brannan to report to General Baird.

On the morning of the 24th, being furnished horses and mules, by order of General Baird, I marched to the front with two sections of the battery, 71 men and 3 commissioned officers, and took position about 400 yards in front of Fort Cheatham, remaining in position

*See report following.

until noon, when I was ordered by General Palmer to move to the right, in rear of General Carlin's brigade, and place a section in position on the north side of Chattanooga Creek, near the railroad crossing, and shell the enemy's position and the Summerville road on Lookout Mountain.

After firing 37 rounds, I broke the axle body of the left piece, rendering it unserviceable, when I ordered up Lieutenant Wheeler, with the right section, placing it in position about 30 yards to the right of the left section, and on the bank of the Tennessee River, and continued firing until dark. Result unknown, except from deserters, who stated that it prevented them from re-enforcing Lookout Mountain.

Found my ammunition generally good. The total number of rounds fired was 249, consisting of spherical case-shot and shell. Remained in position until 6 a. m. of the 25th, when, by order of General Baird, I moved to the left and took the position occupied by the battery on the morning of the 24th in front of Fort Cheatham. At 11 a. m. received orders from General Baird to move to the left in rear of his division, and take a position about 600 yards in front of Fort Wood and await further orders. At 4.30 p. m. I received orders from General Granger to move forward and take position on Mission Ridge, on the right of General Willich's brigade, where I remained in position until 11 p. m., when I received orders from General Thomas to return my horses to the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, of General Sherman's corps, and having been notified by General Granger that the necessity of my remaining on Mission Ridge had passed, and being unable to find General Baird, I returned to camp in Chattanooga, arriving at 5 a. m. of November 26. Casualties, none.

O. GERMAN,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

No. 185.

Report of Col. Eli Long, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and including operations November 17, 1863–*January* 3, 1864.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Calhoun, Tenn., January [19], 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit detailed account, as follows, of the operations of my brigade since marching from Woodville, Ala., pursuant to orders received on the night of November 17, 1863:

Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and Major Gray, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, having reported to me for orders, with detachments of their regiments, I marched on the morning of the 18th, with a command about 1,000 strong. Reaching Bridgeport on the evening of the 19th, I crossed the river next morning near Kelley's Ford.

On the 22d, Major Dobb joined me with a battalion of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan reported with a part of the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, and addi-

tional detachments of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and Fourth Michigan Cavalry, increasing my command to 1,500 men. Marched that evening to Brown's Ferry and crossed the Tennessee River to north side, opposite Chattanooga.

On the 24th, receiving orders from Major-General Thomas to march to Cleveland, Tenn., and destroy as far as possible the enemy's lines of communication in that direction, I crossed by pontoons above Chattanooga, and struck the Chattanooga and Cleveland dirt road, running along the railroad. A few miles east of Chattanooga I cut the telegraph wire, and at Tyner's Station burned two rebel caissons. At other points between this and Cleveland the telegraph was severed, and the railroad was destroyed in frequent places by burning and tearing up the track.

On the night of the 24th, I bivouacked 13 miles from Chattanooga and sent a party forward to Ooltewah, who found and destroyed some 4,000 pounds flour. On the following day I burned two freight cars, together with 100 cords of tan bark, belonging to the Confederate States of America. Nearing Cleveland, rebel pickets were encountered and driven in. The advance regiment (First Ohio) then charged into the town and drove out Colonel Woodward, with the Second Kentucky (rebel) Cavalry Regiment.

Next morning I sent a detachment, under Colonel Seidel, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, with directions to go, if possible, to Hiwassee River, and ascertain the enemy's strength at Charleston; also to tear up the railroad. Major Patten, with First Ohio Cavalry, was sent down the Dalton road and Major Dobb, with Fourth Ohio, back on the road we came, each party being directed to damage the railroad. Colonel Seidel went as far as Charleston and found Kelly's brigade stationed at Calhoun with artillery, and drove the cavalry across the river, losing 1 man wounded. Major Patten destroyed 10 miles of the Dalton track, and considerable damage was done on the other road. In Cleveland I found a considerable lot of rockets and shells, large quantities of corn, and several bales of new grain sacks, all belonging to the rebel Government. Destroyed all that was not appropriated to use of my own command. Burned several railroad cars found here; also the large copper rolling mill—the only one of the kind in the Confederacy.

Early on the morning of the 27th, I was attacked by General Kelly with a brigade of cavalry and a section of two pieces of artillery. Started my command out the Harrison road, sending forward the prisoners under charge of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Retired slowly, the enemy pressing us closely and shelling vigorously. A strong line of skirmishers was kept up till we had passed Candy's Creek, keeping in rear of my column and holding him in check, when the enemy retired. My loss during the action was 2 killed, 14 wounded, and 13 missing. Most of the latter have since joined. The enemy's loss was not fully known, but he suffered in killed and wounded more severely than we. I moved on, via Harrison, to Chattanooga, and reported in person at the headquarters of the major-general commanding.

During this trip I captured 233 prisoners, including a number of officers; also 85 wagons and 11 ambulances, which, together with their contents, were burned. Among this number of wagons was the train of General Wright's brigade.

On the 29th November, I again marched for Cleveland, pursuant

to orders received at Chattanooga, and reported to Major-General Sherman. From there took road to Benton, sending my ammunition wagons with the infantry column on Charleston road, striking the Federal road. I came upon a drove of about 300 hogs belonging to the Confederate Government. Moved on to B[enton] with the main column, sending the Fourth Michigan on reconnaissance to mouth of Ocoee River, and the Fourth Ohio down the Federal road. The latter party captured another drove of about 500 hogs.

December 1, I marched to Columbus, on Hiwassee River; then, returning to Benton, detached the Fourth Michigan and Fourth Ohio to go back to Cleveland, with captured hogs and prisoners taken on the 29th and 30th. One regiment was sent to secure the boats at mouth of Ocoee and float them down to Charleston, and, with the remainder of the command, I proceeded to Charleston. Orders from General Sherman directed me to move on immediately to Athens, and I reached there some two hours after midnight. From Athens I sent back 150 dismounted men, under charge of Captain Wade, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, to garrison the town of Calhoun, and hold the bridge at that place; also 25 men, to be joined by 25 others from the two regiments then at Cleveland, to take the captured hogs to Chattanooga. Detachments of the Third U. S. Cavalry and Fifth Ohio Cavalry reported to me for orders, and I marched for Loudon in advance of General Sherman's forces. Near Loudon my advance regiment (Third Ohio) was met by a force of rebel cavalry, routed them and took about 30 prisoners, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. General Vaughn, with a force of infantry and some artillery, occupied the fortifications about the town, and opened upon my column with shell. Not being able to dislodge the enemy any other way, I determined to charge the works. I dismounted my command, and moved forward in line, but, on approaching his position, I found him stronger than anticipated, the confronting force being fully equal, if not superior, to my own in numbers, besides the advantage of position being greatly in their favor. I then fell back, and, after reporting to General Sherman, bivouacked about a mile from Loudon. During the night Vaughn destroyed his stores, took up his pontoons, and, after running into the river 4 locomotives and 44 cars, evacuated the place.

On the 3d December, being ordered to move forward to Knoxville and open communication with General Burnside that night if possible, I crossed the Tennessee River and marched via Maryville. Traveling from M[aryville] I could get no information as to the position of the forces or condition of affairs at Knoxville. All reports that could be obtained indicated that the town was completely surrounded by Longstreet, but near 2 a. m. I struck Colonel Wolford's cavalry pickets some 2 miles from K[noxville] and camped within his lines. Reported in person to General Burnside the following day.

On the night of the 6th, pursuant to orders from General Sherman, I marched to Maryville, and was here joined by the two regiments which had been sent back to Cleveland. From this point I was directed to start in pursuit of a train of some 300 wagons which had been cut off at Loudon when we marched on that place, and was now making its way into North Carolina. Crossed Little Tennessee River at Motley's Ford, and after crossing Tellico and Unaka Mountains and Long Ridge, following up the Hiwassee, I arrived at Murphy, N. C., on the 9th December. Met no force of the enemy except

a few of Morgan's men and a company of home guards stationed at Murphy. My advance guard had a slight skirmish with these and drove them from the place. Marched 6 miles from Murphy and camped.

Up to this time, since leaving Chattanooga, I had taken 95 prisoners, including 7 officers; also a few horses and mules. Found the road from Maryville to Murphy, for the most part, good. After leaving Tellico Plains the route lies through a mountainous country, but the road over the mountains is well engineered and practicable for wagons. The country is very poor, the fields poorly cultivated, and grain and forage more scarce than any locality previously visited during my entire trip. It is well watered, however, by frequent creeks and mountain streams. Frequent incursions have been made in there by rebel cavalry, and but few cattle of any kind, horses or mules, were found.

From the best information I could obtain along the route, it appeared that the rebel train was some five or six days' march ahead of me, and traveling with apprehensions of pursuit, so that it was evident it would be impossible to catch it. My horses were all jaded with hard marching, and many of them had already given out, leaving a number of the men dismounted, and from the great scarcity of horses in the country I could not supply their place. Therefore, after sending a force 10 miles farther into the country to get all possible information, I determined to halt. The reports of the expedition confirmed previous intelligence. After remaining in camp one day to rest my horses, I started back on the 11th December, and at Tellico Plains found General M. L. Smith encamped with his division of infantry and awaiting my return.

Through him received instructions from General Sherman to rest my horses as long as necessary, and then proceed to Chattanooga via Charleston. Remained in camp until the morning of the 14th, Major Smith's battalion, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, being meanwhile relieved and ordered to Athens.

Arriving at Calhoun on the 15th, had orders requiring me to remain at that place, guarding the railroad and river as a line looking toward Georgia. The detachment of Third U. S. Cavalry was relieved from duty with my brigade, and the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Heath, temporarily attached. I at once prepared to establish a line of couriers to Loudon and Kingston, communicating with General Elliott, chief of cavalry, and the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was assigned to the duty. With the Fourth Michigan, I opened a line of communication to Chattanooga. The Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was sent to Columbus, on the Hiwassee, to guard the river there and the adjacent fords.

On the 22d, the courier post at Cleveland was attacked by 60 rebel cavalry and driven out, with a loss of a few horses and arms, and 1 man wounded. The rebels retired shortly afterward, leaving 2 wounded, and the couriers resumed their post.

On the morning of the 28th, a wagon train which had arrived at Charleston the evening before under escort of convalescents, &c., of General Sheridan's command, and commanded by Colonel Laiboldt, was attacked by General Wheeler with about 1,500 rebel cavalry.* As soon as I was made aware of the attack, I mounted the small portion of my command not on duty (less than 150 men), and as soon as

*See reports of Action at Calhoun, Part I, p. 641.

the train had crossed the bridge, moved over the river. Colonel Laiboldt was now sharply engaged, and soon had the enemy's lines wavering. I then drew sabers and charged, driving before me a force of some 400 or 500; pursued them to Chatata Creek, capturing 121 prisoners, including 5 officers, and many stand of arms. The enemy lost several killed and quite a number wounded, among the latter 2 colonels. The main rebel column retreated out the Dalton road. A detachment of my command followed them some 5 miles, and left them in full retreat.

December 30, the Fifth Ohio, by orders, was relieved from duty with me, and their removal caused the removal of the courier line to Kingston, as my command was too small to renew it.

On the 3d instant, Captain Beebe reported to me with a section of his battery, Tenth Wisconsin, and remains here on duty. On the 6th, the Fourth Michigan returned to this camp, the courier line from Cleveland to Chattanooga having been withdrawn, and I then established a line from Calhoun to the Tennessee River at Cotton Port, connecting with line at Washington.

A great many of my horses were unshod when we started from Alabama, as some of the regiments had not been able to get any horseshoes since Wheeler's raid into Middle Tennessee, and there were no extra shoes in the command, nor could any be obtained at Bridgeport or Chattanooga, or anywhere on the whole march. More than one-half of the horses of my command were old, and not yet recovered from the hard marching after Wheeler. During the three days I was encamped in the vicinity of Kelley's Ford, it was with the utmost difficulty that I could get about half rations of short forage for my animals, and during the two days that I lay at Chattanooga I could not draw a grain. On coming to Chattanooga the second time, I was there thirty-six hours and got one feed of corn. On the march to North Carolina, after marching 30 miles, I had to encamp in the mountains without any forage whatever. Between the time we left Alabama, November 18, and the time we arrived here, December 15, we traveled (i. e., the main column) 463 miles, and the day we arrived in Knoxville we had marched on that and the two previous days 115 miles. I have been thus explicit in order to explain to the commanding general the reason why my command decreased with such extraordinary rapidity from dismounted men.

I would respectfully present to the favorable notice of the major-general commanding, for good conduct under all circumstances and unremitting attention to their duties, all of my staff, viz: Capt. William E. Crane, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. William H. Scott, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting ordnance officer and inspector; Lieut. C. J. Norton, Second Kentucky Cavalry, aide; Lieut. H. H. Siverd, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting provost-marshal; Lieut. J. B. Hayden, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting quartermaster and commissary of subsistence, and Asst. Surg. John Cannan, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, acting brigade surgeon; also Lieutenant-Colonel Seidel, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, whose regiment was in advance approaching Loudon, and Capt. F. P. Gates, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, whose company had the advance of the regiment on approaching Loudon, for the gallant manner in which they drove the rebels on that occasion; also Maj. T. J. Patten, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, whose regiment, being in advance, was led by himself in person in fine style in the fight with Wheeler at this point, and

also for good conduct on that occasion, Captains Woodlief and Erwin and Lieutenants Hall, Roush, Riggs, and Brison, of that regiment. The men all did as well as they could.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI LONG,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

Brig. Gen WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 186.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell, Ninety-eighth Illinois (mounted) Infantry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS,
November 28, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Crook, I reported to you with my regiment on the night of the 17th November, and moved with your command across the Tennessee River, and in obedience to your orders, on the night of the 24th instant, I tore up the railroad track at Tyner's Station, on the Chattanooga and Cleveland railroad, in some seven or eight places, and burned two caissons.

On the 25th, I was ordered to follow the road leading from Cleveland toward Chattanooga in search of the enemy's wagon train. I followed wagon tracks on the road for more than a mile until I ascertained that no wagons had recently gone in that direction, and then returned and struck the road leading from Ooltewah to Cleveland, driving in the enemy's pickets toward Cleveland, and capturing 25 prisoners.

On the 26th instant, with the Ninety-eighth Illinois and a detachment of 100 men of the Seventeenth Indiana, I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Seidel, Third Ohio, and with him proceeded to a point within 1½ miles of Charleston. In compliance with his orders, I sent to his assistance two companies of the Seventeenth Indiana and 8 scouts of the Ninety-eighth Illinois, and with the remainder of my command crossed the hills and struck the Knoxville and Cleveland railroad at a point about 9 miles from Cleveland, and proceeded down the railroad track to the latter point, tearing up and burning the track in fifty different places, burning two cars and destroying two water tanks.

On the morning of the 27th instant, I moved out at daylight, and the command, being attacked by the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, when on the road leading to Harrison, in obedience to your orders, I ordered the Ninety-eighth Illinois to dismount, and sent for the Seventeenth Indiana to return to its support. The Ninety-eighth Illinois dismounted and, under charge of Maj. D. D. Marquis, moved forward in line, and soon discovered the enemy, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which he charged and drove, until ordered to fall back. The Ninety-eighth Illinois fell back to the gap in the hills, and I ordered it to take position on the hills on the right. The Seventeenth Indiana, under

command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jordan, by this time had arrived, and I ordered him to take position on the hills on the left of the road. The fire of the Ninety-eighth and Seventeenth Indiana checked the advance of the enemy. I was ordered to fall back with my command slowly, keeping about 300 yards in rear of the horses, which I did until receiving orders to mount.

The loss of the Ninety-eighth Illinois is as follows: Private John Waters, Company D, wounded in fleshy part of right arm; Jacob Staltz, Company G, slightly in the shoulder; Aaron Reed, Company I, missing (supposed to be killed); J. B. Finnel, Company A, and Corpl. E. C. Jones, missing.

In the hurry of the retreat my pack train became separated from the command and the pack mules were abandoned. When ordered to mount horses, the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventeenth Indiana retired in good order, and arrived with balance of command in Chattanooga last evening.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD KITCHELL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 98th Illinois, 3d Brig., 2d Div. Cavalry.

Col. ELI LONG,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 187.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Jordan, Seventeenth Indiana (mounted) Infantry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the 18th instant, while in camp at Maysville, Ala., I received orders to report the regiment under my command to Colonel Long, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, at Chattanooga. Owing to the fact that many of my men were without horses and others but poorly mounted, I was able to move, on the following morning, with but 243 men of the 492 reported for duty. Arrived at Stevenson at noon of the 20th, I was compelled to leave 12 of these at that point, their horses being completely exhausted. Arrived at Bridgeport the same evening, I left 5 men for the same reason. Leaving Bridgeport the following morning, I proceeded in the direction of Chattanooga, reached Colonel Long's headquarters about noon of the 22d, and crossed the river with the brigade that night at Brown's Ferry.

On the 24th, with the brigade, I recrossed the river above Chattanooga and proceeded, via Tyner's Station, to a point on the East Tennessee railroad near Ooltewah, bivouacked for the night, and at daylight of the 25th took up the line of march for Cleveland, where I arrived at sunset.

The following morning, 26th, I was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchell, commanding Ninety-eighth Illinois, to send 100 men to join an expedition going to Charleston. I sent five companies, under command of Captain Anderson, and with the remainder of my command proceeded, in obedience of orders from Colonel Long, to destroy the railroad and a rolling mill at Cleveland.

On the morning of the 27th, at 4 o'clock, I was ordered to proceed to the north side of the town and cover the front of the First Ohio Cavalry, while their horses were being groomed. At sunrise, under orders received the previous evening, I took my position in the column and took up line of march in the direction of Harrison, the enemy in the meantime having appeared in force on the east and north sides of the town and opened upon us a vigorous fire. Reaching and crossing Candy's Creek, about 3 miles from town. I received an order from the rear to return and cover the retreat of the First Ohio Cavalry, which was being hotly pressed by the enemy with cavalry and artillery. I recrossed the creek and returned about 1 mile to a point where the road passed through a gap in a line of hills, which crosses the road at right angles. Here I dismounted my command and formed line on the hill on the north side of the road, the Ninety-eighth Illinois at the same time continuing the line on the south side. We at once opened fire on the enemy, while the cavalry, forming our rear guard, passed through the gap. The enemy replied vigorously to our fire, his first volley killing 1 and wounding 6 of my men. At this juncture an officer from my left flank announced that the enemy had passed my left and was rapidly gaining the summit of a hill almost immediately in my rear. I at once communicated the information to Colonel Kitchell and commenced retiring my line. I succeeded in again crossing the creek without further loss, and remounting took my place in the column and proceeded, via Harrison, to this place.

My loss during the entire expedition was as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing, 1; total, 10.

In addition to the above loss of men, I lost in the action of Friday morning 10 horses and 5 guns and accouterments.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY JORDAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. WILLIAM E. CRANE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 188.

Report of Maj. Horace Gray, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of raid on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Near Chattanooga, November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 24th instant at 12 m. I left camp opposite Chattanooga with my command, moving up the river about 4 miles to the pontoon bridge, which we crossed, and following up the river crossed the Chickamauga Creek.

The first battalion of my regiment was moved forward as advance guard, and soon came on to the enemy's pickets, who retreated. Advancing cautiously, we captured a courier at his post, and then moved on to the railroad, cutting the telegraph wire. At Tyner's Station, our whole regiment was ordered in advance. Two miles from there we captured a train of 10 wagons, with their drivers, 1 officer, and a small guard. Encamped for the night near Ooltewah, throwing out a picket

in the advance. In the course of the night our picket captured 9 wagons and drivers and 1 lieutenant. A small party were sent to Ooltewah during the night, and returned with 17 prisoners, including 2 officers, and destroyed a train of 4 wagons.

On the morning of the 25th, left camp at 6 a. m., destroying the railroad bridge near Ooltewah and burning at Ooltewah some 4,000 pounds of flour, also capturing a lieutenant-colonel of the Confederate Army. Reached Cleveland at 5 p. m., and encamped for the night.

On the 26th, sent out two battalions to destroy the railroad.

On the 27th, took charge of the prisoners and returned to Chattanooga.

My loss during the time was 1 man wounded, slightly, and 1 taken prisoner, and 2 horses shot.

Respectfully, yours,

HORACE GRAY,
Major, Commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 189.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, including operations since September 22, and march to the relief of Knoxville, with field dispatches November 18–29, and thanks of Congress.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, Ala., December 19, 1863.

GENERAL: For the first time I am now at leisure to make an official record of events with which the troops under my command have been connected during the eventful campaign which has just closed.

During the month of September last, the Fifteenth Army Corps, which I had the honor to command, lay in camps along the Big Black, about 20 miles east of Vicksburg, Miss. It consisted of four divisions: The First, commanded by Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, was composed of two brigades, led by Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, and Col. J. A. Williamson, of the Fourth Iowa; the Second, commanded by Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, was composed of two brigades, led by Generals Giles A. Smith and J. A. J. Lightburn; the Third, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, was composed of three brigades, led by Generals J. A. Mower and R. P. Buckland, and Col. J. J. Woods, of the Twelfth Iowa; the Fourth, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, was composed of three brigades, led by General J. M. Corse, Colonel Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois, and Col. J. R. Cockerill, of the Seventieth Ohio.

On the 22d day of September, I received a telegraphic dispatch from General Grant, then at Vicksburg, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, requiring me to detach one of my divisions to march to Vicksburg, there to embark for Memphis, where it was to form part of an army to be sent to Chattanooga to re-enforce General Rosecrans. I designated the First Division, and at 4 p. m. the same day it marched for Vicksburg and embarked the next day.

On the 23d of September, I was summoned to Vicksburg by the general commanding, who showed me several dispatches from the General-in-Chief, which led him to suppose he would have to send me and my whole corps to Memphis and eastward, and I was instructed to prepare for such orders.

It was explained to me that, in consequence of the low stage of water in the Mississippi, boats had arrived irregularly and had brought dispatches that seemed to conflict in meaning, and that John E. Smith's division, of McPherson's corps, had been ordered up to Memphis, and that I should take that division and leave one of my own in its stead to hold the line of the Big Black. I detailed my Third Division, General Tuttle, to remain and report to Major-General McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Corps, at Vicksburg, and that of General John E. Smith, already started for Memphis, was styled the Third Division, though it still belongs to the Seventeenth Army Corps.

This division is also composed of three brigades, commanded by General Matthies, Col. G. B. Raum, of the Fifty-sixth Illinois, and Col. J. I. Alexander, of the Fifty-ninth Indiana.

The Second and Fourth Divisions were started for Vicksburg the moment I was notified that boats were in readiness, and on the 27th of September I embarked in person in the steamer Atlantic for Memphis, followed by a fleet of boats conveying these two divisions. Our progress was slow on account of the unprecedentedly low water in the Mississippi and the scarcity of coal and wood. We were compelled at places to gather fence rails and to land wagons and haul wood from the interior to the boats, but I reached Memphis during the night of the 2d of October, and the other boats came in on the 3d and 4th.

On arrival at Memphis, I saw General Hurlbut and read all the dispatches and letters of instruction of General Halleck, and therein derived my instructions, which I construed to be as follows: To conduct the Fifteenth Army Corps, and all other troops which could be spared from the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Athens, Ala., and thence report by letter for orders to General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga; to follow substantially the railroad eastward, repairing it as I moved; to look to my own line for supplies, and in no event to depend on General Rosecrans for supplies, as the roads to his rear were already overtaxed to supply his present army.

I learned from General Hurlbut that Osterhaus' division was already out in front of Corinth, and that John E. Smith was still at Memphis, moving his troops and *matériel* out by rail as fast as its limited stock would carry them. General J. D. Webster was superintendent of the railroad, and was enjoined to work night and day and expedite the movement as rapidly as possible, but the capacity of the road was so small that I soon saw that I could move horses, mules, and wagons faster by land, and therefore I dispatched the artillery and wagons by the road, under escort, and finally moved the entire Fourth Division by land. The enemy seems to have had early notice of this movement, and he endeavored to thwart us from the start. A considerable force assembled in a threatening attitude at Salem, south of Saulsbury Station, and General Carr, who commanded at Corinth, felt compelled to turn back and use a part of my troops that had already reached Corinth to resist the threatened attack.

On Sunday, October 11, having put in motion my whole force, I started myself for Corinth in a special train, with the battalion of the Thirteenth U. S. Regulars for escort. We reached Collierville Station about noon—just in time to take part in the defense made of that station by Col. D. C. Anthony, of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, against an attack made by General Chalmers with a force of about 3,000 cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery. He was beaten off, the damage to the road repaired, and we resumed our journey next day, reaching Corinth at night. I immediately ordered General Blair forward to Iuka with the First Division, and, as fast I got troops up, pushed them forward of Bear Creek, the bridge of which was completely destroyed, and an engineer regiment, under command of Colonel Flad, engaged in its repair.

Quite a considerable force of the enemy was assembled to our front, near Tuscumbia, to resist our advance. It was commanded by General Stephen D. Lee, and composed of Roddey's and Ferguson's brigades, with irregular cavalry, amounting in the aggregate to about 5,000.

In person I moved from Corinth to Burnsville on the 18th, and to Iuka on the 19th, of October.

Osterhaus' division was in the advance, constantly skirmishing with the enemy. He was supported by Morgan L. Smith, both divisions under the general command of Major-General Blair. General John E. Smith's division covered the working party engaged in rebuilding the railroad.

Foreseeing difficulty in crossing the Tennessee, I had written to Admiral Porter at Cairo, asking him to watch the Tennessee and send up some gunboats the moment the stage of water admitted, and had also requested General Allen, at St. Louis, to dispatch up to Eastport a steam ferry-boat. The admiral, ever prompt and ready to assist us, had 2 fine gunboats up at Eastport, under Captain Phelps, the very day after my arrival at Iuka, and Captain Phelps had a coal barge decked over, with which to cross over horses and wagons before the arrival of the ferry-boat.

Still following literally the instructions of General Halleck, I pushed forward the repairs of the railroad, and ordered General Blair, with the two leading divisions, to drive the enemy beyond Tuscumbia. This he did successfully after a pretty severe fight at Cane Creek, occupying Tuscumbia on the 27th of October.

In the meantime, many important changes in commands had occurred, which I must note here to a proper understanding of the case.

General Grant had been called from Vicksburg and sent to Chattanooga to command the three Armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, and the Department of the Tennessee had devolved on me, with instructions, however, to retain command of the army in the field.

At Iuka I made what appeared to me the best disposition of matters relating to the department, giving General McPherson full powers as to Mississippi, and General Hurlbut as to West Tennessee, and assigned General Blair to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and I summoned General Hurlbut from Memphis and General Dodge from Corinth, and selected out of the Sixteenth Corps a force of about 8,000 men, which I directed General Dodge to organize with all expedition, and with it to follow me eastward. On the 27th of October, when General Blair with two divisions was at

Tuscumbia, I ordered General Ewing, with the Fourth Division, to cross the Tennessee by means of the gunboats and the scow as rapidly as possible at Eastport, and push forward to Florence, which he did, and that same day a messenger from General Grant floated down the Tennessee, over the Muscle Shoals, landed at Tuscumbia, and was sent to me at Iuka. He bore a short message from the general to the effect: Drop all work on the railroad east of Bear Creek; push your command toward Bridgeport till you meet orders, &c. Instantly the order was executed, and the order of march was reversed and all columns directed to Eastport, the only place where I could cross the Tennessee.

At first I only had the gunboats and coal barge, but the ferry-boat and two transports arrived on the 31st of October, and the work of crossing pushed with all the vigor possible. In person I crossed and passed to the head of column at Florence on the 1st of November, leaving the rear divisions to be conducted by General Blair, and marched to Rogersville and the Elk River. This was found impassable. To ferry would have consumed too much time, and to build a bridge still more, so there was no alternative but to turn up Elk River by way of Gilbertsborough, Elkton, &c., to the stone bridge at Fayetteville; there we crossed Elk and proceeded to Winchester and Decherd.

At Fayetteville I received orders from General Grant to come to Bridgeport with the Fifteenth Army Corps, and leave General Dodge's command at Pulaski and along the railroad from Columbia to Decatur.

I instructed General Blair to follow with the Second and First Divisions by way of New Market, Larkinsville, and Bellefonte, while I conducted the other two divisions by Decherd, the Fourth Division crossing the mountains to Stevenson, and the Third by University Place and Sweeden's Cove.

In person I proceeded by Sweeden's Cove and Battle Creek, reaching Bridgeport at night of November 13.

I immediately telegraphed to the commanding general my arrival and the position of my several divisions, and was summoned to Chattanooga. I took the first boat during the night of the 14th for Kelley's, and rode into Chattanooga on the 15th. I then learned the part assigned me in the coming drama, was supplied with the necessary maps and information, and rode during the 16th, in company with Generals Grant, Thomas, William F. Smith, Brannan, and others to a position on the west bank of the Tennessee, from which could be seen the camps of the enemy compassing Chattanooga and the line of Missionary Hills, with its terminus on Chickamauga Creek, the point that I was expected to take, hold, and fortify.

Pontoons, with a full supply of balks and chesses, had been prepared for the bridge over the Tennessee, and all things prearranged with a foresight that elicited my admiration. From the hills we looked down on the amphitheater of Chattanooga as on a map, and nothing remained but for me to put my troops in the desired position.

The plan contemplated that, in addition to crossing the Tennessee and making a lodgment on the terminus of Missionary Ridge, I should demonstrate against Lookout Mountain, near Trenton, with a part of my command. All in Chattanooga were impatient for action, rendered almost acute by the natural apprehension felt for the safety of General Burnside in East Tennessee. My command

had marched from Memphis, and I had pushed them as fast as the roads and distance would permit, but I saw enough of the condition of men and animals in Chattanooga to inspire me with renewed energy.

I immediately ordered my leading division (Ewing's) to march, via Shellmound, to Trenton, demonstrate against Lookout Ridge, but to be prepared to turn quickly and follow me to Chattanooga; and in person I returned to Bridgeport, rowing a boat down the Tennessee from Kelley's, and, immediately on arrival, put in motion my divisions in the order they had arrived.

The bridge of boats at Bridgeport was frail, and, though used day and night, our passage was slow, and the road thence to Chattanooga was dreadfully cut up and encumbered with the wagons of the other troops stationed along the road.

I reached General Hooker's headquarters, 4 miles from Chattanooga, during a rain in the afternoon of the 20th, and met General Grant's orders for the general attack on the next day. It was simply impossible for me to fill my part in time. Only one division, General John E. Smith's, was in position. General Ewing was still at Trenton, and the other two were toiling along the terrible road from Shellmound to Chattanooga. No troops ever were or could be in better condition than mine, or who labored harder to fulfill their part. On a proper representation, General Grant postponed the attack. On the 21st, I got the Second Division over Brown's Ferry bridge, and General Ewing got up, but the bridge broke repeatedly, and delays occurred which no human sagacity could prevent.

All labored night and day, and General Ewing got over on the 23d, but my rear division was cut off by the broken bridge at Brown's Ferry, and could not join me; but I offered to go in action with my three divisions, supported by Brig. Gen. Jef. C. Davis, leaving one of my best divisions to act with General Hooker against Lookout Mountain. That division has not joined me yet, but I know and feel that it has served the country well, and that it has reflected honor on the Fifteenth Army Corps and the Army of the Tennessee. I leave the record of its history to General Hooker or whomsoever has had its services during the late memorable events, confident that all will do it merited honor.

At last, on the 23d of November, my three divisions lay behind the hills opposite the mouth of Chickamauga. I dispatched the brigade, of Second Division, commanded by General Giles A. Smith up, under cover of the hills, to North Chickamauga, to man the boats designed for the pontoon bridge, with orders at midnight to drop down silently to a point above the mouth of South Chickamauga, then land two regiments, who were to move along the river quietly and capture the enemy's river pickets; General Giles A. Smith then to drop rapidly below the mouth of Chickamauga, disembark the rest of his brigade, and dispatch the boats across for fresh loads. These orders were skillfully executed, and every picket but one captured. The balance of General Morgan L. Smith's division was then rapidly ferried across, that of General John E. Smith followed, and by daylight of November 24 two divisions, of about 8,000 men, were on the east bank of the Tennessee, and had thrown up a very respectable rifle-trench as a *tête-de-pont*.

As soon as the day dawned some of the boats were taken from the use of ferrying and a pontoon bridge begun, under the immediate direction of Captain Dresser, the whole planned and supervised by

General William F. Smith in person. A pontoon bridge was also built at the same time over Chickamauga Creek, near its mouth, giving communication with the two regiments left on the north side, and fulfilling a most important purpose at a later stage of the drama. I will here bear my willing testimony to the completeness of this whole business. All the officers charged with the work were present and manifested a skill which I cannot praise too highly. I have never beheld any work done so quietly, so well, and I doubt if the history of war can show a bridge of that extent (viz, 1,350 feet) laid down so noiselessly and well in so short a time. I attribute it to the genius and intelligence of General William F. Smith.

The steamer Dunbar arrived in the course of the morning, and relieved General Ewing's division of the labor of rowing across, but by noon the pontoon bridge was down and my three divisions were across with men, horses, artillery, and everything. General Jef. C. Davis' division was ready to take the bridge, and I ordered the columns to form in order to take Missionary Hills. The movement had been carefully explained to all division commanders and at 1 p. m. we marched from the river in three columns *en échelon*, the left, General Morgan L. Smith, the column of direction, following substantially Chickamauga Creek ; the center, General John E. Smith, in column, doubled on the center at one-brigade intervals to the right and rear ; the right, General Ewing, in column at the same distance to the right rear, prepared to deploy to the right on the supposition that we would meet an enemy in that direction.

Each head of column was covered by a good line of skirmishers with supports. A light, drizzling rain prevailed, and the clouds hung low, cloaking our movements from the enemy's tower of observation on Lookout. We soon gained the foot-hills. Our skirmishers crept up the face of the hill, followed by their supports, and at 3.30 p. m. we gained, with no loss, the desired point.

A brigade of each division was pushed rapidly to the top of the hill, and the enemy for the first time seemed to realize the movement, but too late, for we were in possession. He opened with artillery, but General Ewing soon got some of Captain Richardson's guns up that steep hill, and we gave back artillery, and the enemy's skirmishers made one or two ineffectual dashes at General Lightburn, who had swept around and got a farther hill, which was the real continuation of the ridge. From studying all the maps, I had inferred that Missionary Ridge was a continuous hill, but we found ourselves on two high points, with a deep depression between us and the one immediately over the tunnel, which was my chief objective point. The ground we had gained, however, was so important that I could leave nothing to chance, and ordered it to be fortified during the night. One brigade of each division was left on the hill, one of General Morgan L. Smith's closed the gap to Chickamauga Creek, two of General John E. Smith's were drawn back to the base in reserve, and General Ewing's right was extended down into the plain, thus crossing the ridge in a general line facing southeast.

The enemy felt our left flank about 4 p. m., and a pretty smart engagement with artillery and muskets ensued, when he drew off, but it cost us dear, for General Giles A. Smith was severely wounded and had to go to the river, and the command of the brigade then devolved on Colonel Tupper, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, who managed it with skill during the rest of the operations.

At the moment of my crossing the bridge, General Howard ap-

peared, having come with three regiments from Chattanooga along the east bank of the Tennessee, connecting my new position with that of the main army in Chattanooga. He left the three regiments (which I attached temporarily to General Ewing's right), and returned to his own corps at Chattanooga. As night closed I ordered General Jef. C. Davis to keep one of his brigades at the bridge, one close up to my position, and one intermediate. Thus we passed the night, heavy details being kept busy at work on the intrenchments on the hill. During the night the sky cleared away bright and a cold frost filled the air, and our camp fires revealed to the enemy and to our friends in Chattanooga our position on Missionary Ridge.

About midnight I received, at the hands of Major Rowley, of General Grant's staff, orders to attack the enemy at "dawn of day," and notice that General Thomas would attack in force early in the day. Accordingly, before day, I was in the saddle, attended by all my staff; rode to the extreme left of our position, near Chickamauga; thence up the hill held by General Lightburn, and round to the extreme right of General Ewing, catching as accurate an idea of the ground as possible by the dim light of morning. I saw that our line of attack was in the direction of Missionary Ridge, with wings supporting on either flank.

Quite a valley lay between us and the next hill of the series, and this hill presented steep sides, the one to the west partially cleared, but the other covered with the native forest. The crest of the ridge was narrow and wooded. The farther point of the hill was held by the enemy with a breastwork of logs and fresh earth, filled with men and two guns. The enemy was also seen in great force on a still higher hill beyond the tunnel, from which he had a fair plunging fire on the hill in dispute. The gorge between, through which several roads and the railroad tunnel pass, could not be seen from our position, but formed the natural *place d'armes*, where the enemy covered his masses to resist our contemplated movement of turning his right flank and endangering his communications with his depot at Chickamauga. As soon as possible the following dispositions were made:

The brigades of Colonels Cockerill and Alexander and General Lightburn were to hold our hill as the key point. General Corse, with as much of his brigade as could operate along the narrow ridge, was to attack from our right center. General Lightburn was to dispatch a good regiment from his position to co-operate with General Corse, and General Morgan L. Smith was to move along the east base of Missionary Ridge, connecting with General Corse, and Colonel Loomis in like manner to move along the west base, supported by the two reserve brigades of General John E. Smith.

The sun had hardly risen before General Corse had completed his preparations, and his bugle sounded the "forward."

The Fortieth Illinois, supported by the Forty-sixth Ohio on our right center, with the Thirtieth Ohio, Colonel Jones, moved down the face of our hill and up that held by the enemy.

The line advanced to within about 80 yards of the intrenched position, where General Corse found a secondary crest, which he gained and held.

To this point he called his reserves and asked for re-enforcements, which were sent, but the space was narrow and it was not well to crowd the men, as the enemy's artillery and musketry fire swept the approach to his position, giving him great advantage. As

soon as General Corse had made his preparations he assaulted, and a close, severe contest ensued, lasting more than an hour, gaining and losing ground, but never the position first obtained, from which the enemy in vain attempted to drive him. General Morgan L. Smith kept gaining ground on the left spur of Missionary Ridge, and Colonel Loomis got abreast of the tunnel and the railroad embankment on his side, drawing the enemy's fire, and to that extent relieving the assaulting party on the hill crest.

Callender had four of his guns on General Ewing's hill, and Captain Wood his Napoleon battery on General Lightburn's, also two guns of Dillon's battery were with Colonel Alexander's brigade. All directed their fire as carefully as possible to clear the hill to our front without endangering our own men. The fight raged furiously about 10 a. m., when General Corse received a severe wound, and was brought off the field, and the command of the brigade and of the assault at that key point devolved on that fine, young, gallant officer, Colonel Walcutt, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, who filled his part manfully. He continued the contest, pressing forward at all points. Colonel Loomis had made good progress to the right, and about 2. p. m. General John E. Smith, judging the battle to be most severe on the hill and being required to support General Ewing, ordered up Colonel Raum's and General Matthies' brigades across the field to the summit that was being fought for. They moved up under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry and joined to Colonel Walcutt, but the crest was so narrow that they necessarily occupied the west face of the hill. The enemy at the time being massed in great strength in the tunnel gorge, moved a large force under cover of the ground and the thick bushes, and suddenly appeared on the right and rear of this command. The suddenness of the attack disconcerted the men, and, exposed as they were in the open field, they fell back in some disorder to the lower edge of the field and reformed.

These two brigades were in the nature of supports and did not constitute a part of the real attack. The movement, seen from Chattanooga, 5 miles off, gave rise to the report, which even General Meigs has repeated, that we were repulsed on the left. Not so: the real attacking columns of General Corse, Colonel Loomis, and General Smith were not repulsed. They engaged in a close struggle all day, persistently, stubbornly, and well. When the two reserve brigades of General John E. Smith fell back as described, the enemy made a show of pursuit, but were caught in flank by the well-directed fire of one brigade on the wooded crest, and hastily sought his cover behind the hill. Thus matters stood about 3 p. m.

The day was bright and clear, and the amphitheater of Chattanooga lay in beauty at our feet. I had watched for the attack of General Thomas "early in the day." Column after column of the enemy was streaming toward me. Gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us from every hill and spur that gave a view of any part of the ground held by us.

An occasional shot from Fort Wood and Orchard Knob, and some musketry fire and artillery over about Lookout, was all that I could detect on our side, but about 3 p. m. I noticed the white line of musketry fire in front of Orchard Knob, extending farther and farther right and left and on. We could only hear a faint echo of sound, but enough was seen to satisfy me that General Thomas was moving on the center. I knew our attack had drawn vast masses of the

enemy to our flank and felt sure of the result. Some guns which had been firing at us all day were silent or were turned in a different direction. The advancing line of musketry fire from Orchard Knob disappeared (to us) behind a spur of the hill and could no longer be seen, and it was not until night closed that I knew that the troops in Chattanooga had swept across Missionary Ridge and broken the enemy's center. Of course the victory was won, and pursuit was the next step. I ordered General Morgan L. Smith to feel to the tunnel, and it was found vacant, save by the dead and wounded of our own and the enemy commingled. The reserve of General Jef. C. Davis was ordered to march at once by the pontoon bridge across Chickamauga at its mouth, and push forward for the depot.

General Howard had reported to me in the early part of the day with the remainder of his army corps (the Eleventh), and had been posted to connect my left with Chickamauga Creek. He was ordered to repair an old broken bridge about 2 miles up Chickamauga, and to follow General Davis at 4 a. m., and the Fifteenth Army Corps to march at daylight. But General Howard found to repair the bridge more of a task than at first supposed, and we were all compelled to cross Chickamauga on the new pontoon bridge at its mouth.

By about 11 a. m. General Jef. C. Davis' division appeared at the depot just in time to see it in flames. He entered with one brigade and found the enemy occupying two hills, partially intrenched, just beyond the depot. These he soon drove away. The depot presented a scene of desolation that war alone exhibits. Corn meal and corn in huge burning piles, broken wagons, abandoned caissons, two 32-pounder rifled guns with carriages, burned pieces of pontoons, balks, chesses, &c.—destined doubtless for the famous invasion of Kentucky—and all manner of things, burning and broken. Still the enemy kindly left us a good supply of forage for our horses; meal, beans, &c., for our men.

Pausing but a short while we pressed on, the road lined with broken wagons and abandoned caissons, till night. Just as the head of column emerged from a dark, miry swamp, we encountered the rear guard of the retreating army. The fight was sharp, but the night closed in so dark that we could not move. General Grant came up to us then, General Davis still leading, and at daylight we resumed the march, and at Graysville, where a good bridge spanned the Chickamauga, we found the corps of General Palmer on the south bank. He informed us that General Hooker was on a road still farther south, and we could hear his guns near Ringgold.

As the roads were filled with all the troops they could accommodate, I then turned to the east to fulfill another part of the general plan, viz, to break up all communication between Bragg and Longstreet.

We had all sorts of rumors as to the latter, but it was manifest that we should interpose a proper force between these two armies. I therefore directed General Howard to move to Parker's Gap and thence send rapidly a competent force to Red Clay, or the Council Ground, and there destroy a large section of the railroad which connects Dalton and Cleveland. This work was most successfully and completely accomplished that day. The division of General Jef. C. Davis was moved up close to Ringgold to assist General Hooker, if needed, and the Fifteenth Corps held at Graysville for anything that might turn up. About noon I had a message from General Hooker saying he had had a pretty hard fight at the mountain pass, just

beyond Ringgold, and he wanted me to come forward to turn the position.

He was not aware at the time that Howard, by moving through Parker's Gap toward Red Clay, had already turned it, so I rode forward to Ringgold and found the enemy had already fallen back of Tunnel Hill. He was already out of the Valley of the Chickamauga and on ground whence the waters flow to the Coosa. He was out of Tennessee.

I found General Grant at Ringgold, and, after some explanation as to breaking up the railroad from Ringgold back to the State line, as soon as some cars loaded with wounded could be pushed back to Chickamauga Depot, I was ordered to move slowly and leisurely back to Chattanooga.

On the following day the Fifteenth Corps destroyed absolutely and effectually the railroad from a point half way between Graysville and Ringgold back to the State line, and General Grant, coming to Graysville, consented that, instead of returning to Chattanooga, I might send back all my artillery, wagons, and impediments, and make a circuit by the north as far as the Hiwassee.

Accordingly, on the morning of November 29, General Howard moved from Parker's Gap to Cleveland, General Davis by way of McDaniel's Gap, and General Blair, with two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, by way of Julien's Gap, all meeting at Cleveland that night. Here another good break was made in the Dalton and Cleveland road. On the 30th, the army moved to Charleston. General Howard approaching so rapidly that the enemy evacuated with haste, leaving the bridge but partially damaged, and 5 car loads of flour and provisions on the north bank of the Hiwassee. This was to have been the limit of our journey. Officers and men had brought no baggage or provisions, and the weather was bitter cold.

I had hardly reached the town of Charleston when General Wilson arrived with a letter from General Grant at Chattanooga, informing me that the latest authentic accounts from Knoxville were to the 27th, at which time General Burnside was completely invested, and had provisions only to include the 3d of December; that General Granger had left Chattanooga for Knoxville by the river road, with a steam-boat following him in the river, but the general feared Granger could not reach Knoxville in time, and ordered me to take command of all troops moving for the relief of Knoxville, and hasten to General Burnside. Seven days before we had left our camps on the other side of the Tennessee, with two days' rations, without a change of clothing, stripped for the fight, with but a single blanket or coat per man, from myself to the privates included. Of course, we then had no provisions save what we gathered by the road, and were ill-supplied for such a march. But we learned that 12,000 of our fellow soldiers were beleaguered in the mountain town of Knoxville, 84 miles distant; that they needed relief, and must have it in three days. This was enough, and it had to be done.

General Howard that night repaired and planked the railroad bridge, and at daylight the army passed the Hiwassee and marched to Athens, 15 miles. I had supposed, rightfully, that General Granger was about the mouth of Hiwassee, and sent him notice of my orders; that the general had sent me a copy of his written instructions, which were full and complete, and that he must push for Kingston, near which we would make a junction. But by the time I reached Athens I had had time to study the geography, and sent

him orders—which found him at Decatur—that Kingston was out of our way; that he should send his boat to Kingston, but with his command strike across to Philadelphia, and report to me there. I had but a small force of cavalry, which was, at the time of my receipt of General Grant's orders, scouting over about Benton and Columbus. I left my aide, Major McCoy, at Charleston to communicate with this cavalry and hurry it forward. It overtook me in the night at Athens. On the 2d of December, the army moved rapidly north toward Loudon, 26 miles distant.

About 11 a. m. the cavalry passed to the head of the column and was ordered to push to Loudon, and, if possible, save a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee, held by a brigade of the enemy, commanded by General Vaughn. The cavalry moved with such rapidity as to capture every picket, but the brigade of Vaughn had artillery in position covered by earth-works, and displayed a force too respectable to be carried by a cavalry dash, and darkness closed in before General Howard's infantry got up. The enemy abandoned the place in the night, destroying the pontoons, running 3 locomotives and 48 cars into the Tennessee, and abandoning a large quantity of provisions, four guns, and other *matériel*, which General Howard took at daylight.

But the bridge was gone, and we were forced to turn east and trust to General Burnside's bridge at Knoxville. It was all important that General Burnside should have notice of our coming, and but one day of the time remained.

Accordingly, at Philadelphia, during the night of the 2d of December, I sent my aide, Captain Audenried, forward to Colonel Long, commanding the brigade of cavalry, to explain to him how all-important it was that General Burnside should have notice within twenty-four hours of our approach, and ordering him to select the best material of his command to start at once, ford the Little Tennessee, and push into Knoxville, at whatever cost of life and horse flesh. Captain Audenried was ordered to go along. The distance to be traveled was about 40 miles, and the road villainous. Before day they were off, and at daylight the Fifteenth Army Corps was turned from Philadelphia for the Little Tennessee, at Morganton, where my maps represented the river as very shallow, but it was found too deep for fording, and the water freezing cold. Width, 240 yards; depth, from 2 to 5 feet. Horses could ford, but artillery and men could not. A bridge was indispensable. General Wilson, who accompanied me, undertook to superintend the bridge, and I am under many obligations to him, as I was without an engineer, having sent Captain Jenney back from Graysville to survey our field of battle. We had our pioneers, but only such tools as axes, picks, and spades. But General Wilson, working part with crib-work and part with square trestles, made of the houses of the late town of Morganton, progressed apace, and by dark of December 4, troops and animals passed on the bridge, and by daybreak of the 5th, the Fifteenth Corps, General Blair, was over, and Generals Granger's and Davis' divisions were ready to pass; but the diagonal bracings were imperfect for want of proper spikes, and the bridge broke, causing delay. I had ordered General Blair to move out on the Maryville road 5 miles, there to await notice that General Granger was on a parallel road abreast of him, and in person I was at a house where the roads parted, when a messenger rode up bearing me a few words from General Burnside, dated December 4. Colonel Long had arrived at Knoxville with his

cavalry, and all was well then. Longstreet still lay before the place, but there were symptoms of a speedy departure.

I felt that I had accomplished the first great step in the problem for the relief of General Burnside's army, but still urged on the work. As soon as the bridge was mended, all the troops moved forward. General Howard had marched from Loudon and had found a pretty good ford for his horses and wagons at Davis', 7 miles below Morganton, and had made an ingenious bridge of the wagons left by General Vaughn at Loudon, on which to pass his men. He marched by Unitia and Louisville.

On the night of the 5th, all the heads of columns communicated at Maryville, where I met Major Van Buren, of General Burnside's staff, announcing that General Longstreet had the night before retreated on the Rutledge, Rogersville, and Bristol road, leading to Virginia; that General Burnside's cavalry was on his heels; that the general desired to see me in person as soon as I could come to Knoxville. I ordered all the troops to halt and rest, except the two divisions of General Granger, which were ordered to move forward to Little River, and General Granger to report in person to General Burnside for orders.

His was the force originally designed to re-enforce General Burnside, and it was eminently proper that it should join in the chase after Longstreet.

On the morning of December 6, I rode from Maryville into Knoxville and met General Burnside. General Granger arrived later in the day. We examined his lines of fortifications, which were a wonderful production for the short time allowed in their selection of ground and construction of work. It seemed to me that they were nearly impregnable. We examined the redoubt, named Sanders, where, on the Sunday previous, three brigades of the enemy had assaulted and met a bloody repulse. Now, all was peaceful and quiet; but a few hours before, the deadly bullet sought its victim all round about that hilly barrier.

The general explained fully and frankly what he had done and what he proposed to do. He asked of me nothing but General Granger's command, and suggested, in view of the large force I had brought from Chattanooga, that I should return with due expedition to the line of the Hiwassee, lest Bragg, re-enforced, might take advantage of our absence to resume the offensive. I asked him to reduce this to writing, which he did, and I here introduce it as part of my report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, December 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I desire to express to you and your command my most hearty thanks and gratitude for your promptness in coming to our relief during the siege of Knoxville, and I am satisfied your approach served to raise the siege. The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of General Granger necessary for operations in this section, and, inasmuch as General Grant has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of General Thomas less secure, I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by General Granger, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces in front of Bragg's army.

In behalf of my command, I desire again to thank you and your command for the kindness you have done us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Accordingly, having seen General Burnside's forces move out of Knoxville, in pursuit of Longstreet, and General Granger's move in, I put in motion my own command to return.

General Howard was ordered to move, via Davis' Ford and Sweet Water, to Athens, with a guard forward at Charleston, to hold and repair the bridge, which the enemy had taken after our passage up. General Jef. C. Davis moved to Columbus, on the Hiwassee, via Madisonville, and the two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps moved to Tellico Plains, to cover a movement of cavalry across the mountains into Georgia to overtake a wagon train which had dodged us on our way up and had escaped by way of Murphy. Subsequently, on a report from General Howard that the enemy held Charleston, I diverted General Ewing's division to Athens, and went in person to Tellico with General Morgan L. Smith's division.

By the 9th, all our troops were in position and we held the rich country between the Little Tennessee and the Hiwassee. The cavalry under Colonel Long passed the mountain at Tellico, and proceeded about 17 miles beyond Murphy, when Colonel Long, deeming his pursuit farther of the wagon train useless, returned on the 12th to Tellico. I then ordered him and the division of General Morgan L. Smith to move to Charleston, to which point I had previously ordered the corps of General Howard.

On the 14th of December, all of my command in the field lay along the Hiwassee. Having communicated to General Grant the actual state of affairs, I received orders to leave on the line of the Hiwassee all the cavalry, and come to Chattanooga with the balance of my command. I left the brigade of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Long, re-enforced by the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, the only cavalry properly belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps, at Charleston, and with the remainder moved by easy marches, by Cleveland and Tyner's Depot, into Chattanooga, where I received in person from General Grant orders to transfer back to their appropriate command the corps of General Howard and division commanded by General Jef. C. Davis, and to conduct the Fifteenth Army Corps to its new field of operations. It will thus appear that we have been constantly in motion since our departure from the Big Black, in Mississippi, until the present moment. I have been unable to receive, from subordinate commanders the usual full detailed reports of events, and have therefore been compelled to make up this report from my own personal memory, but as soon as possible subordinate reports will be received and duly forwarded.

In reviewing the facts I must do justice to my command for the patience, cheerfulness, and courage which officers and men have displayed throughout in battle, on the march, and in camp. For long periods, without regular rations or supplies of any kind, they have marched through mud and over rocks, sometimes barefooted, without a murmur. Without a moment's rest, after a march of over 400 miles, without sleep for three successive nights, we crossed the Tennessee, fought our part of the battle of Chattanooga, pursued the enemy out of Tennessee, and then turned more than 120 miles north and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, which gave so much anxiety to the whole country. It is hard to realize the importance of the events without recalling the memory of the general feeling which pervaded all minds at Chattanooga, prior to our arrival. I cannot speak of the Fifteenth Army Corps without a seeming vanity, but, as I am no longer its commander, I assert there is no

better body of soldiers in America than it, or who have done more or better service. I wish all to feel a just pride in its real honors. To General Howard and his command, to General Jef. C. Davis and his, I am more than usually indebted for the intelligence of commanders and fidelity of commands. The brigade of Colonel Buschbeck, belonging to the Eleventh Corps, which was the first to come out of Chattanooga to my flank, fought at the Tunnel Hill, in connection with General Ewing's division, and displayed a courage almost amounting to rashness. Following the enemy almost to the tunnel gorge, it lost many valuable lives, prominent among them Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, spoken of as a most gallant soldier. In General Howard throughout, I found a polished and Christian gentleman exhibiting the highest and most chivalric traits of the soldier.

General Davis handled his division with artistic skill, more especially at the moment we encountered the enemy's rear guard, near Graysville, at nightfall. I must award to this division the credit of the best order during our marches through East Tennessee, when long marches and the necessity of foraging to the right and left gave some reasons for disordered ranks.

Inasmuch as exception might be taken to my explanation of the temporary confusion during the battle of Chattanooga in the two brigades of General Matthies and Colonel Raum, I will here state that I saw the whole, and attach no fault to any one. Accidents will happen in battle as elsewhere, and at the point where they so manfully went to relieve the pressure on other parts of our assaulting line, they exposed themselves unconsciously to an enemy vastly superior in force and favored by the shape of the ground. Had that enemy come out on equal terms, those brigades would have shown their metal, which has been tried more than once before and stood the test of fire. They reformed their ranks and were ready to support General Ewing's division in a very few minutes, and the circumstance would have hardly called for notice on my part had not others reported for my wing of the army at a distance of near 5 miles, from which could only be seen the troops in the open field where this affair occurred.

I now subjoin the best report of casualties I am able to compile from the records thus far received, viz:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Fifteenth Army Corps:				
First Division	67	364	66	497
Second Division	10	90	2	102
Third Division	89	288	122	499
Fourth Division	72	535	21	628
Total loss in Fifteenth Army Corps	238	1,277	211	1,726
Eleventh Army Corps:				
Buschbeck's Brigade	37	145	81	263

General Jef. C. Davis has sent in no report of casualties in his division, but the loss was small.

Among the killed were some of our most valuable officers: Colonels Putnam, Ninety-third Illinois; O'Meara, Ninetieth Illinois; Torrence, Thirtieth Iowa; Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, of the Eleventh Corps, and Major Bushnell, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Among the wounded are Brig. Gens. Giles A. Smith, J. M. Corse, and Matthies, Colonel Raum, Colonel Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers; Maj. P. J. Welsh, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and Major McCalla, Tenth Iowa Volunteers.

Among the missing is Lieutenant-Colonel Archer, Seventeenth Iowa

My report is already so long that I must forbear mentioning acts of individual merit. These will be recorded in the reports of division commanders, which I will cheerfully indorse, but I must say that it is but justice that colonels of regiments who have so long and so well commanded brigades, as in the following cases, should be commissioned to the grade which they have filled with so much usefulness and credit to the public service, viz: Col. J. R. Cockerill, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Col. J. M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; Col. C. C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Col. J. A. Williamson, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteers; Col. G. B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; Col. J. I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

My personal staff, as usual, have served their country with fidelity and credit to themselves throughout these events, and have received my personal thanks.

Inclosed you will please find a map* of that part of the battle-field of Chattanooga fought on by the troops under my command, surveyed and drawn by Captain Jenney, of my staff.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff to General Grant.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of ammunition expended by the Army of the Tennessee during the engagements of the 24th, 25th, and 27th of November, 1863.

Kind.	Caliber.	No.
Elongated ball cartridges	.58	620,000
Elongated ball cartridges	.54	6,000
Rounds assorted ammunition for 24-pounder howitzers		80
Rounds assorted ammunition for 12-pounder howitzers		140
Rounds assorted ammunition for 6-pounder guns		402
Rounds assorted ammunition for 12-pounder guns		80
Rounds assorted ammunition for 10-pounder Parrott		25
Rounds assorted ammunition for 20-pounder Parrott		95
Rounds assorted ammunition for 3-inch Rodman		322
Rounds assorted ammunition for 3.80-inch James		179
Total number of rounds of artillery ammunition expended		1,323

Average number of rounds per man of small-arms ammunition, 41.
Average number of rounds per gun of artillery ammunition, 25.

F. H. PARKER,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

*To appear in the Atlas.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

List of captured arms and accouterments collected from that portion of the battle-field of Chattanooga in front of General Sherman's command.

Articles.	Caliber.	No.
Springfield rifle muskets	.69	8
Springfield rifle muskets	.58	78
Enfield rifles (short)	.58	183
Siege rifles (short)	.69	1
Vincennes rifles	.69	1
Enfield smooth-bore muskets (Tower)	.71	4
Enfield rifle muskets	.58	271
United States rifles	.54	18
United States smooth-bore muskets	.69	58
Austrian rifle muskets	.54	108
Austrian rifles	.54	25
Suhl rifle muskets	.69	1
Total number of arms collected		756

Enfield bayonets	63
Springfield bayonets	12
Austrian bayonets, quadrangular	34
Total number of bayonets collected	109
Cartridge boxes	334
Cartridge-box plates	120
Cartridge-box belts	43
Waist belts	68
Waist-belt plates	34
Cap pouches	67
Bayonet scabbards (leather)	115

F. H. PARKER,
First Lieutenant, and Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Tennessee.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 18, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: The head of my column reached here at 10 a. m. I have camped the rear brigade on the mountain overlooking the town. Cockerill and Corse in town. We threw a few shell at some cavalry, who retreated down stream. Distance by the route we came, Gordon's Mills, 23 miles; road, steep and good. I have sent down to communicate with Hooker's pickets. Should have been here last night, but waited for rear to close up.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, November 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: I came down the river last night in a skiff, having missed the boats at Kelley's Ferry. I stopped at Shellmound, expecting to see you, but you had passed all right. My telegraphic dispatch will have conveyed to you the purpose and object of your

move. The enemy occupies Lookout Mountain and the country beyond. We hold the river and country beyond, including Chattanooga and the road up to where the river impinges against Lookout Ridge.

The Fifteenth Corps is destined for Chattanooga for offense, but an object is gained by threatening Trenton, as though this corps meditated to attack the enemy on Lookout by ascending at Trenton. But as soon as the other divisions have passed Whiteside's, I will send you order quietly to retire and follow the other divisions of the corps. Your train will be sent to Whiteside's, where you can pick it up. I expect to send you such an order as soon as the corps has passed Wauhatchie.

In the meantime, act as though you were the head of a strong column, waiting for the rear to close up. By this device the enemy will strengthen that flank and weaken the other, of which we propose to take advantage. Do what you can to accomplish this end, using the head of your column, but leaving the rear at the head of the mountain, by which you descend to Trenton, and make plenty of fires on the mountain, as though a heavy force were collecting behind you. Be ready to reverse your column to move, via Whiteside's and Wauhatchie, to Chattanooga.

At Brown's Ferry there is a good pontoon bridge, where I will meet you and explain everything.*

Logan is appointed to the command of the Fifteenth Corps, and Blair will go to Washington. You will command that division. W. S. Smith is chief of cavalry at Nashville.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 19, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday is received. Loomis built extensive fires on the edge of the mountain last night, which showed well. Corse camped above town, looking up the valley, and Cockerill below, looking down. I communicated with General Hooker, my messengers returning this morning. I gathered in considerable corn and straw, and ground 10,000 rations of flour. One good road enters the valley from Lookout Mountain, 13 miles above, called Johnson's Crook Gap, but on our maps Deerhead Cove, running through Stevens' Gap on the other side to Cassandra and La Fayette. This is the route on which to make an earnest demonstration. I have sent Corse to take position at the mouth of this gap, fronting up stream and covering his communication, to send one regiment to the top of Lookout, to show its head and send out pickets, build fires, and demonstrate generally, but with caution; a second regiment to camp half way up.

I have ordered Loomis to descend the Raccoon Mountain this afternoon at Wimm's Gap, which enters this valley 2 miles above town, and to stretch out toward Johnson's Crook, camping, with show in fires, &c., 4 or 5 miles above here. Also to build fires at his camp of last

*Some strictly personal matter omitted.

night, and on the mountain above Wimm's. I have also ordered Corse's last night's camp to be lit up.

Cockerill this afternoon will move two regiments across Lookout Creek, and drive what parties he may find up the mountain trails. There are iron-works here and at Johnson's Crook newly built, one finished, others in process. Shall I destroy them or not?

Is it not better to march in return straight down the valley to Wauhatchie than to go by Whiteside's?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, &c.,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: You will take position near Johnson's Crook Gap, sending a detachment to show its head on the top of Lookout Mountain, and a second, half way up the ascent, both to demonstrate by fires, chopping, &c., taking care not to be cut off. Your main force, with the artillery, front up stream, covering your communications with Trenton and your detachment. Feel well in all directions with mounted men, and fall back on the First Brigade, if necessary.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 19, 1863.

Colonel LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: You will come down Raccoon Mountain by Wimm's Gap, and stretch up stream some 4 or 5 miles, leaving a regiment on the mountain to occupy the head of the gap, with instructions to build extensive camp fires. Occupying the center, move rapidly to either wing if you hear it strongly assailed, looking, however, chiefly up stream toward General Corse, at Johnson's Crook Gap, in the Lookout.

Very respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 19, 1863.

Colonel LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: If you hear at any time heavy firing in the direction of General Corse, move rapidly to his assistance, and go to work at close quarters, notifying me.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, November 19, 1863.

Colonel LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Demonstrate with your command in the morning by sending two detachments, a regiment each, to reconnoiter the base of Lookout and feel for passes. Keep them in reach, however.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOURTH DIVISION,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: The brigades of Brown, Liddell, and Cumming, Stevenson's division, cover about all the troops on Lookout, from one end to the other, as far as I can learn. Corse has full possession of the top of the mountain at his end. Do you want it held if they try to recover it in any force? I will not send up artillery unless ordered.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The detachments of Corse are ordered in. The division will move at daylight with all possible dispatch. The train and rations will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: Our pickets camped on the summit of Lookout at Johnson's Crook Gap last night, and mounted scouts felt out over the mountain, but as far as heard from found no enemy. Corse drove a few up the mountain last evening. Loomis camped 5 miles above Trenton at the iron-works. Cockerill moved down to the Nickajack trace, a few miles below here, and drove a few cavalry up the trace. The enemy were watching us all day yesterday from Lookout. They have a force, said to be two brigades, on the top of

the Nickajack trace. I am watching my detachments carefully. We have spread out boldly, and made an impression, I think, with little risk. Deserters and refugees say that our force "in the valley and back on Raccoon" is estimated at 30,000.

An impression prevails in Bragg's army and among the inhabitants beyond Lookout that he is sending back his heavy artillery, and intends falling back; some think massing toward our right flank. I intended Corse to seize the pass boldly, but to draw back if attacked in force, and to look carefully to his detachments. Loomis will move to Corse speedily if he is attacked. I am making a good demonstration, and of course running some risk, but I think very little. I have no fear of a serious attack. I am destroying the iron-works, and hope by morning to see them all "fall to lawless ruin."

I had great lines of fires on Raccoon last night, representing an army corps at least, and made a fine show in the valley. Yesterday at noon a party of mounted officers arrived on Lookout opposite town, and spent a couple of hours examining the situation.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: If the enemy approach in any force, draw your detachment quickly down the mountain, and, if followed, fall back on Loomis, who has orders to move to you if attacked. If threatened in your rear, move rapidly this way and go to work and hold them for Loomis. Keep a bright lookout in all directions. Set parties to work at once to undermine and destroy the stocks and machinery of all iron-works in your vicinity, but do not burn or blow up—do it without noise. Cassell is coming with tools, but do what you can.

EWING,
Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

General CORSE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: As I wrote you this morning, draw your detachment down the mountain if attacked in any force and be ready and fall back on Loomis if necessary to avoid a fight of any consequence. Our purpose is not to bring on an engagement, and if a fight is approaching we must concentrate here.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Captain CASSELL,
Division Engineer, Commanding Pioneers:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed at once to destroy the machinery and stocks of all iron-works in Lookout Valley, without using fire or powder. Make the work thorough; also destroy all tanneries and machinery of mills attached to the iron-works.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863.

Colonel COCKERILL,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: Move your command at 8 o'clock this morning, via Wauhatchie, to Brown's Ferry, where you will camp to-night, reporting your arrival to General Sherman.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 20, 1863

Colonel LOOMIS,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Move with your entire brigade at daybreak to this point. I will expect you to camp, if possible, beyond Wauhatchie to-night.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. IN THE FIELD, 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 21, 1863—12.40 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Department and Army:

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. The detachments of Corse are ordered in. The division will move at daylight, with all possible dispatch. The train and rations will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
Near Chattanooga, November 21, 1863.

Every available man fit for duty in the Fifteenth Corps, now present, will at once be prepared for an important movement. Each man will carry a blanket or overcoat, three days' cooked rations,

and as near 100 rounds of ammunition as possible, including that in cartridge boxes. The camps and transportation will be left in charge of those unfit for duty. The ambulances will follow their respective divisions as far as the river, but await further orders before crossing.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

GENERAL: Call in your detachments at once, and move with your entire force at daybreak for this point. I wish you to pass here and make Wauhatchie, if possible, by night, or as near it as you can.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Trenton, Ga., November 21, 1863.

Colonel O'MEARA,
Commanding at White Oak Gap:

COLONEL: Several miles below you on the edge of the mountain the enemy are signaling across to Lookout by raising and extinguishing, or covering, a small fire. Send a company, under a sharp officer, to surround and catch them. Let them go light—move rapidly, but cautiously. They will probably have a few men stationed toward you in the dark to give notice of your approach. Let the party, when they draw near the locality, approach them from the opposite direction, and get them dead or alive.

Respectfully,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

—

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, November 22, 1863.

OPERATIONS FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The Fifteenth Army Corps, re-enforced by one division of the Army of the Cumberland, is to cross the Tennessee at the mouth of East Chickamauga Creek, advance and take possession of the end of Missionary Ridge, viz, from the railroad tunnel to Chickamauga, hold, and fortify. The Army of the Cumberland and General Hooker's command are to assist by direct attacks to their front.

Details: One brigade, Second Division, to march to West Chickamauga Creek to man the boats (120), to have everything ready, and at midnight to-night, November 22 to 23, to push out and drift down the Tennessee, until one-half mile above East Chickamauga, where two regiments land and secure the enemy's picket

at the mouth of Chickamauga. The remainder of the brigade will drop down and land below the mouth of Chickamauga and at once prepare a rifle-trench at the summit of the hill. The whole of the Second Division will then cross to the north of the Chickamauga and the Third Division to the south, each working smartly to fortify the ground and to improve the landings.

Both these divisions, each with one good battery, should be across and well covered by break of day, and a pontoon bridge finished across the Chickamauga, to connect these two divisions.

The First and Fourth Divisions will approach the Tennessee by separate ways, one above and the other below the Chickamauga but keep out of observation of the enemy until the opposite bank is secure and boats ready to receive them. This will probably be as early as 7 a. m., when they will be rowed across rapidly and move out. The First Division will cross the Chickamauga and follow it up to near abreast of Missionary Ridge, and ascend the hill at its point. The Fourth Division will move out toward Tunnel Hill, keeping connection up with the left division on Chickamauga Creek, which is the guiding flank.

The Third Division, John E. Smith, will form the center and march by column of divisions, ready to deploy forward, direct to the middle hill, keeping up with the left division.

The Second Division will follow the center division as soon as relieved by the division of the Army of the Cumberland which will take its place in line, or act according to circumstances not yet fore seen.

General William F. Smith will give all the detailed arrangements for crossing over, and the commanding general will explain in person to the division commanders the ground and maps. The utmost silence, order, and patience must be displayed. The boats will take their loads from the heads of columns, and the men will resume their places the moment they reach the opposite bank of the Tennessee. Very great care must be taken by division commanders that the routes of march do not cross each other. The First and Second Divisions crossing above Chickamauga should follow the road up the valley, where our camps are, and around north of these headquarters; the Third and Fourth Divisions can take the direct route, by the head of John E. Smith's camp. Except in case of orders, muskets must not be loaded until the troops are disembarked on the other side of the Tennessee.

Division commanders of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions will select one battery to accompany the division; the others will be left in position to cover the crossing, under the direction of the chief of artillery, who will at once commence to place these batteries, being careful not to stop roads needed by the movement.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Near Chattanooga, November 23*, 1863.

Owing to the non-arrival of troops expected, the operations of the Fifteenth Corps, as planned for this morning, are postponed for twenty-four hours. The instructions issued for this morning will,

therefore, be carried out to-morrow morning, with this exception, that, in case of the non-arrival of the First Division in time, the Second Division, in addition to the part already assigned, will execute the part laid down for the First Division after crossing.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Sibley's Ford, opposite Boyce's Station,
November 26, 1863—7.40 a. m.

General SHERMAN:

Head of column arrived at 7 a. m., closing up on General Davis' division. The cavalry has moved on, finding the camp of rebel cavalry evacuated; said to have moved off at midnight. We now advance in a single column on the road to Chickamauga Station.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 26, 1863—12 m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Davis has possession of Chickamauga Station. Rebels burned up stores as we approached. A few stragglers have been picked up. Slight skirmishing by Morgan's brigade. A ridge (Oak Ridge) seems to be fortified. The enemy make a little show. No artillery opened as yet. General Davis will develop what is on the hill as soon as his men get some refreshment. Try to have signals established with ours from the ridge. A foot-bridge across Chickamauga on railroad will be completed in half an hour. Please communicate that way. There is little skirmishing beyond town now.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Graysville, November 26, 1863.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The column will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the same order as to-day.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

BROWN'S FERRY,
November 26, 1863—2.45 p. m.

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The artillery of the Eleventh Corps is now crossing the bridge. The troops of that corps are lying on the hill by the

ferry, General Ewing's division being in their rear. I know not what time it will cross. Owing to repairs, the bridge has not been used for the past hour. Have you any instructions?

Very respectfully,

J. C. AUDENRIED,
U. S. Army.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 27, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: My head of column has passed through Parker's Gap; have met no force yet. A very large train went on Cleveland and Ringgold road last night with small escort. Great fears were expressed that you would cut them off at Ringgold.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 27, 1863—7.10 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: One division of my command is established near the junction of the Ringgold and McDaniel's Gap road. Two small brigades with a section of a battery are pushed forward to the railroad at Red Clay. They reached there at sundown, captured 3 men guarding remnants of train, which our cavalry burned; captured an officer (lieutenant of General Kelly's staff) and 2 orderlies. A captain with them escaped. This rebel staff officer reports that his division of cavalry attacked Colonel Long at daylight this morning at Cleveland, and defeated him, taking from him about 200 prisoners, and Long retreated toward Harrison. He reports also that Kelly's cavalry is on the way to Dalton. This officer was on his way to Bragg, had no written dispatches, and what he said about his cavalry may not be true. Information from different quarters shows that no train has been from Dalton farther than Red Clay since last Monday. Inhabitants report that the enemy retreated through Dalton, intending to make a stand below. My brigade, under Col. O. Smith, found three cars (good ones). He will effectually destroy the road, burn the cars, and then return here.

The distance from our camp last night to Red Clay is 18 miles.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Graysville, Ga., November 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding has conferred with General Grant to-day at Ringgold, and has received substantially the following orders:

That the pursuit of the enemy has ceased, and that after the de-

struction of railroads and property liable to be put to hostile use, the army will return to its camp at or near Chattanooga.

General Hooker's command will destroy the railroad and property near Ringgold. General Howard's corps a section of the railroad from Dalton to Cleveland, and yours, that near and at Graysville. You will therefore cause all the railroad ties and iron, water tanks, station houses, machine shops, and whatever may be connected with the railroad for a distance of about 1 mile north and west of Graysville to a point about 3 miles south of Graysville—say, to about the farm of C. Cartrung, which is about where it crosses the Calhoun road—to be destroyed. You will also cause to be destroyed all tanneries, machine shops, mills, dams, and whatever in your judgment might be converted into hostile uses, giving the parties in possession a simple statement in writing of the fact that the destruction was made by the order of the general commanding, and fixing a value when possible. The general wishes the work done thoroughly. There are two cars at Ringgold which the surgeon-in-chief proposes to load with wounded at Ringgold and push to Chattanooga depot. Please send a messenger to Ringgold, notifying the chief surgeon of General Hooker's command to use dispatch in pushing the cars by, before some hour, say 9 a. m., when the destruction of the track will begin.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Graysville, Ga., November 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your command leisurely, to-morrow morning, back along the old Alabama road to Parker's Gap, and there await the return of General Howard's corps. On his return, or if you communicate with him, notify him that the pursuit of the enemy has ceased by order of General Grant, and that after destroying the railroad and other property which might be converted to hostile uses, the whole army will return to their old camps at or near Chattanooga.

In a map furnished him by the topographical engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, the general finds a large road laid down from Parker's Gap to Chickamauga Station, by way of the camp ground, which will avoid, in a great measure, the bad roads we found in approaching Graysville. The Fifteenth Corps will remain here until you send notice that General Howard has returned, when orders will be given you and General Howard to return leisurely to your former camps at or near Chattanooga, by the route indicated, provided you find such route in existence.

In anticipation of this movement, and in fear of rain, the general advises you to send back at once all wagons and artillery not needed to Chattanooga, and await your coming; also, to send into Ringgold and ascertain if there be a wagon train there belonging to General Howard's corps, in which event order it to accompany you to Parker's Gap, there to await General Howard's return. Please notify the general when General Howard is back, that he may make the

movement back to Chattanooga simultaneously by different routes, without coming into contact.

The Fifteenth Corps will do all the labor of destruction of railroad required by General Grant to-morrow.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Graysville, Ga., November 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: General Sherman visited General Grant to-day at Ringgold by appointment, and the following movements were ordered: After the destruction of a section of the railroad from Dalton to Cleveland by your corps, and its return to Parker's Gap, the army will return to its original camps, at or near Chattanooga, by way of Chickamauga Depot. In anticipation of your return, the general has ordered General Davis' division, and your wagon train, to await your coming at or near Parker's Gap.

To-morrow the Fifteenth Corps will destroy railroads and all property of use to an enemy in this neighborhood, and General Hooker's command will, in like manner, destroy that in the neighborhood of Ringgold, and as soon as advised of your arrival at Parker's Gap, the general will make the necessary orders for the general movement back to Chattanooga. Therefore, as soon as you reach Parker's Gap, please report what you have done, and make all preliminary preparations for the return march.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Graysville, Ga., November 28, 1863—2.10 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 p. m. is received. The general desires that you hold your command at or near Parker's Gap until General Jef. C. Davis reaches that point from Ringgold. He is ordered to move up this morning at his leisure, and to bring with him your wagon train.

The pursuit of the enemy will be pushed no farther, and, after the destruction of railroad, mills, &c., at Ringgold and here, General Grant intends to move leisurely back toward Chattanooga. You may make all preliminary arrangements to that end, and cause the road back to Chickamauga Depot, via camp ground, to be reconnoitered, with a view to avoid returning either to Ringgold or this point.

Instructions will be given to turn all parties of men and wagons belonging to your command to you at Parker's Gap, and, as soon as the general learns officially that your command is assembled at that point, he will send orders for the general movement, which will not, in all probability, occur until to-morrow (the 29th).

To insure the receipt of your wagon train, the general suggests that you send a staff officer to Ringgold to bring it up to Parker's Gap. Road from Ringgold to Parker's Gap is comparatively good. Road from Ringgold to this point is bad and much cut up.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
November 28, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The two brigades sent to Red Clay returned at 12.30 a. m., having destroyed the railroad for 2 miles effectually; they burned the ties and bent the rails. They also burned two cars, destroyed a water-tank and the depot, which has been a place for storing supplies. The brigades have marched 26 miles during the day. I shall march to Ringgold, starting at 7 a. m.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

I left Parker's Gap with my command at daylight, and marched along the old Alabama road, communicating with General Davis through the gaps. Arrived here about sunset. A company of rebels left town a half hour before. I have sent a brigade to intercept any retreat on the Dalton road, but this company took a road to the left of the direct road to Dalton and escaped. My corps is encamped to the front and right of the town.

Respectfully

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cleveland, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you please move your command by the direct road to Charleston, starting between the hours of 8 and 9 to-morrow morning, communicating with General Davis on your left, on approaching the Hiwassee River. You will please secure all boats and bridges that may be found at the river. General Blair will destroy the Dalton railroad south of Cleveland, and follow on your track about 10 a. m.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 68. } *Washington, February 22, 1864.*

PUBLIC RESOLUTION, No. 12.—JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress and of the people of the United States are due, and that the same are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commander of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and the officers and soldiers who served under him, for their gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and for their gallantry and heroism in the battle of Chattanooga, which contributed in a great degree to the success of our arms in that glorious victory.

Approved February 19, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 190.

Reports of Capt. Ocran H. Howard, Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Tennessee.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Memphis, Tenn., January 21, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following copies of messages sent and received by me at the battle of Chattanooga:

(Sent.)

General GRANT.
Chattanooga:

Howard's corps should unite with mine along the railroad toward Tunnel Hill. A deep ravine still exists between my hill and that occupied by the enemy.

SHERMAN.

(Received.)

ORCHARD KNOB.

SHERMAN:

Am here. My right is closing in from Lookout Mountain toward Mission Ridge.

THOMAS.

SHERMAN:

Thomas has carried the hill and lot in his immediate front. Now is your time to attack with vigor. Do so.

GRANT.

The above are selected as three of the most important messages sent or received during this battle.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

Col. A. J. MYER,
Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Cairo, Ill.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Memphis, Tenn., January 25, 1864.

MAJOR: In compliance with General Orders, No. 4, office signal officer, Washington, D. C., dated February 10, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the signal corps of this department during the advance and attack on the northwest end of Mission Ridge, November 24 and 25, 1863:

At daylight on the morning of the 24th, reported, accompanied by Lieutenants Sample and Franklin, acting signal officers, and 6 enlisted men, to Major-General Sherman, on eastern bank of Tennessee River, at the point where the troops were crossing. Lieutenant Sample, with his men, immediately crossed in a boat, reported to Generals J. E. and M. L. Smith, and opened communication, from those officers to General Sherman. Several important messages by signals were transmitted, reporting progress made, topography of country in front, &c. This line of communication remained open until the completion of the pontoon bridge, and General Sherman crossed the river.

Upon the advance of General M. L. Smith's command toward Mission Ridge, Lieutenant Sample was directed to accompany that general, and to transmit, by signal or otherwise, as might be most expedient, all communications from him to General Sherman, and to make such other reports as might be deemed of interest or value to the commanding general.

As soon as possession of a spur of the ridge was obtained, a station was opened by Lieutenant Sample, which afforded Generals Blair and M. L. and J. E. Smith a means of communication with General Sherman through my station at the latter's headquarters.

This line was used by General Blair, General J. E. Smith, and by General Sherman in the transmission of important orders. This line was kept open during the night and until General Sherman moved his headquarters to the advanced position held by General ——— and the Fifteenth Army Corps.

During the night a station was seen which was supposed to be on Cameron Hill near Chattanooga. I immediately called this station, by order of General Sherman, and was promptly answered. I then signaled an important communication of some length from General Sherman to General Grant. I was permitted to signal this message entire, and at its termination was coolly told by signal that my torches were bad, and that my message could not be read. My torches were in as good condition as any ever used by me, and gave as brilliant a light, to which Lieutenants Sample and Franklin, who saw my work from the hill, can testify. However, I proceeded to improve them, and, by drawing the wicks to an extreme length, made my lights of unusual brilliancy. I again transmitted the message entire, and received the same reply as before. The messages from this station were read without difficulty by me.

On the following morning I opened communication from Mission Ridge, my station, to Fort Wood, which communication was kept open during the day. Through these stations important communications were transmitted by Generals Grant and Thomas to General Sherman, and *vice versa*.

On my station I was in readiness to communicate until General Sherman's forces left in pursuit of the enemy, when I accompanied General Sherman. During the last day on Mission Ridge Lieuten-

ants Sample and Franklin, by my direction, attempted to establish stations on the main ridge.

They advanced with the assaulting column, and with it were repulsed three several times, Lieutenant Sample receiving a bullet in his clothes in the second assault. They were finally unsuccessful, our troops failing to carry the position.

I cannot speak too highly of Lieut. Samuel S. Sample, whom I consider most zealous and untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the corps, and to insure the success of our arms. That he is totally regardless of personal danger can be testified to by every officer of General Sherman's staff who was on the field during the battle of Mission Ridge and the pursuit of the enemy in Georgia. At a skirmish near Graysville his clothes were again torn by the enemy's bullets. General Sherman spoke to me in the highest terms of commendation of this officer.

After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., General Sherman returned to Graysville, with orders to destroy the railroad, thence to Chickamauga Depot, and then return to camp at Moccasin Gap.

Immediately upon our arrival at Graysville my party was ordered to accompany Captain Jenney, chief engineer, and to assist in making a survey and map of the battle-field of Mission Ridge. This in consequence of a representation to the general that signal officers were required to pass an examination in surveying and topography, and were proficient therein. This duty was performed to the satisfaction of the chief engineer. The signal corps then returned to camp at Moccasin Gap.

General Sherman, after detaching us on engineer duty, received orders to proceed to Knoxville, which he did, unaccompanied by the signal party.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Captain, and Chief Signal Officer.

Maj. WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS.

No. 191.

Report of Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bridgeport, Ala., December —, 1863.

GENERAL: The First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, having been assigned to the command of Major-General Hooker on the evening of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to report on the part taken by the division in the operations in the vicinity of Chattanooga from November 24 to November 27, inclusive.

The actual strength of the division on the morning of November 24, was:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding: Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, 327 men; Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, 278 men; Third Missouri Infantry, 217 men; Twelfth Missouri Infantry, 241 men; Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, 143 men; Twenty-ninth Mis-

souri Infantry, 129 men; Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, 123 men; Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, 256 men; Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, 149 men. Total First Brigade, 1,863 men.

Second Brigade, Col. J. A. Williamson commanding: Fourth Iowa Infantry, 293 men; Ninth Iowa Infantry, 285 men; Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, 307 men; Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, 213 men; Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, 199 men; Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, 215 men. Total Second Brigade, 1,512 men.

Total infantry (aggregate), 3,375 men.

Artillery: First Iowa Battery, 4 pieces, 42 men; Fourth Ohio Battery, 6 pieces, 105 men; Landgraeber's horse artillery, 4 pieces, 86 men; total, 14 pieces and 233 men.

Pioneer detachment, Captain Klostermann, 70 men.

With this command I reported to you at 7.30 a. m. on November 24, 1863, in compliance with orders received during the night, and was assigned the position on the left of the lines then forming opposite the western slope of Lookout Mountain, on and behind the hills and ridges which are separated from the mountain by Lookout Creek. On my arrival on the ground I found one Napoleon battery (of the Twelfth Corps) on the hill on the extreme left, in full view and easy range of the enemy's pickets, which were strung along and behind the railroad embankment on the eastern side of said creek. Another battery of 3-inch Rodman was in position on the crest of a ridge immediately in rear of the above hill. I detailed the Fourth Iowa and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry to support the Napoleon battery, and the Twenty-fifth Iowa to support the Rodman battery.

On the southern slope of the ridge, crowned by the latter battery, I found earth-works thrown up, and mounted them with two 20-pounder Parrott guns, of Captain Froehlich's (Fourth Ohio) battery, with the Thirtieth Iowa to support them. The Parrott enfiladed a long series of rebel rifle-pits leading from the foot of the mountain to their main camp, which also came under the fire of the guns.

All the bridges across Lookout Creek having been destroyed by the enemy, the pioneers, under Captain Klostermann, were ordered forward to construct a bridge across, and the First Brigade of infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Woods, protected their work, while one section of Captain Griffiths' (First Iowa) battery was brought to an eminence commanding the point selected for the bridge, and also exposing a considerable portion of the railroad, which was occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters and pickets, to its fire.

The remainder of the Second Brigade, Colonel Williamson commanding, as well as all the pieces of artillery not mentioned, were kept in reserve, near the earth-works occupied by the Parrott guns, ready to support and strengthen the attack about to be made on the enemy's position, and to push on the pursuit whenever the enemy was once started.

Soon after 10 a. m. all preparations for the contemplated attack were finished, bridges built, &c., and we only awaited the appearance of General Geary's division, which was to come from the right, attacking the enemy's left flank.

At 11 a. m. we heard General Geary's fire, and our guns opened immediately with great effect. Their practice was so perfect that, with the assistance of my line of skirmishers, which I ordered to advance to the bank of the creek, the rebels were soon compelled to yield their line behind the railroad and their intrenchments on the

opposite bank of the creek. They made for a less exposed position higher up the mountain, but the infantry column of General Woods (First Brigade of my division), which had crossed the creek under cover of the artillery, pressed the enemy vigorously, while, with the remaining portion of the Second Brigade, I ascended the mountain in as direct a line as possible, in order to reach the right of General Woods' brigade and press the retreating enemy toward him.

In executing this maneuver I captured so large a number of prisoners that I found it prudent to detail the Ninth Iowa Infantry to bring them to the rear, across Lookout Creek. Another regiment of the Second Brigade was detailed by you to follow up the railroad, leaving only one regiment, the Thirty-first Iowa, with me.

I pushed forward, however, and reached the so-called white house (about two-thirds up the mountain) at a critical moment.

The position near the white house is very important; it is, in fact, the key to the whole Lookout, commanding alike its eastern and western declivities. On my arrival there, the commanding officer of a brigade of General Geary's division informed me that he was out of ammunition, and that he anticipated an attack from the enemy. I at once ordered the Thirty-first Iowa and the Third and Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry (the two latter of the First Brigade), who had just come up, to relieve General Geary's men. This had hardly been done when the rebels charged with great vehemence, and attempted to regain the numerous intrenchments they had thrown up all around the white house. They were, however, signally repulsed, and my regiments held this very important position during the following night. I re-enforced them, however, during the evening by the Fourth Iowa and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, who had in the meantime been relieved from supporting the battery.

During the occurrences on the right of my line, General Woods deployed his regiments, under the immediate direction of Major-General Hooker, on the slope, covering *en échelon* all the ground between the white house and the Chattanooga road at a point where it runs round a promontory about 250 feet above the level of the Tennessee River.

The enemy, fully aware of the importance of the position gained by us, made several attempts to dislodge us in the fore part of the night—attempts which were completely frustrated by the vigilance and valor of my men.

After midnight he abstained from further attacks, and commenced his retreat toward Missionary Ridge, under cover of a very dense fog. Toward morning I replenished the empty cartridge boxes of the infantry, and regulated my lines, returning all regiments which had been on special service the day previous to their proper commands.

At 10 a. m. on November 25, 1863, I received your order to march immediately in pursuit of the enemy toward Rossville, my division leading. Half an hour afterward we left, descending by the Chattanooga road, on which my left had rested, into the valley. The few mounted infantry attached to headquarters as staff guard, and commanded by Capt. W. T. House, scoured the country in all directions, and soon ascertained that the bulk of the enemy had crossed Chattanooga Creek, the bridges across which stream had been very recently burned.

Captain Klostermann's pioneers were immediately put to work repairing one of the bridges, while the leading regiment (Twenty-

seventh Missouri) crossed on a hastily constructed foot-bridge within easy range of the foot of Missionary Ridge, where, posted in the gap in rear of Rossville, we found the rebels in position with infantry and artillery, under cover of a narrow belt of timber. Colonel Curly, commanding Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, pushed his skirmishers forward, and the men advanced briskly in the face of the enemy's musketry, shell, and shrapnel.

With a view of flanking the enemy's position in the gap, all the infantry of my division was pushed across the creek, and Brigadier-General Woods, with the First Brigade, was ordered to take the ridge on the right, while four regiments of the Second Brigade (Colonel Williamson commanding) ascended the steep (Missionary) ridge on the left of the gap.

The troops of First Brigade had to pass through a very severe artillery fire, but executed their orders without causing any delay. So, also, did those of the Second Brigade. They met but little resistance, which proved that the rebels did not at that time anticipate an attack from us in force; at least they were not prepared to defend this very important position.

Seeing both their flanks and their line of retreat threatened, they hastily evacuated the gap, falling back toward the center of their line. In executing this movement, however, they had to leave their artillery, ammunition, several wagons, ambulances, and large amounts of subsistence stores in our hands. The Twenty-seventh Missouri was immediately ordered to occupy the gap, while I followed up the enemy as closely as possible to a fork in the road where it divides, one road leading to Ringgold and the other running north and parallel with the Missionary Ridge.

I sent orders to General Woods and to Colonel Williamson to bring their respective commands to the road, and, forming in the gap, to await further orders.

Having reported to you the success of the above movements, I received your instructions to advance along the northern road (toward Chattanooga) after having passed the gap, and to act as circumstances might demand.

The corps of Generals Sherman and Thomas seemed to have engaged the enemy in full force, as the firing in that direction was at that time most terrific. I pressed forward as fast as the column of infantry could move, and had hardly advanced 1,000 yards in a northerly direction when I observed a strong column of the enemy, preceded by some mounted men, hurrying toward the gap we had just taken, evidently with the intention of re-enforcing that very important point. I immediately sent the information to you and to General Cruft, who followed my division with a division of the Fourteenth Corps, cautioning my command to prepare for making or repelling an attack as might become necessary.

In order to reconnoiter the ground more thoroughly, which is here very broken, I started ahead with Captain House's men to an opening where I could make a proper survey.

Having accomplished this, I returned with as little delay as possible, and formed my command in an oblique line of two échelons, pushing the left (four regiments of Second Brigade) well forward toward the crest of Missionary Ridge and extending with the right echelon (First Brigade) well down the slope of the hill. Two battalions of First Brigade followed in reserve behind the right wing. While making these preparations I could observe the movements of

General Cruft, who had ascended the southern slope of Missionary Ridge from the gap, and had by this time engaged the rebels. The attack of this general was most opportune, as it concentrated the whole attention of the enemy in that direction and gave me a chance to prepare a decisive blow in his flank and rear.

The men of my division advanced splendidly, overcoming all the obstacles which nature and the enemy had prepared to dispute our ascent. They went up in double-quick time, and the skirmishers in front of my extreme left, Fourth Iowa Infantry, pushed up to within 50 yards of the enemy before opening on him. The forward échelon (Second Brigade) fired a salvo into the terrified rebels, who at once fell back, hoping to make good their escape. They would have succeeded in this, but for the funnel which my oblique line formed. The left of the second échelon (First Brigade) had at this moment just reached the crest of the hill, but, of course, far in advance of the Second Brigade.

Major Warner, the very able commander of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, understood the maneuver completely. He wheeled his regiment to the right, while the two regiments in reserve did the same, and advancing in one line with the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry across the whole slope of the hill, captured a very large number of the enemy.

Finding their escape impossible, they obeyed my order to lay down their arms almost instantly, and my division took over 2,000 prisoners, a large number of small-arms, one piece of artillery (brass 6-pounder).

Maj. James F. How, of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, who advanced with the skirmishers in the valley on the right of our line of attack, intercepted and burned a rebel wagon train.

While we advanced in the manner described, my front line of three battalions was supported by the remaining battalions of my division, formed in column of divisions. General Cruft, who had meanwhile come up, formed behind this column.

I cannot close the account of this very successful day without giving proper credit to Captain Landgraeber's battery of howitzers. The artillery, delayed at Chattanooga bridge, came up in time to assist in the assault, and Captain Landgraeber threw shell and shrapnel most accurately among the enemy's column from his position at the foot of the ridge (western slope), considerably accelerating the surrender of the rebels. The division encamped for the night around the late headquarters of Generals Bragg and Breckinridge, who barely escaped the fate of so many of their officers and men by hasty flight.

A division of the Fourth Army Corps occupied a camp in our immediate front. This division formed part of the army of General Thomas, who had come from Chattanooga.

The order of march for the 26th assigned my division to bring up the rear of your column. We soon left camp, with the exception of the Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, which had been detailed, in pursuance of orders received, to collect all arms and prisoners, and to remain in their present camp until further orders. The marching on this day was exceedingly slow, so much so, indeed, that it was almost night when my division reached Chickamauga Creek (not over 6 miles distant from our last camp). Here I made a short halt, until I could ascertain your wishes in regard to the artillery which was with me, and which could not cross the creek on the

temporary foot-bridge we found there. Immediately on receipt of your orders to that effect, I moved across the creek, leaving the Twenty-seventh Missouri with the artillery at the foot of the bridge. Before I left, 2 colonels made their appearance, with orders to construct a bridge across Chickamauga Creek. Neither of these gentlemen appeared to be impressed with the necessity of pushing this work forward with all vigor, notwithstanding that in the completion of this bridge lay all our chances of bringing over our artillery. I mention this because the events of the following day proved that the delay of our artillery at the bridge was considerably felt. An earlier appearance of artillery in the next day's fight would have certainly saved many valuable lives.

I reached your headquarters after a march of a few miles, and received your instructions for next morning, i. e., to leave my bivouac at early daybreak and take the lead of the column again. The commanding general expressed his opinion that the enemy would probably make a stand at Ringgold, which town was not over 6 miles from our camp.

November 27, I left my bivouac at half past 5 o'clock. The mounted infantry, under Captain House, supported by a line of *éclaireurs* and flankers, of the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Cramer commanding, advanced rapidly over the very bad roads, exploring well the adjacent hills and fields. They found all the marks of a retreating enemy, and secured a good number of prisoners before reaching Chickamauga Creek. The creek runs in a wide semicircle round the town of Ringgold, emerging in the rear of the place from a gap in the so-called Taylor's Ridge, a high and very steep ridge, similar in appearance to Missionary Ridge.

The road we marched over led to a pretty good ford, but there was also a covered trestle bridge to right of town, which had not yet been burned by the enemy. Rebel cavalry, amounting to not less than 200, were posted at the ford and the bridge. Captain House's mounted men, being in advance of the infantry, at once engaged the rebels at the ford, who, after discharging their guns, ran for the town. House's men, following them closely, forded the creek and advanced in the direction of the bridge on the right. The rebels stationed there followed the example of their friends at the ford and ran for town, both parties vigorously pushed by Captain House's command of 12 men. When these brave soldiers came to the first houses of the town and the rebels fairly satisfied themselves of their small numbers, they made a dash out of town and drove my men back to an eminence near the creek.

During these movements Col. J. F. Cramer urged his regiment (Seventeenth Missouri) and the Twenty-ninth Missouri (who together form a tactical battalion) forward, and secured the covered bridge before the rebels could set fire to it.

A considerable delay was occasioned by the circuitous road leading to the bridge before the infantry could be brought within supporting distance. This delay enabled the enemy to deploy their rear guard (consisting, in addition to the cavalry mentioned, of a large force of infantry and a few pieces of artillery) in the gap in rear of Ringgold and on both sides of it on Taylor's Ridge. The position was very strong and well secured on the right against a flank movement by the creek, which runs in a very deep bed through the gap. We had, for reasons already mentioned, no artillery.

As soon as Colonel Cramer, of the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry,

had crossed the covered bridge he deployed the right wing of his battalion, and, supported by the left wing, drove the rebel skirmishers, both horse and foot, through the town into the gap, advancing under cover of the railroad embankment. The road coming from Chattanooga runs between the foot of Taylor's Ridge and town, and enters the gap at a rather short curve.

While Colonel Cramer's line of skirmishers drove the rebels back on their main line, and advanced beyond the railroad, General Woods received orders to deploy the Thirteenth Illinois and the Third, Twelfth, and Thirty-first Missouri Regiments on the line just vacated by Colonel Cramer's advancing battalion.

The Seventy-sixth Ohio, also of General Woods' brigade, was detailed to ascend Taylor's Ridge on the left, with a view of getting on the enemy's flank. This movement was, however, soon observed by the rebel commander, who appears to have been stationed on the ridge, and I saw a strong column moving in a direction to check the progress of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry. Three regiments, the Fourth, Ninth, and Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, of Second Brigade, were accordingly dispatched to support the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry. Colonel Williamson personally took command of this party, and they climbed steadily up the steep slope in two lines.

I retained the Thirty-first Iowa in reserve, detailing, however, two companies from it to deploy as sharpshooters on the slope at the left of Colonel Cramer's skirmishers, and covering the ascending battalions.

During all these movements the enemy kept up a most galling fire of artillery and musketry along the whole line, to which our infantry replied most vigorously and without yielding any of the ground they gained inch by inch. The enemy's artillery was placed at very short range in the gap, and partly masked by undergrowth and young pine trees. He fired mostly shell and canister.

Strengthening Colonel Cramer by skirmishers from the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, I sent orders to that officer to push the left of his line well forward, and at the same time ordered the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry (which held the extreme right) to advance rapidly over an open field to a few houses in front. By these movements I concentrated a converging fire on the enemy's artillery, which I hoped to secure, by driving off the cannoneers and supports.

The Thirteenth Illinois Infantry executed the order in magnificent style; they charged through a hail-storm of balls, and gained the position assigned to them and held it, although the rebels poured a most murderous fire into these brave men from the gorge in front and the hill on the right.

Seeing their artillery, and with it the key of their position, threatened, the enemy rallied a strong force and dashed from the gorge and down the hill with great energy. He succeeded in driving in my skirmishers, who fell back on my second line (deployed behind the railroad embankment). This assault of the enemy was promptly checked by the Third, Twelfth, and Thirty-first Missouri Infantry regiments, whose well-directed volleys drove the enemy immediately back again, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground, which was at once re-occupied by a line of skirmishers. The Thirteenth Illinois remained undaunted, keeping up a vehement fire.

While the rebels were making this charge in the center, Colonel Williamson, who had meanwhile almost reached the crest of the ridge, sustained a similar assault by superior forces. I refer to his account of the occurrences connected therewith.

After yielding to the enemy a short time, the regiments under command of Colonel Williamson rallied promptly and soon possessed themselves of a position on the ridge in advance of the one they had occupied before.

These struggles, in the course of which so many deeds of bravery and patriotism were exhibited, had lasted from 9 a. m. to about 1 p. m., our infantry fighting single handed against the combined arms of the enemy.

At last, about 1 p. m., Captain Landgraeber reported with his battery of 12-pounder howitzers. Thanks to the bridge builders, he could not cross Chickamauga Creek until about 9 a. m. I ordered his right section into action on an open piece of ground in rear of General Woods' (right) brigade, whence the gorge and the enemy's artillery could be played upon. A section of 2.90 Parrott, belonging to another corps, co-operated with Landgraeber. The firing from these pieces was excellent; they enfiladed the whole gorge and the line of retreat of the rebels.

The enemy's guns were soon silenced, and an advance along our whole line found the enemy retreating at all points. Colonel Williamson discovered them in an attempt to burn two bridges across Chickamauga Creek, and drove them away in time to save the bridges. Your orders were not to pursue any farther.

We captured during these engagements: First Brigade, as per memorandum, 1,999 officers and men; Second Brigade (estimated), at least 800 officers and men.

The losses of my division were previously reported in a nominal list. They amount in all these days to:

Commissioned officers: Killed, 7; wounded, 39; missing, 4. Enlisted men: Killed, 50; wounded, 296; missing, 40. Total casualties, 50 commissioned officers and 386 enlisted men.

I beg leave to call your attention to the very heavy percentage of losses among the officers, and I cannot pass over this fact without expressing the highest praise for their energy, valor, and, in fact, every virtue which honors a good soldier. To name those who behaved most gallantly is the next thing to an impossibility, as I feel under so many obligations to every one, officers and men. They all were ready to do their duty, and they did it nobly and well under most trying circumstances. I did not find any stragglers belonging to my command on any of the four days of glory and victory. I take great pleasure, however, in recapitulating from the reports of my brigade commanders the names which they mention. The heroic Colonel Wangelin, of the Twelfth Missouri, who lost his right arm; Lieutenant-Colonel Partridge, of the Thirteenth Illinois, who lost his left hand; the lamented Major Bushnell, of the Thirteenth Illinois, who sacrificed his life; Colonel Cramer, of the Seventeenth Missouri; Colonel Meumann, of the Third Missouri; also that most excellent officer and chivalrous gentleman, Major Warner, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, and Major Nichols, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry. Also the several gentlemen composing the brigade staffs are highly commended.

I have some names to add from my personal observation. First and above all, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, commanding First Brigade, who, from his skill and soldierly appearance, was highly instrumental in achieving my success; Col. J. A. Williamson, commanding Second Brigade; Capt. W. T. House, of the staff guard, whose zeal and courage was of the greatest assistance to me; Capt. W. A. Gordon,

my assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. A. Ellsworth, aide-de-camp, who was wounded while bearing dispatches; Lieut. Casimir Andel, acting aide-de-camp. They all did their whole duty.

For the poor sufferers and the dead we have a deep feeling of sympathy and gratitude, which the nation doubtless shares.

I inclose the reports of my brigade commanders, General C. R. Woods and Col. J. A. Williamson.

And have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. First Div., 15th Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bridgeport, December 19, 1863.

The within report is addressed to General Hooker, under whose command the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps fell in consequence of breaking a bridge across the Tennessee, which prevented the division from joining its own corps in time. The report is submitted as part of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Bridgeport, Ala., December 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I omitted to state in my report that Lieut. S. T. Josselyn and a party of skirmishers of the gallant Thirteenth Illinois Infantry captured the battle-flag of the Eighteenth Alabama on Missionary Ridge, November 25. I forward the flag to you with this supplementary report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. First Div., 15th Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Major-General Hooker's Army.

No. 192.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 24th instant, this brigade, consisting of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Hugo Wangelin commanding; Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Partridge commanding; Third Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann commanding; Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Maj. Willard Warner commanding; Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, Col. Thomas Curly commanding; Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. C. Warmoth commanding; Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, Col. James Peckham commanding (until about 3 p. m., when, being wounded, he was succeeded by Maj. P. H. Murphy); Seventeenth Missouri

Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John F. Cramer commanding; Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson commanding, was ordered to cross Lookout Creek, and, in connection with the other brigade of this division and troops of the Twelfth and Fourteenth Army Corps, to assault Lookout Mountain. It was necessary for this purpose to throw a bridge across the creek. This was done by the pioneers of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, who were protected while at the work by the Third Missouri Volunteers. The bridge was soon finished, and the troops moved across the creek by the right flank up the hill, covered by the Third Missouri Volunteers as skirmishers. As soon as the brigade was across the creek it faced by the left flank and moved along the slope of the mountain in line of battle, the left resting on the Chattanooga road. Owing to the broken and rough nature of the ground near the Chattanooga road, I took two regiments, the Twelfth Missouri and Seventy-sixth Ohio, and moved by the left flank up the road to a point near where the railroad debouches into the Chattanooga Valley, where I formed them in line of battle. I afterward placed other regiments on the same line, which I was directed by Major-General Hooker to hold.

On the right of my line the fighting was stubborn. The Twenty-seventh Missouri was ordered forward to relieve some regiment of General Whitaker's brigade reported to be out of ammunition, and took possession of rifle-pits from which the enemy had been driven. The Third Missouri, the Twenty-ninth Missouri, and the Thirty-second Missouri were placed on the same line. The latter two regiments were in the extreme front, and took possession of some rifle-pits from which they drove the enemy, taking a few prisoners. This disposition placed the brigade in two lines *en échelon*, the right thrown forward, and this was the situation during the night.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under my command during the engagement. They moved forward to the attack with an energy that overcame all opposition, and they held every inch of ground gained with a tenacity which foiled the enemy in every attempt to dislodge them.

On the morning of the 25th, this brigade led the advance of Major-General Hooker's column, taking the road to Rossville. When near that place we found the gap through Missionary Ridge strongly occupied by the enemy with infantry and artillery.

The Twenty-seventh Missouri formed the advance guard. The skirmishers attacked with vigor and occupied the attention of the enemy, while the remainder of the brigade moved off to the right, under fire of the enemy's artillery, and advanced up, and without further opposition gained the summit of the ridge, along which it moved to the gap, but upon arriving there found that the enemy had fallen back, and that it had been followed by the Twenty-seventh Missouri through the gap.

The brigade then moved forward, taking a road about 1,000 yards in rear of Missionary Ridge and running nearly parallel to it. Having gone about a mile to some fields, we discovered the enemy in force on Missionary Ridge moving toward the gap through which we had passed. They soon met the head of General Cruft's division, which engaged them sharply, and was driving them back. They endeavored to escape in the direction in which my brigade was stationed. I was ordered by General P. J. Osterhaus to move up the hill on their flank, which was done in the most gallant style, com-

pletely surprising the enemy, killing and wounding a number and capturing the remainder.

During this charge the Thirteenth Illinois captured the battle-flag of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment,* and the battalion of my brigade, composed of the Thirty-second and Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, captured one piece of artillery, with horses and cannoneers. The number of small-arms captured will probably be over 1,000. During this day every officer and man did his duty.

On the 26th, my brigade had the rear of Major-General Hooker's column. One regiment, the Thirty-second Missouri, was left on Missionary Ridge to collect and turn over to the ordnance officer the small-arms captured. The Twenty-seventh Missouri was left at the crossing of the Chickamauga to protect the bridge. Nothing of note occurred during this day's march.

On the 27th, this brigade had the advance of Major-General Hooker's column and moved on Ringgold, Ga. We found the enemy strongly posted in a gap on the mountain and occupying the slopes and summits on either side in our front. As soon as the proper dispositions could be made, I sent forward the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Missouri as skirmishers. They moved forward across the open fields to the timber at the foot of the slope of the mountains, but were soon severely pressed by the enemy's skirmishers. I sent immediately forward the Twenty-ninth Missouri to support them, but the whole line of skirmishers and support was driven back upon the main line in confusion, and were not again entirely rallied until after the enemy retired. Shortly after forming the line, I pressed forward the Thirteenth Illinois on the extreme right to some houses within 100 yards of the enemy's artillery. Before this the Seventy-sixth Ohio was sent up the slope of the mountain well on the left. The Twelfth and Third Missouri occupied the center. The fighting on the extreme right was severe, the Thirteenth Illinois firing 100 rounds of cartridges per man, besides taking all the ammunition from their killed and wounded in order to hold their position. The Twelfth Missouri, although exposed to a severe fire, held its position with undaunted courage. The Seventy-sixth Ohio, after gaining the crest of the hill, held it against superior numbers, who poured in a withering fire from the front and both flanks. The regiment held the crest until 8 color bearers were either killed or wounded, when it fell back, fighting and in good order, to a sheltered position under the crest of the hill, where it remained, holding the enemy in check, until the fighting was over.

I inclose the report of Col. J. A. Williamson, commanding the Second Brigade, of First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in reference to the action of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, he being near with a part of his command; also the report of Maj. Willard Warner, commanding the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, concerning the part taken in this action by that regiment.

I am glad to be able to speak most approvingly of the conduct of the officers generally of my command during the operations of the 24th, 25th, and 27th of November. They evinced the greatest alacrity in carrying out all orders, frequently in circumstances of great exposure and danger.

The mention of the names of some is proper, and I designate the

* This flag is marked as having been captured by Lieut. S. T. Josselyn, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry.

following as conspicuous in bravery, viz: Col. Hugo Wangelin, wounded in arm at Ringgold (since amputated); Lieut. Col. J. Kaercher, Maj. Frederick T. Ledergerber, wounded at Ringgold—all of the Twelfth Missouri; Lieut. Col. F. W. Partridge, commanding Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, wounded at Ringgold; Maj. Willard Warner, commanding Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann, Third Missouri Volunteers. Maj. James F. How, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, with 10 men, attacked and took prisoners 65 armed rebels.

I have to regret the loss of Maj. D. R. Bushnell, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers; Capt. J. A. Ledergerber and Actg. Adjt. F. Kessler, both of Twelfth Missouri Volunteers; Capt. Ira P. French and First Lieut. John R. Miller, Seventy-sixth Ohio, who fell gallantly fighting at Ringgold for the country to which they gave their services and their lives; also First Lieut. S. B. Wall and Second Lieut. John A. Lemert, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, who were mortally wounded at Ringgold, and are since dead. Capt. H. A. Kircher, Twelfth Missouri, wounded at Ringgold, and Actg. Adjt. John Wellmeyer, Twenty-seventh Missouri, wounded at Lookout Mountain, received their wounds while gallantly doing their duty.

To the members of my staff—Capt. C. H. Kibler, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Fred. H. Wilson, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. W. E. Ware, acting assistant inspector-general—my warmest thanks are due for the gallant and fearless manner in which all orders were executed.

The number of killed, wounded, and missing during the actions of the three days is 277, as will be seen by the inclosed list.*

The number of prisoners reported captured by the different regiments of this brigade is 57 officers and 1,942 men, as appears by the inclosed list.

I have the honor, captain, to be your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
A. A. G., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners captured by the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on the 24th, 25th, and 27th days of November, 1863, as reported by the regiments of the brigade:

Regiments.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
3d Missouri Volunteers	7	190	197
12th Missouri Volunteers	6	173	179
17th Missouri Volunteers	6	213	219
27th Missouri Volunteers	9	400	409
29th Missouri Volunteers	1	1	2
31st Missouri Volunteers	.....	76	76
32d Missouri Volunteers	.....	250	250
13th Illinois Volunteers	.....	258	258
76th Ohio Volunteers	28	382	410
Total	57	1,942	1,999

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 86.

No. 193.

Report of Col. Thomas Curly, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Bridgeport, Ala., December 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Missouri, the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry Missouri Volunteers, under my command, during the engagements of the 24th and 25th of November, before Chattanooga, Tenn.:

On the evening of the 24th, shortly after daylight, Osterhaus' division, to which the Twenty-seventh Missouri belongs, marched to the foot of Lookout Mountain and there met the division of General Geary, both under the command of General Hooker, to whom was assigned the important duty of capturing Lookout Mountain; Geary's division on the right and Osterhaus' on the left, the Twenty-seventh on the right of Osterhaus' division.

We commenced the ascent of the mountain with but little opposition, capturing everything in our path. We swept around the side of the mountain in this way for the distance of 2 miles, when we came to the enemy's rifle-pits, which were captured also, together with two pieces of artillery in the front of General Geary. At this point the enemy fell back into heavy timber, and commenced a rapid fire of musketry, which was kept up on both sides, without cessation, until 12 o'clock that night. We lay on our arms all night, and when daylight came it was to find the enemy gone and the stronghold of Bragg's army in our possession.

Soon the Stars and Stripes were floating from the highest point overlooking Chattanooga. In this engagement the Twenty-seventh lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. It was here Adjutant Wellmeyer was shot in the left lung. In this officer the regiment has sustained a great loss. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him for his bravery as a soldier and his capacity as an officer. The Twenty-seventh captured on that day 240 prisoners, including 1 major, 1 captain, and 5 lieutenants. I am proud to say, as every loyal Missourian ought to be, that Missouri has been well represented in the capture of Lookout Mountain on that memorable day.

Early on the morning of the 25th, we marched down the mountain, Osterhaus' division in advance, the Twenty-seventh in front, and moved in the direction of Missionary Ridge. We did not go far when we came to a bridge destroyed by the enemy in their retreat from the mountain. General Osterhaus ordered the Twenty-seventh to cross on some driftwood, and engage the enemy as skirmishers, if we should find him, while himself and General Woods, with the remainder of our brigade, set to work building the bridge. We then advanced about 1 mile, when we came to a place called Rossville Gap, the extreme left of Bragg's position on Missionary Ridge. Here the enemy was strongly posted in the gap, with four pieces of artillery and a strong support of infantry. We engaged him at once, and in such a manner as to cause him to open upon us with his artillery, but with little injury to us, his sharpshooters doing all the injury we received. We fought him here two hours or more, pressing him hard all the time, until the bridge was finished, when our division crossed over, but before it got into position the Twenty-seventh captured the gap, driving the enemy in confusion up the hill,

with such precipitancy that he left everything but his artillery in our possession. We pursued him until we came to a fork in the road where his forces had separated; we never saw them afterward. Here we halted and planted our standard on the top of Missionary Ridge, and on the left and rear of Bragg's army, a most important position, one which enabled the brave and gallant Osterhaus, who was with us at the time, to get in the rear of the enemy's left wing, which was then about to flee in confusion.

Our division having now come up with us, Osterhaus was not long in taking advantage of the position thus gained. We moved forward the distance of 1½ miles, when we encountered and captured the greater part of Clayton's rebel brigade, with one piece of artillery, our division suffering but little in this engagement. It was now near night, and the enemy retreating in all directions, broken into small squads. We had all we could do to get the captured together, when night had thrown her dark mantle over one of the most glorious scenes in this war—the rout of the rebel army from Missionary Ridge.

The Twenty-seventh captured at Rossville Gap large quantities of arms, fixed ammunition for artillery and infantry, and a large supply of commissary and quartermaster's supplies. Later in the day we captured several horses, mules, and wagons, one of the wagons loaded with ammunition for Clayton's rebel brigade, the remainder with baggage, all of which were destroyed.

In this day's engagement we lost 2 killed and 6 wounded (1 officer, Lieutenant McFadden, slightly), and 2 missing. The enemy's loss at the gap was much greater, he having 7 killed and 36 wounded. We captured 160 prisoners, including 1 surgeon and 1 chaplain, making a total of 400 captured by the Twenty-seventh during the two days' engagements—1 for each man in the regiment and 150 over.

I am happy to say, as commanding officer of the Twenty-seventh Infantry Missouri Volunteers, that every officer and man honorably sustained the reputation already won by the soldiers of Missouri on many a hard-fought battle-field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CURLY,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General, State of Missouri.

No. 194.

Report of Maj. Willard Warner, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the action of yesterday at this place, as follows:

On reaching the town I was ordered by General Osterhaus to go to the left of the gap of the mountain and move up on the crest of a ridge running at right angles with the main ridge to the crest and then wheel to the right. I moved steadily up the mountain, which was high and steep, with a strong line of skirmishers well to the front, meeting little opposition until near the summit, when a heavy fire was opened on us. We pressed steadily forward, driving the

enemy before us, and gained the summit of the ridge, so as to see the enemy going down the opposite slope. At this time the fire on our flanks from the crest of the ridge, which had been annoying us for some minutes before, became very severe. With both flanks of the regiment bent back to oppose this flank fire we held the crest of the hill for twenty minutes. During this time the Fourth Iowa, which had been following us, marching by the flank, came into line on our rear, at my request, and came to our support. There being none of our troops on our right or left near us or in sight, the enemy advanced in heavy force on both flanks, and I was obliged to give the order to retire slowly and fighting, which my regiment did in good order, leaving on the crest Actg. Adjt. Lieut. John R. Miller and 15 enlisted men killed, and bringing off Capt. Ira P. French and Lieut. S. B. Wall, mortally wounded. We retired a few yards to a position where we could protect our flanks and halted. Here Colonel Williamson received orders from General Osterhaus to hold the position which we then held, which was done by the three regiments forming a crescent-shaped line, and continually skirmishing with the enemy in front and on both flanks. The ground retired from was covered by our fire, so that our dead and mortally wounded left were not plundered by the enemy. The enemy soon retired, and we moved forward and again occupied the ridge. Here we could see the enemy's train and troops retreating on the road beyond the ridge.

The conduct of officers and men was gallant beyond praise. Captain French was killed planting the colors. Lieutenant Metzgar was wounded, and Captain Blackburn struck, and 4 of the color guard and Sergeant Preston, of Company C, were wounded; and Private Joseph W. Jennings, Company C, killed while carrying the colors. Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. John R. Miller fell in the front rank with his feet to the foe. Lieutenants Wall and Lemert were both dangerously wounded while bravely cheering on the men. Our loss was 18 killed and 44 wounded. Our dead all lay on or near the crest of the mountain.

I beg to refer to Colonel Williamson, commanding Second Brigade, to whom, on his arrival, I reported for orders, for testimony as to the conduct of my regiment. Our loss was 40 per cent. of men engaged.

After carrying off our wounded, and collecting our dead, I marched down the mountain and reported for orders, the enemy having disappeared.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLARD WARNER,

Major, Comdg. Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. C. H. KIBLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. R. WOODS,

Comdg. First Brig., First Div., 15th Army Corps:

GENERAL: I feel it to be but an act of justice to the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was detached from your brigade and fought with mine, to state freely the part it took in the battle of Ringgold.

When the head of my column arrived at the depot I was ordered by General Osterhaus to send a regiment to assist the Seventy-sixth in carrying the heights on the left of the gap, through which the railroad passes. I immediately sent the Fourth Iowa Infantry, which advanced up the hill with the Seventy-sixth Regiment; under a most galling and well-directed fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, to within a short distance of the top, when they fixed bayonets and charged to the summit, where a terrific and almost hand-to-hand engagement ensued. No better fighting was ever done, nor was fighting ever done under more hopeless circumstances. Finally, after losing a large per cent. of both regiments (especially of the Seventy-sixth Ohio), they were compelled to retire a few rods on account of a fire on both flanks and having no support, where they held their position until I brought up two other regiments (the Ninth and Twenty-sixth Iowa), when they all charged, and carried the crest of the hill.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the regiment. Many instances of individual bravery might be mentioned if I were acquainted with the parties; as it is, I can only state that Major Warner did all that a brave and efficient officer could do (at one time seizing the colors from the fallen color bearer, going to the front and cheering the men forward), and the regiment gallantly supported him.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel, Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 195.

Report of Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Infantry commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the action of this brigade in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, including all its movements from the 24th until the evening of the 27th instant.

The brigade is composed of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. George Burton; the Ninth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. David Carskaddon; the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. George A. Stone; the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. Milo Smith; the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, and the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. W. Jenkins. At the hour named in the order of the night previous the brigade moved, following the First Brigade, to a point in front of Lookout Mountain, near where the attack was to be commenced, and formed line of battle by battalions *en masse* at deploying intervals. Very soon after my line was formed I received an order from you to send a regiment to support a battery on the hill immediately in front of Lookout Mountain, and commanding that portion of it when our troops were making the attack.

I detached my right regiment, the Fourth, and sent it to the place designated. Soon after this I received another order to send one more regiment, to report to yourself, for some purpose unknown to me. In obedience to the order, I sent you the Twenty-fifth.

The four remaining regiments I held in line until about 11 o'clock, when I received an order from General Osterhaus to send another regiment to support a battery of Parrott guns immediately in our front. In obedience to this order, I sent the Thirtieth.

I was then ordered to follow in the direction the First Brigade had taken with my three remaining regiments, which I did, until I arrived at the crossing of Lookout Creek, at which place General Osterhaus ordered my rear regiment (the Ninth) to remain and receive all the prisoners then there and those to be sent back. I crossed the creek with my two remaining regiments, when General Hooker in person sent another regiment (the Twenty-sixth) down the railroad to support some troops at a point or gap somewhere toward our left.

I then proceeded up the mountain side with my one remaining regiment (the Thirty-first), accompanied by General Osterhaus in person, with a part of his staff, and came up with the First Brigade at a point where troops not belonging to the First Division were in line, engaging the enemy. At this point I had some doubt as to where I should place my regiment on account of a dense fog which had settled down on the mountain side and prevented me from seeing the location of our troops, but soon found the line formed by a part of the First Brigade, and placed the regiment on the left of it.

I was very soon joined by the Ninth and Twenty-sixth, which had been relieved and sent up to me, and placed them in line. At this place I learned from General Osterhaus that the Fourth Iowa had been sent forward early in the day, and that they were at that time somewhere up the mountain side; also that it had behaved well in the morning in driving the enemy from their breastworks.

About 2 p. m. an aide-de-camp from General Hooker ordered me to relieve a regiment of General Geary's command, which was in the extreme front, under heavy fire and out of ammunition. I immediately sent my adjutant-general, Capt. George E. Ford, with the Thirty-first Regiment, to relieve the regiment, which was the ———.

While my adjutant was there he found the Fifty-fourth Ohio [?]—also of General Geary's command—was out of ammunition, and relieved it with the Fourth Iowa, which he found up at the front.

After these regiments had been eight hours under fire, they sent me word that their ammunition was nearly exhausted. I immediately informed General Osterhaus of the fact, and was informed by him that the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Regiments of my brigade, which had been left behind, must relieve them.

Captain Ford then started on foot in search of these regiments, but they had been ordered to different points, and could not be found, the captain returning after several hours' walk, nearly worn out by his unceasing exertion in the discharge of his duty.

In the meantime, before Captain Ford returned, I applied to General Geary, asking him to relieve my regiment, inasmuch as they had relieved his in the first instance. He refused to do it. I then took some ammunition from the remaining regiments with me to the regiments under fire, and afterward, at about 1 a. m., went to General Geary and procured 8,000 rounds of ammunition to replace what had been taken from my regiments.

Soon after 2 a. m., the enemy having previously ceased firing and retreated, General Geary relieved the Fourth and Thirty-first regiments, and they fell back to their places in line of battle.

Early in the morning of the 25th, the Thirtieth and Twenty-fifth

Regiments, having been relieved by General Butterfield, of General Hooker's staff, reported to me, and took their positions in line, thus bringing my brigade together for the first time since the morning previous.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, my brigade was ordered to march toward Missionary Ridge. When we arrived near the pass where the enemy made the first stand, I received an order to take two regiments and ascend the hill in the left of the gap or pass.

I accordingly took the Fourth and Thirty-first and pushed rapidly to the top, meeting with but little opposition. I pushed my skirmishers forward into the valley, where I expected to find the enemy, but they had gone. I remained on the top of the ridge for a short time, until the Ninth and Thirtieth Regiments came up (the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth having been ordered by General Osterhaus to take a position on the western slope of the ridge to keep back any flanking force of the enemy which might come from our left), when I went forward to the valley, and then moved out by the flank, through the gap, down the pass to the open ground, when I was ordered to make a short halt. While at the halt, 2 men of the Ninth Iowa captured Lieutenant Breckinridge, a son of Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, of the Confederate Army. In obedience to orders, I again proceeded up the main road by the right flank, still leaving the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth in the position which had been assigned them. The road on which I marched was up on a ridge east of and parallel with Missionary Ridge. I had not proceeded far before I heard heavy firing toward the front, on the left flank.

I immediately ordered the Fourth Regiment detached, and deployed it as skirmishers on my left flank, and soon discovered that the enemy occupied that part of Missionary Ridge where I had been but a short time before, and then moved my brigade forward, in line of battle, obliquely to the right, closing up on the First Brigade, at the same time bringing my left forward, in line with General Cruft's division on my left. I then received orders from General Osterhaus to go rapidly forward in line.

This movement was executed gallantly by the four regiments of the brigade present going down the side of the ridge we were then on and up the steep ascent of Missionary Ridge, all the time under a heavy fire from the enemy, but driving them before us.

As I ascended the hill, I was in much doubt and perplexity as to whether I might not be inflicting severe injury on my own skirmishers, and also on the right of the division on my left.

This uncertainty kept me from reaching the summit as soon as I otherwise might have done; but, notwithstanding this, I think I may justly claim that one of my regiments (the Fourth) was the first to reach the top, and that the brigade was there as soon as any other troops.

I took a great number of prisoners, but could not state accurately how many, as I ordered them to be left behind under a very small guard, while the command pushed forward, and before I could ascertain the number they were turned over to the officer who seemed to be taking charge of all prisoners. The brigade captured as large a number as did any other command.

Many instances of personal bravery might be mentioned, but it must be sufficient to say that all of the regiments did well.

Lieut. W. M. Stimpson, of my staff (of the Thirtieth Iowa Regiment), received a wound in the head in the beginning of the engagement, but continued to discharge his duty until the end.

The brigade encamped on the field (here the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth came up, having been relieved) and took care of our wounded, and buried our dead during the night. On the following morning, after picking up a large number of arms, delivering them to ordnance officer, I moved forward, following First Brigade, and encamped for the night 4 miles east of Chickamauga Creek.

On the morning of the 27th, the brigade marched at 5 o'clock toward Ringgold, where it arrived about 10 o'clock and found the enemy strongly posted on a range of hills, known as Taylor's Ridge, a short distance to the east of the town. General Osterhaus ordered me to send one regiment to support the Seventy-sixth Ohio, of the First Brigade, which had been sent with a view to taking the hill. I immediately ordered the Fourth Regiment forward, instructing its commander to push forward and render all the assistance possible to the regiment in front, and then, in obedience to an order from General Osterhaus, I brought forward another regiment (the Thirty-first), and placed it along the railroad to act as sharpshooters, to cover the advance of the two regiments sent forward.

Finding that the two regiments sent up were meeting with stubborn resistance, I took two other regiments (the Ninth and Twenty-sixth) and went forward with them in person, advancing up the side of the hill (which might be more properly called a mountain) until I came in line with the Fourth Iowa and Seventy-sixth Ohio on their left.

In the meantime, before I could get the two regiments (the Ninth and Twenty-sixth) up, the Fourth Iowa and Seventy-sixth Ohio had advanced to the top of the hill, but for the want of support, after suffering severe loss, had been compelled to fall back a short distance (not more than 50 or 60 paces from the summit), where they were when I came up.

While I was gaining this position my two remaining regiments, the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth, had in obedience to my order gone up to my left and were fast approaching the top, their skirmishers being not more than 75 paces from the summit, when three regiments (as I am informed of the Twelfth Army Corps) came up, one on the left of the Twenty-fifth and one between the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth, the other passing through the Twenty-fifth by the flank.

Colonel Stone ordered and begged them to go up on his left, but the officers in command said they had orders for doing as they did, and persisted in their course.

At this time the fire of the enemy had almost ceased, but they could be plainly seen making dispositions of their forces to repel the advance of these regiments. Colonel Stone cautioned them that the enemy would open a destructive fire on them if they went up in the manner they were going. They replied they would teach "Western troops a lesson," and advanced a short distance farther, when the enemy opened a terrific fire on them. They stood manfully for a minute or two, when they gave way, and came down like an avalanche, carrying everything before them, and to some extent propagating the panic among my regiments.

The fault of these regiments seemed to be more in the way in which they attempted to go up the hill than in anything else. While

Colonel Stone preferred the method of taking it by skirmishing and cautiously advancing, the regiments above named tried to go up as if on parade where the men could barely have gone up by clinging to the rocks and bushes. Colonels Stone and Roberts did all they could to hold their men together, and soon succeeded in restoring order and confidence, and again went up the hill.

Having no support on the right, and those regiments on the left having given way in confusion, I found it would be folly to try to carry the hill until I should be re-enforced, and accordingly made the best disposition of my force to hold the ground already gained, and sent a messenger to inform General Osterhaus of the fact, and received from him an order to hold my position and await re-enforcements.

I held my position for a short time. No re-enforcements or support coming to my aid, and finding that the fire from the enemy had slackened, I again went forward and gained the top of the ridge and found the enemy retreating, and a strong force farther on burning the railroad bridge across East Chickamauga Creek.

I immediately went forward, keeping up a heavy fire, and drove them away before they accomplished their work.

I had the fire put out on the first bridge, and sent Major Nichols, of the Fourth Iowa, and a small party of men, who volunteered for the service, to put out the fire on the bridge farther on. This he accomplished, after driving a much larger force than his own away.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Major Nichols throughout all the campaign, and especially in every action. First Lieut. Charles W. Baker, of Company C, and Second Lieut. Thomas H. Cramer, of Company K, Fourth Iowa, both distinguished themselves in the front of the fight, capturing prisoners from the very midst of the enemy. Lieutenant Cramer was instantly killed, after making a capture of a lieutenant and several men, and Lieutenant Baker mortally wounded (since dead) while heroically cheering the men on. Maj. Willard Warner, Seventy-sixth Ohio, and his officers and men won my unqualified admiration.

Many instances of heroic daring and bravery came under my observation, and would be reported specially if regimental commanders had furnished me the names of the parties.

Capt. George E. Ford, my assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded in the leg while trying to prevent the troops on my left from giving way, during the engagement at Ringgold.

Lieut. L. Shields, aide-de-camp, also received a slight wound in the hip at the same time.

I am much indebted to my staff officers—Captain Ford, Captain Darling, and Lieutenants Shields and Stimpson—for their efficient services.

Accompanying this report you will find list* of killed and wounded of the several regiments in the different engagements.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel 4th Iowa, Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th A. C.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Division, 15th Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 86.

No. 196.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George Burton, Fourth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Lookout Mountain, November 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, agreeably to your order, about 7 a. m. of yesterday the Fourth Iowa Infantry moved forward and took a position on a hill immediately in front of Lookout Mountain, and near the Tennessee River, supporting the First Ohio Battery there planted.

About 11 o'clock, when the engagement became spirited on the right, by the personal order of Brigadier-General Osterhaus, I sent forward 50 of my regiment as skirmishers, under command of Major Nichols, to the bank of the creek skirting the base of the mountain near the river, and engaged the attention of the enemy at that point. I also shortly afterward, by further direction of General Osterhaus, moved the regiment down the hill in advance of the battery, sustaining and relieving.

About 4 p. m. I received an order from Colonel ———, on the staff of Major-General Hooker, to report forthwith with the regiment to Brigadier-General Geary, commanding [Second] Division, [Twelfth] Army Corps.

I thereupon crossed the creek, and under the direction of General Geary, arrived and ascended the mountain, reaching a position assigned us near the cliffs about dark, and awaited orders. Soon afterward I relieved the Twenty-fourth [?] Ohio Infantry, who represented themselves as out of ammunition. Here our right rested on the base of the cliffs connecting onto the left of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, on line extending directly down the mountain, our left joining at right angles the right of the Thirty-first Iowa. While here the regiment assisted materially by its enfilading fire in repulsing two charges of the enemy, and must certainly have inflicted upon them a severe loss.

About 1 a. m. of to-day we were relieved by the Seventh Ohio.

Too much praise cannot be awarded both officers and men for the coolness, promptness, and firmness with which they advanced to and held the various positions assigned them, in nearly every case under a heavy fire. Our loss in the day's engagement was 1 killed and 6 wounded, a list* in detail of which is hereby appended.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Capt. GEORGE E. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp near Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, about 10 a. m. of yesterday, we arrived at Ringgold, and were immediately ordered by Col. J. A. Williamson to follow the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry,

*Omitted.

and move by the right flank in rear of the center of that regiment for the purpose of supporting it. The Seventy-sixth Ohio at this time was in advance of us, moving to a point at the base of Taylor's Ridge, a short distance to the east of the town. On arriving at the base of the hill, I obeyed the order strictly until the regiment was half way up the ascent, when, at the request of the major commanding the Seventy-sixth Ohio, I brought my regiment into line immediately in his rear, still moving steadily forward. When near the crest of the hill, the men of both regiments, from the steepness and ruggedness of the ground and the heaviness of the enemy's fire, being somewhat deployed, the regiment was ordered to fix bayonets, and charge in line with the Seventy-sixth. The order was gallantly obeyed; the crest of the hill was taken and held for about ten minutes, when the enemy, being in heavy force, rallied in our front and charged upon our right and left flanks simultaneously, at the same time pouring upon us a heavy direct and enfilading fire. Under these circumstances, having no support, we were compelled to fall back about 30 yards down the hill, where we succeeded in holding our position until re-enforcements arrived. About 2 o'clock we again advanced and scaled the hill. The enemy, however, had by this time evacuated his position. Under the order of Col. J. A. Williamson, who was present, we now moved a short distance along the ridge toward the gap near the town, when we advanced down the hill and drove the enemy from the railroad bridge, which they were endeavoring to destroy. While the regiment was putting out the fire on the bridge nearest the gap, by further order of Colonel Williamson, I sent Major Nichols, with 40 men, to save the railroad bridge in advance on the road by which the enemy had retreated, which was also in flames.

Both officers and men merit the highest praise for their coolness and bravery during the day's engagement.

Our casualties were 7 killed, 24 wounded, and 1 missing. A list* in detail is hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. BURTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. LEMUEL SHIELDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 197.

Reports of Col. David Carskaddon, Ninth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP OF NINTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I left camp in front of Lookout Mountain with the remainder of the brigade, and proceeded with them toward Lookout Mountain. After crossing Lookout Creek and ascending a part of the hill in my proper position in brigade column, I was ordered back by Brigadier-General Osterhaus to receive and guard all prisoners that had been or might be taken by our forces constituting the column assaulting Lookout Mountain. Upon arriving on the other side of the creek I

* Omitted.

was ordered by Major-General Hooker to return and take my position in brigade line of battle. I overtook the remainder of the brigade before it had reached its position in line of battle, and participated in the engagement during the afternoon and evening, not changing position while the engagement was going on.

I have the honor to append a list * of casualties in this regiment during the action.

Both men and officers did their whole duty as soldiers and men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID CARSKADDON,

Colonel, Commanding Ninth Iowa Infantry.

Capt. GEORGE E. FORD,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

CAMP ON MISSIONARY RIDGE,

November 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to your order, I left Lookout Mountain with the remainder of the brigade about 9 a. m. on the morning of November 25, 1863, and proceeded toward Missionary Ridge. After crossing Chattanooga Creek, I went into brigade line in my proper position and proceeded over the ridge, skirmishing slightly with the enemy while crossing. After crossing the ridge I moved by the flank to the left until I arrived at the traveled road running north and south, up which road I proceeded through a gap in the ridge to an open field, where, in obedience to your order, I rested for a short time. Again, in obedience to your order, I moved by the flank to the front with the rest of the brigade. After traveling about 1 mile the enemy was discovered by his fire into our left flank, and as speedily as possible I fronted toward the left and advanced skirmishers. As there were other regiments advancing toward a front that ran perpendicularly with mine, it became necessary to move again by the right flank, and I continued to advance obliquely to the right, skirmishing with the enemy continually and conforming my movements with the battalions on my right and left. After advancing some distance obliquely I moved straight toward the front, until the enemy was discovered upon the summit of the ridge in an intrenched position. With the remainder of the brigade, I engaged the enemy here, and after exchanging fire with him for nearly an hour, I charged with the remainder of the brigade and drove him from his position. My regiment captured about 100 prisoners, and nearly the same number of arms and accouterments.

Where all did their whole duty it would be improper to make invidious distinctions by mentioning one more than others. All, both officers and men, stood to their places nobly, and advanced with ardor whenever ordered toward the enemy. I have the honor to append list † of casualties in this regiment during the engagement.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID CARSKADDON,

Colonel, Commanding Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE E. FORD,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

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* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 man wounded.

† Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 4 wounded.

CAMP OF NINTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I left camp in the vicinity of Chickamauga Creek, Ga., at 5 a. m. yesterday morning, and advanced south with the remainder of the brigade. I followed the Twenty-sixth Iowa in the position in brigade column, crossing the bridge and going through the town of Ringgold under fire from both the artillery and infantry of the enemy. I halted by your order in the center of the town for about five minutes, after which proceeded to the foot of Taylor's Ridge, and after forming the line began to ascend the hill under a heavy fire from the enemy posted on the summit.

Arriving near the crest of the hill I found there but two regiments, lying directly under the summit, in immediate proximity to the enemy, who were posted in overpowering numbers upon the summit. I advanced the colors of the regiment to a line with the colors of the two regiments there posted, and arranged my command as a support to the two regiments already there.

I remained for two hours engaging the enemy, being partially sheltered by the crest of the hill. Soon after I arrived at the summit, the enemy attempted to dislodge us by a flank movement down a ridge to the right. I changed the front of four companies toward the right, and compelled the enemy to retire from our flank with some loss.

After attempting a number of times to dislodge us, the enemy left the hill I occupied together with the Fourth Iowa and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

Passing over the hill I advanced to the front in company with the Fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers until I reached a creek which it was impossible to cross, pursuing the retreating enemy and skirmishing with them continually. I advanced for about one-half a mile on a road running between the base of the ridge and creek, but was unable to cross, and in obedience to your order I returned to the railroad at the mouth of the gap in the ridge.

The courage and endurance of the men was put to the severest test, but there were no signs of faltering or flinching, and all are worthy of commendation as cheerfully obeying all orders.

I append a list* of casualties in the regiment during the engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID CARSKADDON,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Iowa Volunteers.

Lieut. LEMUEL SHIELDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 198.

Reports of Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment yesterday in the action of Lookout Mountain:

I formed line of battle at 5 a. m. and followed the First Iowa and

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 killed and 8 wounded.

First Missouri batteries until I had reached a point just opposite the point of rocks on Lookout Mountain, when Captain Gordon, assistant adjutant-general, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, ordered my regiment forward to support the First New York Battery,* situated almost under the point of rocks.

I remained in this position till dark, and, on account of our secure locality in the rifle-pits, and the enemy being unable to depress his guns sufficiently to reach us, suffered no loss.

At dark I had orders from Captain Gordon to leave one company with the battery and report myself with the remainder of the regiment to Major-General Butterfield for special duty. I accordingly left one company (Company F, Captain Allen) as ordered, and at once reported with the nine remaining companies to General Butterfield, and from him had orders to take a position on the extreme right of the army to prevent any attempt the enemy might make during the night to turn the right flank of the army, and in case of no attack, to join my brigade at daylight next morning.

I therefore proceeded to the right of our lines, took a position, made a personal reconnaissance of the ground both on my front and right, and no attack being made, I reported the regiment to the colonel commanding the brigade the next morning.

I have no casualties to report in killed, wounded, or missing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LEMUEL SHIELDS.
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 26, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action yesterday on Missionary Ridge:

As we approached the ridge and the skirmishers had just commenced the engagement, I proceeded, in accordance with orders from General Osterhaus, to take position on the left of the division to repel a cavalry attack feared coming in our left rear. Finding that one division of the Fourth Army Corps were in my front, and that no danger need be apprehended from a cavalry attack from that direction, I sent word to General Osterhaus, and was then ordered by him to guard the pass between Missionary Ridge and some other ridge on the right, where the enemy was intending to escape.

I picked up 27 prisoners here and had them turned over to General Carlin's brigade.

At 8 p. m., by orders from aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Darling, I rejoined the brigade.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LEMUEL SHIELDS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

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*Probably Battery I, First New York Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement with the enemy yesterday on Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, Ga.:

Our brigade approached Taylor's Ridge, marching by a right flank, and, therefore, regiments were compelled to change front forward into line of battle (perpendicularly to the line of approach) in succession, and my regiment being the left one, I came into line last. The ground over which I had to pass to reach the point where I had to ascend the hill was entirely open and in complete view and commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and the fire here was very annoying, but, as we passed it on the double-quick, I lost but two men here.

Arriving at the hill I immediately formed line of battle, the Thirtieth Iowa, Colonel Roberts, being on my right, and commenced to ascend the hill. The fire here from the enemy was very severe indeed, he having in addition to a direct fire one from my right and left oblique, thus commanding us from three directions, our front and each flank. Yet, notwithstanding his stubbornness, we drove the enemy's skirmishers back to the crest of the hill, and steadily advanced to within about 100 yards of the top of the hill, the Thirtieth Iowa in plain view from my position, and fully as far advanced.

I was just completing my arrangements for an advance on the run to a favorable position about 25 yards farther up the hill, when three regiments (I was informed, of the Twelfth Army Corps) came up, one on my left, one between me and the Thirtieth Iowa, and the other passing through a part of my regiment. I spoke to one of the officers of the center column, ordering him to go up the hill on my left, but he refused so to do, and when asked by what authority he went up where he did, replied he was so ordered. The fire of the enemy now almost ceased, and I could very distinctly notice a fresh column of the enemy passing to a point commanding my left, and there formed. Anticipating from the lull that the enemy would soon open a sharp fire on the three advancing regiments, I at once cautioned my men not to fall back if those three regiments should be driven down.

All at once, when the regiments mentioned above had advanced above me some 25 yards, the enemy opened on them from three points as terrific a musketry fire as I ever witnessed. They stood manfully for a minute or two, and then came rushing down the hill pell-mell, like, I might almost say, a whirlwind, right through and over my regiment, and the Thirtieth Iowa, shouting "the enemy have flanked us and are coming."

In vain I endeavored to check them, or to prevent most of my men from being carried down with them. They carried everything before them in a perfect panic.

My color bearer, a few of my officers and men, and myself, now being left in a position where we were in danger of being captured by the enemy, now advancing down the hill, I ordered them back to the next ravine, and proceeded to collect my men. I reformed the regiment at the fence, within range of the enemy, and then with the Thirtieth Iowa again advanced up the hill, and gained the top without any more trouble.

I regret more than I can express in words the necessity of most of the regiment having to fall back, but I do not believe a regiment of

regulars could have withstood the stampede of those regiments that passed above me, and had they not come near us, I know in 30 minutes I should have gained the hill.

The casualties are as follows: Killed, none; wounded, 29; missing, none. Of the wounded 7 were officers.

Very respectfully, lieutenant, yours, &c.,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. LEMUEL SHIELDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 199.

Report of Col. Milo Smith, Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT IOWA INFANTRY,
Near Ringgold, Ga., November 29, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with your order of the 28th instant, I have to report that my command was ordered to be ready to move at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 24th instant, and were formed in line of battle in Lookout Valley with the balance of the brigade, and when the advance was made and the charge ordered on Lookout Mountain, they advanced with the balance of the brigade to the crossing of the creek, and were then ordered by General Hooker to file to the left up the railroad to support the force stationed at the cut on the line of the road, where we remained until ordered by the brigade commander to rejoin the balance of the brigade, then advancing across the point of Lookout Mountain. After advancing to the crest of the hill, were placed in line of battle with the balance of the brigade, and remained in that position during the night, which was very dark, foggy, and rainy, and while remaining in line of battle were ordered to advance a line of skirmishers for observation, and while advancing the skirmishers to the necessary position, Lieut. Col. T. G. Ferreby was severely wounded in the left leg and carried from the field, and two of the skirmishers were slightly wounded upon the evacuation of Lookout Mountain.

On the morning of the 25th instant, we were ordered to march, with the balance of the brigade, to Missionary Ridge, and when nearing the ridge were ordered by General Osterhaus in person to file to the left and advance through the timber to prevent a flank movement of a regiment of the enemy's cavalry. We remained in the position assigned us by General Osterhaus in person until ordered by the brigade commander to rejoin the balance of the command. We then filed up through the defile in the ridge and took the position assigned us on the right of the summit of the ridge, and followed our advancing line until darkness put an end to the battle and the enemy had fled in confusion from the field. In this day's operations we lost no men, either in killed, wounded, or missing.

On the 26th instant, we marched from Missionary Ridge to the camp, about 4 miles from Ringgold, and the morning of the 27th the command advanced to Ringgold and were at once ordered to charge the enemy strongly posted on Oak Ridge, a very strong position in the rear of the town. The brigade to which we belong charged up the hill as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit, and

taking position as near the top of the ridge as the constant and severe fire of the enemy would permit, maintained the position thus taken until the enemy fled from the field, and the Fourth, Ninth, and Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry advanced and took possession of the field, in connection with the Seventy-sixth Ohio, of the First Brigade, of the same division. The regiments above alluded to maintained their position through a severe and galling fire without flinching, while the troops to the left of us broke badly and fled in confusion from the field, and left our left exposed to a flanking fire from the enemy. During this day's operations the regiment had 1 captain and 2 lieutenants wounded, 3 privates killed and 7 wounded.

After the enemy had fled from the field the regiment, in connection with the Ninth Iowa, pursued the enemy to the creek beyond the ridge, and were pursuing them farther when ordered by General Osterhaus to return to town. While pursuing the enemy from the field we were constantly picking up straggling prisoners, but deeming them of so little account no memorandum of the number was kept, but as fast as taken were turned over to other commands having prisoners in charge.

During the three days in which we were engaged, the men and officers of my command did all that was asked of them with cheerfulness, and endured the hardships and privations without a murmur, and in all places acquitted themselves with credit to the command to which they belong, and to the State that sent them to the field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MILO SMITH,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry.

Col. J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 200.

Report of Lieut. Col. Aurelius Roberts, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part my regiment took in the engagements of the 24th, 25th, and 27th.

On the morning of the 24th, I was ordered to follow the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, which I did for the distance of about 1 mile. Here we remained until 1 p. m., when, by order of Colonel Williamson, I moved my regiment forward to the works to support one section of the Fourth Ohio Battery (Parrott guns). Here I remained until 5 p. m., when I was ordered by General Osterhaus to report with my regiment to General Butterfield, who ordered me to report to General Geary on the side of Lookout Mountain. At 8 p. m. I reported to General Geary for orders, and was ordered to relieve the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was done. About 11 p. m., after posting sharpshooters on the right and left of the point (mountain), I ordered my regiment to rest for the night. No casualties.

On the morning of the 25th, I received orders to join my brigade, which I did about 9 a. m., when I was again ordered to follow the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After crossing Mission Ridge and moving by the right flank through the gap, I was again ordered to halt, for a short time. I was again ordered back through the gap out up the ridge on the right of Mission Ridge, still on the left of the Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. We had proceeded in this manner about one-half mile from the gap, when I was cautioned by General Osterhaus to be prepared for an attack from the left. I was here ordered to halt and send forward my skirmishers, which I did. I was then ordered to move my regiment by the left flank, in line with and on the left of the Ninth Iowa Volunteers. I moved in this manner until within about 300 yards of the enemy, who was strongly posted on Mission Ridge. Here I was ordered to move my regiment forward double-quick until within about 75 yards of the enemy. Here I halted, and my regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy for about twenty minutes, when the enemy broke, leaving some 20 killed and wounded and 25 prisoners in our hands. I sent the prisoners to the rear of my regiment, and moved by the right flank, following the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, along the ridge until ordered into camp by Colonel Williamson. Casualties, 1 killed and 4 wounded.

On the 27th, reached Ringgold at 10 a. m. Passed through Ringgold and formed in line of battle in rear of the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, at the foot of the ridge on the left of the town. I was then ordered to move to the left of the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, and then by the flank advancing up the ridge, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. My regiment was here ordered to halt, but seeing that I was exposed to a cross-fire from the enemy, I again moved forward to a more secure and advantageous position, when I again ordered my regiment to halt, and kept up a brisk fire with the enemy—who was strongly posted behind hastily constructed works of logs and stones—about one hour, when I had to cease firing on account of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Ohio Volunteers passing through my regiment. They advanced some 20 paces in front of my regiment, when they broke under a heavy fire from the enemy, passing through my regiment in great confusion, causing my regiment to break and fall back. I rallied my regiment and formed line at the railroad, and again moved forward to the ridge, and passing over the ridge, finding that the enemy had retreated, I moved my regiment to the railroad, where I received orders to move to camp.

Both officers and men acted very bravely until thrown into confusion by the retreat of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Ohio Regiment. I could have easily held my position if my regiment had not been thrown into confusion by those regiments.

Casualties in this day's engagement were 2 killed and 21 wounded.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

AURELIUS ROBERTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant SHIELDS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 201.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Ringgold, Ga., November 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold:

On the morning of the 24th instant the regiment fell into line in obedience to orders, and about noon crossed [Lookout] Creek, and moved up the western slope of Lookout Mountain in support of the First Brigade of this division and other troops, who were engaging the enemy on that side of the mountain. After reaching the first line of the enemy's works, which had already been taken, the regiment moved round to the left near the white house, where it remained for an hour or more under a scattering fire from the enemy, which it was impossible to return, and which severely wounded a sergeant of Company F. Soon after, the regiment was ordered to join the brigade lower down the hill, where it lay till 3 p. m., when it moved to the front, along the eastern slope of the mountain, immediately south of the white house. The regiment took a position on the side of the mountain, extending obliquely from the line on our right toward the road leading to the top of the mountain, the left of the regiment thrown forward so as to be within a few rods of the enemy's line. The enemy poured a heavy fire upon the regiment from the moment it passed the white house, and by the time it reached its position and commenced firing, 4 men had been wounded, one mortally and all severely. The firing was heavy along the whole line for two hours, and upon our left it was terrific till the enemy fell back and took a new position.

About 10 p. m. the officer commanding Company B, on the left (Captain Speer), informed me that the enemy were moving in force to the left, and throwing forward a force apparently to flank us. I immediately dispatched the intelligence to General Geary, and asked to have additional troops sent to our left. In accordance with the request, the Second Ohio and Forty-second Indiana were immediately sent, and had scarcely formed when the enemy opened upon them and upon our entire line a terrific fire, which continued for two hours with the most persistent energy. Our troops gallantly repelled the attack and held the position, although the enemy made three desperate attempts to force them back. About 12 o'clock the firing ceased, and the troops lay upon their arms till 5 a. m., when the regiment was relieved and rejoined the brigade in its position of the evening before, having been fourteen hours in the front and at lest nine hours under the severest fire. About 10 a. m. of the 25th instant the regiment moved with the brigade from the position on Lookout Mountain, along the Rossville road toward Mission Ridge. Near the foot of the ridge it was deployed into line of battle on the left of the road, and advanced to the top of the ridge without finding any enemy, except a few skirmishers, who made a hasty retreat. On arriving at the top of the ridge the regiment moved by the flank into the road, and, after a brief delay, along the Graysville road. The skirmishers soon discovered, and opened fire upon, the enemy upon the left of the road, and the regiment, facing to the left, advanced

to the attack in line with the Ninth Iowa on our left. The enemy was posted on the top of Mission Ridge, behind temporary breastworks, and our line advanced to the attack from a ridge lying parallel to Mission Ridge on the east, and separated from it by a deep ravine. Our line charged down the hill, through the ravine, and up the side of Mission Ridge upon the enemy, who kept up a steady fire until our line was within a few rods of him, when he gave way and retreated in disorder along the top of the ridge to the north. Our men followed closely and kept up their fire till the enemy, surrounded on all sides by the advancing Union forces, was compelled to surrender.

About 10 a. m. of the 27th instant the regiment entered the town of Ringgold with the brigade. The enemy was firing as we entered the town, and, in obedience to orders, this regiment took a position behind the embankment of the railroad on the north of the depot and fronting the mountain from which the enemy was firing. Soon after, in obedience to orders direct from General Osterhaus, the regiment moved up and took a position near the foot of the mountain to the right of the brigade, and opened fire, which it continued till about 1 p. m., when, in obedience to further orders from General Osterhaus, it moved in line of battle directly up the face of the mountain, reaching the top as the balance of the brigade followed the enemy down the opposite side of the mountain.

I have to say for the regiment which I had the honor to command in these several engagements, that both men and officers who were present behaved with great gallantry, and fully sustained the proud reputation which the Iowa soldiers have won upon so many battlefields.

Appended is a list* of the casualties of the regiment during the three battles.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. JENKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-first Iowa Infty. Vols.

Lieutenant SHIELDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Itinerary of the First Brigade, Second Division, Col. Nathan W. Tupper commanding, November 1–30.†

November 1, the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, marched from Eastport, on the Tennessee River.

November 20, arrived in Chattanooga.

November 21, crossed the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.

November 23, the First Brigade embarked in 160 pontoon-boats, by special instruction from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, to float down Little Chickamauga and cross over to Big Chickamauga; capture all the rebel pickets; gain a position on the east end of Missionary Ridge, and hold it at all hazards. The brigade did its duty.

November 26 to 30, the First Brigade was in chase of the rebel forces.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 86.
† From return for November.

No. 203.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. J. Lightburn, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late battle of Chattanooga:

Pursuant to orders, I started from camp on the evening of the 23d instant, marched to the Tennessee River, near the Caldwell house, at 3 a. m. The 24th instant, we crossed the river in pontoon-boats, took position on an elevation near the river, and intrenched it; at 2 p. m. started in line of battle for the hills known as Mission Ridge, ascending the first hill without opposition. Upon arriving at the summit I perceived it not to be the hill designated in the order. I therefore ordered Col. A. C. Parry, with his regiment, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry Volunteers, to take possession of the point of the main hill, which was immediately in front of the one we then occupied. Upon arriving, Colonel Parry informed me that the enemy was advancing on him from the opposite side; also opening upon him with two pieces of artillery from another elevation of the main hill. I then ordered Col. Theodore Jones, with his regiment, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to re-enforce him, subsequently ordering Cols. B. J. Spooner and J. H. Dayton, with their regiments, the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and Fourth [West] Virginia Infantry Volunteers, to the same hill, with instructions to intrench it, placing Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, with his regiment, the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the point of the first hill I occupied, fronting Chickamauga Creek, to protect my left flank and rear, in which position the command remained until next morning, the 25th. At 9 a. m. I received verbal orders from Major-General Sherman to send forward 200 men to occupy Tunnel Hill. I ordered Colonel Jones, with his regiment, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and two companies of the Fourth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. J. L. Mallernee, to perform that duty, ordering Colonel Parry to place three companies of his regiment to protect the left flank of the movement. Upon advancing upon the hill, Colonel Jones found it occupied in force by the enemy, which, when reported, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, with his regiment, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to his support. Colonel Jones advanced and took possession of the first elevation, driving the enemy from his outer works, and advanced his skirmishers to within 50 or 75 yards of his interior line, holding his position until near sunset, when he was relieved by the First Brigade. I then called my command together upon the intrenched hill, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 26th, I received orders to provide my command with three days' rations, and at 12 m. marched for Chickamauga Station. During the march and engagement the officers and men behaved splendidly, promptness characterizing every movement.

I beg leave to make special mention of Colonels Parry and Jones for their courage, skill, and promptness in performing the duty assigned them.

Casualties as follows: Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed, 5; wounded, 30. Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed, 5; wounded, 33. Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, killed, none; wounded, 3. Fourth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, killed, none; wounded, 7. Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, killed, none; wounded, 3. Total killed, 10; wounded, 76. Total loss, 86 killed and wounded.

I beg leave to submit a supplementary report, in which I will give names, company, and regiment of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. J. LIGHTBURN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. J. C. HILL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 204.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, including operations since September 28.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the late operations of my division:

After the enemy were driven from the capital of Mississippi, we encamped on Black River, in rear of Vicksburg, and occupied some weeks in restoring discipline and drill. September 28, we marched to Vicksburg. October 5, arrived by steamer at Memphis. Marched on the 11th, passed Corinth on the 17th, and halting at Iuka on the 19th, laid out and partly built a fort.

On the 27th, at the head of the corps, we crossed the Tennessee at Eastport, and occupied and intrenched Florence, Ala.

On the 3d of November, we were deflected north by Elk River; crossed it on the 8th, at Fayetteville, near its source. Marched thence through Winchester, and south over the mountains by Stevenson, reaching Bridgeport on the 15th.

On the 16th, the division was ordered by General Sherman to drive the enemy from Trenton and threaten Bragg's left flank by demonstrating in the valley of Lookout.

On the 17th, we crossed the Tennessee and moved. by Shellmound and Gordon's Mines, over the Raccoon Mountain by a trail to the summit overlooking town, and camped, concealing our fires.

On the 18th, Cockerill's brigade, followed by that of Corse, descended and drove out the enemy. Loomis' brigade halted on the summit, and detached to Wimm's Gap, down which the main road enters the valley, building extensive camp fires along the mountain at night. Two brigades of Stevenson's division, under General Brown, came down Lookout by the Nickajack trace, and threatened us, but marched back at dusk.

On the 19th, Cockerill made a reconnaissance in force down the valley, drove all outlying parties up Nickajack trace, and returned after night. Corse moved up the valley 15 miles, drove the Ninth Virginia through Johnson's Crook, up and over Lookout Mountain, leaving a strong detachment on the summit and camping his main

force in the valley. Loomis moved down Raccoon by Wimm's Gap, and headed up the valley, leaving Colonel O'Meara, Ninetieth Illinois, to hold the gaps. At night extensive fires were built at the two gaps on Raccoon, on Lookout, in the crook, in the old camp of Corse, and the camps of Loomis and Cockerill. All roads and traces, not blockaded, leading down Lookout Mountain for 23 miles were watched, and the various detachments held well in hand for concentration.

On the 20th, the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry ascended from McLemore's Cove to drive us from the mountain. General Corse charged them with 40 mounted infantry, led by Captain Nunn, supported by infantry, routed and drove them beyond their camps in the cove, inflicting a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and capturing arms, horses, and equipage. Loomis moved toward Corse, and Cockerill placed a detachment at the Nickajack trace.

On the 21st, in compliance with orders, the detachments were called in, the division concentrated at Trenton and marched down the valley, the leading brigade camping within the lines of Hooker, and the rear below Nickajack.

On the 22d, we recrossed the Tennessee at the base of Lookout, and rejoined the corps. While in the valley we destroyed the iron-works, breaking to pieces the engines and machinery and leveling the stacks to the ground.

BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

The 23d was spent by the chief officers in examining the plan of battle and studying the ground from the heights.

On the 24th, we crossed the Tennessee in boats at the mouth of Chickamauga, and, after intrenching, moved by the flank, left in front, on the right of the corps in echelons by division, and took possession of Mission Ridge, adjoining Tunnel Hill, the right of Bragg's position. The brigade of Corse held the summit, that of Cockerill the slope, that of Buschbeck, Howard's corps, attached to my command, continued Cockerill's line into the valley, with Loomis in reserve. Of Callender's battery, the 24-pounder howitzer, two Rodman, and a smooth six were dragged by hand to the summit and went into action, and two smooth sixes placed on the slope; the remaining batteries were in position over the river covering the passage. During the evening and night the troops, aided by the pioneer corps, intrenched their front.

On the 25th, Corse led his brigade down the gorge and up Tunnel Hill, assaulting and carrying it with great gallantry. We drove the enemy from his entire intrenchments, and reduced the larger part to possession. For the extreme southern point, heavily massing behind it, he contended until nightfall, when he abandoned the position. We transferred a portion of our artillery to the summit after dark.

In the assault, when at the head of his men, General Corse was wounded and carried from the field, his place being ably filled by Colonel Walcutt.

Loomis moved his brigade in line of battle across the open fields under a trying artillery and infantry fire, drove the enemy up the Tunnel road and hill south, and took and maintained the position assigned him, threatening and opening the way to the tunnel from the flank and rear. The steadiness with which this movement was

made and the tenacity with which the position was held is deserving of high commendation, the attempts of the enemy to dislodge us being signally repulsed. He was ably supported by Buschbeck, a portion of whose troops, under Colonel Taft, drove the enemy from the Glass' houses and followed them to the summit of Tunnel Hill, where they maintained a gallant and prolonged combat, with the loss of their gallant commander. The brigades of Matthies and Raum, John E. Smith's division, re-enforced Loomis and Buschbeck and participated in the action with gallantry, Cockerill in reserve occupying the intrenchments and supporting the batteries. Four Rodman, of Davis' division, re-enforced us on the slope with fine effect. The enemy retreated in the night, and at daybreak of the 26th, at the head of the corps, we crossed the Chickamauga in pursuit, sending our prisoners to the rear without account.

Our loss was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Loomis	37	342	18	397
Corse	35	186	3	224
Cockerill	.....	3	.....	3
Artillery	.....	3	.....	3
Pioneers	.....	1	.....	1
Total*	72	535	21	628
Buschbeck†	37	145	81	263
Grand total	109	680	102	891

I transmit the reports of brigade commanders, in which honor is done the illustrious dead, among them the brave O'Meara, and the deeds of gallant survivors are recorded. I indorse their commendations in every instance. I recommend Colonels Cockerill and Loomis for appointment to the rank of brigadier-general.

The following members of my staff performed their duty ably and gallantly. I will take the liberty at an early day to recommend them for due promotion, viz: Capt. John D. McFarland, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Emmett Headington, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. B. Harlan, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John B. Neil, aide-de-camp; Lieut. John Campbell, aide-de-camp; Capt. John W. Cornyn, commissary of subsistence; Capt. John Morlan, acting assistant quartermaster; Maj. H. H. Geisy, provost-marshal; Surg. A. T. Shaw, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. Henry Richardson, chief of artillery; Capt. John Wiseman, ordnance officer; Capt. W. C. Cassell, engineer officer; Capt. John I. Parrill, commanding pioneer corps; Capt. Thomas F. Galvin, commanding body guard; Capt. W. H. Clune, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. William Hawley, assistant commissary of musters.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 87.
† But see revised statement, p. 82.

No. 205.

Reports of Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Maryville, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of the 25th ultimo, before Chattanooga, Tenn.:

In obedience to orders of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, the four infantry regiments composing the brigade, Twenty-sixth Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore; Ninetieth Illinois, Col. T. O'Meara; One hundredth Indiana, Lieut. Col. Albert Heath, and Twelfth Indiana, Col. Reuben Williams commanding, marched from their bivouac on the morning of the 24th ultimo, and crossed the Tennessee River by steam-boat, near and below the mouth of East Chickamauga Creek. Forming on the right of the division, my right resting on the Tennessee, front looking toward Chattanooga and the enemy, we marched, left in front, until, having gained the designated point on Missionary Ridge, my brigade was placed in reserve and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 25th ultimo, in obedience to orders of Brigadier-General Ewing to push the enemy's skirmishers, but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement, I advanced the brigade, under cover of two lines of skirmishers, my left hugging the base of the hills, into the open fields, when, finding myself exposed to a heavy cross-fire of artillery from the ridge (both sides) and over the tunnel, I halted and placed the brigade under the best cover afforded. An infantry brigade of the Eleventh Corps, commanded by Colonel Buschbeck, and a section of artillery having been placed at my command by Brigadier-General Ewing, I ordered the guns into position on my left, and opened their fire upon the enemy in the vicinity of Mr. Glass' house, where he appeared in force, his right resting on Tunnel Hill road, and occupying with skirmishers the house, log barns, and negro quarters on the Glass place, his left reaching along the railroad, to and including the log house beyond the right of my line. The abrupt hill-sides in his rear were occupied by three lines of skirmishers or sharpshooters. I succeeded in dislodging him from some of the buildings by artillery fire.

At this time, about 10.30 a. m., I received notice from Brigadier-General Ewing that Brigadier-General Corse was about to assault Tunnel Hill, accompanied with an order to advance simultaneously. The order was promptly obeyed, and the brigade of Colonel Buschbeck ordered into a supporting position. My brigade was suffering from heavy direct and cross fire of artillery and the infantry and sharpshooters of the enemy. Continuing the advance until the termination of General Corse's assault, I ordered a halt, placing the brigade under such cover as the low ground afforded. It was still suffering considerable loss from the enemy's fire, my skirmishers being hotly engaged, but unable to carry the railroad, and covers in front were developed beyond the right of my line of battle until they reached the log house on my right, which they quickly carried, with the railroad at that point.

At about 12.30 p. m. I received an order from Major-General Sherman, through General Ewing, to advance and place my left on the Tunnel Hill road, and hold the ground. The advance was promptly made, and the position taken under heavy fire and with severe loss. At the same time the skirmishers carried the railroad, driving the enemy from it, Glass' house, and adjacent buildings, which were burned by the enemy. My extreme left not occupying a position to suit, and being threatened on my entire front and left flank by the enemy coming down the hill-sides and the road, I ordered two regiments of Colonel Buschbeck's brigade forward to strengthen my left and hold a position more desirable. The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania and Seventy-third Pennsylvania, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, performed this duty in the most gallant style, the combined force driving the enemy back and up the hill to his former position, without my order, but in a most spirited and gallant manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Taft assaulted Tunnel Hill, carrying the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania close up to the enemy's works, and holding them there, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania remaining in the position assigned them near Glass' house. While this assault was in progress the enemy made an attack on my left with a strong column down Tunnel Hill road. I at once requested General Matthies, commanding a brigade of General John E. Smith's division, sent to my support, to stop them, which he most promptly did, driving them up the hill in confusion. General Matthies then joined in the assault upon Tunnel Hill in a most spirited manner. After the termination of this assault the enemy, returning in large force, captured a part of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania, who were holding the log houses at Glass' place, the house having been burned by the enemy when driven out of it. At about 4.30 p. m., on the order of General Ewing, I recalled the troops and bivouacked my brigade, prolonging the line on the right of the division. During the night large parties were kept on the field to bring off the dead and wounded, and all of the latter, with one exception, were removed before morning, when a detail, under Chaplain M. D. Gage, Twelfth Indiana, and an assistant surgeon, was sent to the field to bury the dead, care for the wounded, and receive property. During the day the artillery did good service in checking the enemy and driving him from cover.

I have the honor to mention for gallant conduct a few of the many who deserve it: Maj. John B. Harris, Twenty-sixth Illinois, in command of skirmishers; Capt. Joseph W. Gillespie, One hundredth Indiana; Capt. Charles W. Brouse, One hundredth Indiana, and Lieut. John W. Geisinger, One hundredth Indiana, commanding skirmishers; Lieut. John C. Harrington, Ninetieth Illinois, commanding skirmishers; Lieut. Edward S. Lenfesty, Twelfth Indiana, and Lieut. Lemuel Hazzard, Twelfth Indiana, commanding skirmishers.

On the battle line the gallantry of officers was beyond praise. I particularly desire to mention my regimental commanders for spirited and splendid performances of duty; also Capt. Ira J. Bloomfield, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Henry G. Collis, One hundredth Indiana, acting aide-de-camp, for most intelligent, gallant, and meritorious service on the field, and Lieutenant Hawley, Third Cavalry, of General Ewing's staff, for valuable services on the field. All who acted on my staff are entitled to high praise. Every color bearer in my brigade was shot down and four-sevenths of the entire

color guard, but men were thick to raise up and bear to the front the flags of their regiments.

For my gallant dead and wounded, I have no language to do them justice; among them are many of the most useful and intelligent officers of the brigade. I feel compelled to mention officers found out of place, in positions too doubtful to admit of explanation. Maj. E. D. Baldwin, Twelfth Indiana; Capt. Patrick Feeney, Ninetieth Illinois; Capt. John H. Folks, Twenty-sixth Illinois; Capt. George M. Trotter, Twelfth Indiana; Lieut. Patrick Campion, Ninetieth Illinois, and Lieut. Lawrence S. McCarthy, Ninetieth Illinois.

I have the honor to append the list of casualties* and to transmit the reports of regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel 26th Ill., Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th A. C.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report that, in obedience to orders of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I marched at break of day November 26, 1863, from my bivouac at the foot of Missionary Ridge, across the Chickamauga Creek and up its right bank in the direction of Chickamauga Station in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Bivouacked for the night about 15 miles from Chattanooga, and resumed the march early the following morning. The command arrived at Graysville, Ga., at 2 p. m., and was halted by the general commanding to await the arrival of the supply train and the distribution of rations.

On the morning of the 28th, under direction of Lieut. John Campbell, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing, I marched my brigade some 3 miles down the railroad and made preparations to destroy it as soon as two car-loads of wounded should pass up from Ringgold. These cars passed over the road about 5 p. m., and the brigade immediately began tearing up the track, burning the ties, and bending the rails. Having completely destroyed the road for 3 miles and burned two truss bridges across Chickamauga Creek, by order of the general commanding I returned to Graysville with my command and bivouacked for the night, at the same time receiving notice that our pursuit of the retreating enemy had for the time ceased.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the accompanying reports of regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS.
Colonel 26th Ill. Inf., Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., 15th A. C.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 87.

No. 206.

Reports of Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Graysville, Ga., November 28, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the attack upon the rebel forces on the 24th and 25th instant, together with a list of casualties:

The position of the brigade was upon the right of the division, and numbered 920 effectives, commanded by Brig. Gen. John M. Corse. The brigade advanced about 2 p. m. on the 24th, and took possession of the first range of hills in front of Missionary Ridge with but little resistance, the enemy, some 200 or 300 strong, retiring hastily and in disorder behind his batteries on the main ridge. In the evening the enemy threw a few shots from his guns, which by the prompt arrival of Richardson's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Callender, were soon silenced, leaving the brigade to rest for the night in quiet.

At 7 a. m., 25th, General Corse gave orders for the Fortieth Illinois, Major Hall, and Companies A, F, and B, of the One hundred and third Illinois, under Major Willison, to be deployed as skirmishers, with the Forty-sixth Ohio, under my command, in reserve, for the purpose of charging the enemy intrenched on the ridge between us and Tunnel Hill. This charge the general led in person, driving the enemy before him and finally from his works to the protection of his guns on the opposite hill. After the brigade had taken position on this ridge, our eager general gave orders to charge the enemy's battery on Tunnel Hill. Three lines of skirmishers were deployed in the following order: Fortieth Illinois, Major Hall; one wing of the One hundred and third Illinois, under Major Willison; one wing of the Forty-sixth Ohio, under Captain Ramsey, with the remainder of the brigade organized as reserve, under my command. This charge, too, was led by our gallant general. The advance was sounded, and the several lines rushed over the brow of the hill under a most terrific fire. Being in easy canister and musket range, it seemed almost impossible for any troops to withstand it, but so eager were the men to take the new position that they charged through it, all with a fearlessness and determination that was astonishing. In this charge, our brave general fell badly wounded. Once only did the line waver, and that was when he was being borne from the field, but they were soon rallied. Every effort was made to reach the enemy's works, and only after repeated efforts had failed did the main portion of the men retire upon the ridge; some of the men yet remained in clusters on the opposite slope during the entire day, doing the enemy much damage; a few even reached the enemy's works, but were killed. Finding it impossible to accomplish the desired result, I ordered the regimental commanders to reorganize their men as fast as they returned under the crest of the hill. About 3 p. m., the enemy having repulsed the troops on our right, after their long and gallant struggle, showed himself in large numbers, both on my right and front, with bayonets fixed, with the evident intention of charging the retreating troops and my little band. Then it was that the Second Brigade did its work. In an instant every man was at his post and poured into the enemy volley after volley, that sent him

running to his works. That this firing punished the enemy good is evidenced by the haste in which those coming upon us went back, and from the fact that his guns, even his muskets, did not fire a shot for at least thirty minutes after I had given my men the order to "cease firing." In this fight Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, Sixth Iowa, behaved with marked bravery. The fighting continued in a greater or less degree until dark, when we were relieved by detachments from the Fifty-seventh Ohio and Sixth Missouri, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mott, of the former regiment. Lieutenant Callender, in command of Richardson's battery, and his men exhibited great skill and promptness in handling their pieces and rendering us much service. I must say of General Corse that he is one of the bravest and best men I ever saw, and an officer of distinguished ability. He enjoys the highest confidence and respect of every man in his brigade, and that he is not dangerously wounded, and will soon return to us, is our greatest satisfaction.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon all the officers and men for their gallantry during the entire engagement. I find it impossible to mention their names; it would be too voluminous. We had no lurkers; on the contrary, each man endeavored to outdo the other. Captain Allison, Sixth Iowa, Captain Walsh, One hundred and third Illinois, and Adjt. George Gorman, Forty-sixth Ohio, were killed, almost under the enemy's guns. The personal staff of General Corse, Major Ennis, Captain Upton, Lieutenant Wilkinson, Lieutenant Grimes, Lieutenant Watson, and Captain Pratt, were in the thickest of the fight, bravely doing their duty. Major Ennis was wounded in the first charge and taken from the field.

Our loss during the battle was as follows: Thirty-five killed and 186 wounded; total, 221.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Colonel Forty-sixth Ohio, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. D. McFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Morganton, Tenn., December 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters Fourth Division, requiring a report of the operations of the brigade and regiments of the division since the breaking up of camp on Big Black River, Miss., I have the honor of submitting the following:

It will be impossible for me to give a minute history of the brigade from the fact that I have only been in command since the morning of the 25th of last month, and was absent from it as a regimental commander until its arrival at Pocahontas, Tenn. Since leaving Big Black the brigade has had four different commanders, and in the following order: Colonel Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan, until its arrival at Griffith's Landing, Miss.; Colonel Hicks, Fortieth Illinois, until at Iuka; Brigadier-General Corse, until wounded in the battle of the 25th ultimo. The brigade struck tents on Big Black September 28th, and arrived at Vicksburg on the 29th. Em-

* But see revised statement, p. 87.

barked on steamers Groesbeck, Diana, Lancaster, and ———, leaving Vicksburg October 1, arriving at Memphis on the 9th. The brigade remained in camp at this point until the 11th and started for Iuka, via Mount Pleasant and Corinth, arriving at Iuka on the 20th, where we encamped until the 27th. From thence we started for Florence, Ala., crossing the Tennessee River at Eastport, arriving on the 29th.

On the 1st of November, we again marched, passing through Prospect, crossing the Nashville and Elkton pike between Pulaski and Elkton, through Fayetteville and Winchester, and over the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson and Bridgeport.

On the morning of the 17th, we crossed the Tennessee River and Sand Mountain to Trenton, Ga., arriving there on the 18th.

On the 19th, the brigade made a demonstration on Lookout Mountain, via Johnson's Crook, the Forty-sixth Ohio and Sixth Iowa camping on the summit. General Corse, I believe, has already reported the operations at this point. We left the mountain on the morning of the 21st and marched down the valley a distance of 20 miles, camping at Nickajack Gap. This was a very difficult march. It rained during the day and night before, swelling the mountain streams so that the men were compelled to wade in the water waist deep, and the roads were very muddy.

On the 22d, we again marched, drew 100 rounds of ammunition per man at Wauhatchie Station, crossed the Tennessee River on the pontoon, about 9 p. m., camping about 2½ miles from the river.

On the morning of the 24th, we again crossed the Tennessee and were engaged in the operations of that day and the 25th, all of which has been reported.

On the 26th, we formed part of the column in pursuit of the retreating Bragg, going as far as Graysville. From there we formed part of the army going to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. At Florence General Corse commenced mounting his brigade, and on arriving at Bridgeport had succeeded in mounting the Fifteenth Michigan, six companies of the Sixth Iowa, five companies of the Fortieth Illinois, two companies of the One hundred and third Illinois, and 107 men from the Forty-sixth Ohio, all of which were put under command of Colonel Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan. The last heard from them they were near Bellefonte, Ala., gathering in more animals; the last heard from they had enough to mount 200 more men.

Our men have stood this long and arduous campaign as none but soldiers can. Though short of rations, clothing scant and insufficient, many absolutely barefooted, every duty has been performed without a murmur. The satisfaction they have in being members of the old Fifteenth Corps and from the Army of the Tennessee, and the pride they feel in being permitted to help carry out this late brilliant campaign, is, they think, sufficient reward for all they have endured and a good incentive to further work. An army composed of such can but be successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. WALCUTT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. D. McFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 207.

Reports of Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations since September 28, and march to the relief of Knoxville.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, November 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I herewith submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the recent engagement near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

On the morning of the 24th instant, we left our camp on the north side of the Tennessee River and crossed over in boats to the south side, and advanced at once to Missionary Ridge, preceded by the Second Brigade of this division. Taking possession of the ridge in the evening, the enemy shelled us sharply, when we proceeded to intrench, and by morning of the 25th had a good line of works constructed extending from the base to the top of the ridge facing south.

On the 25th, we were ordered to remain in our works and support a battery on the crest of the ridge, holding firmly our position if attacked. During the p. m. the Seventieth and Fifty-third Ohio were advanced to support a battery in their front while operating on the enemy on Tunnel Hill. During the night we remained in our works, and at daylight on the morning of the 26th started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Both officers and men performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. Our casualties were 3 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. COCKERILL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Maryville, Tenn., December 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. —, from headquarters Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, I herewith submit the following report:

On Sunday, 28th September, 1863, crossed to the east side of Black River. At 8 o'clock next morning arrived at Brownsville, Miss., accompanied by a body of cavalry commanded by Colonel Winslow. We remained in Brownsville about five hours, so as to allow the cavalry time to reach Vernon. While at Brownsville the enemy's cavalry, with artillery, commanded by General Jackson, were around us on nearly every side. A few well directed shots from Cheney's battery dispersed them. We then returned unmolested to camp on Black River on the 29th, and found all the troops of the division had gone to Vicksburg. We followed in the afternoon and arrived in Vicksburg on the 30th, where we remained until the 3d day of October, when we embarked on transports and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 9th.

Marched from Memphis on the 11th, by way of Mount Pleasant, Miss., to Corinth, where we arrived on the 17th. Left Corinth on the 19th and arrived at Iuka on the 20th. Left Iuka on the 27th and

arrived at Florence, Ala., on the 29th, crossing the Tennessee River at Eastport. Left Florence on the 2d day of November and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 15th, via Fayetteville and Winchester, Tenn., passing over some of the worst roads in America. Left Bridgeport on the 17th and arrived at Trenton, Ga., on the 18th, driving out the enemy's cavalry. Left Trenton on the 21st, passing down Lookout Valley, and arrived at the camps before Chattanooga on the evening of the 22d.

The part that this brigade took in the battle of Chattanooga and pursuit of Bragg to Graysville, Ga., has been already submitted. Left Graysville on the 29th and arrived at Maryville, Tenn., on the 5th December, via Athens, crossing Little Tennessee River at Morganton.

Since leaving Bridgeport the officers and men of this command have been without tents, knapsacks, and many without blankets. They have subsisted on less than one-half rations. The shoes of most of the men are nearly worn out, many being entirely so; clothing in bad condition. Under all these adverse circumstances I am proud to say that these brave men have moved forward, discharging every duty incumbent upon them without a murmur. I feel satisfied that they will receive the commendation of the general commanding the division. I know they deserve the thanks of the country for their untiring energy and devotion to its interests.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. COCKERILL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 208.

Report of Capt. Henry Richardson, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

ATHENS, TENN.,
December 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries under my command during the recent battle at Chattanooga:

On the 24th, I crossed the Tennessee River with Battery D, First Missouri (leaving batteries I and F, First Illinois, in position to cover the crossing of the troops), and proceeded with the division to Mission Ridge, and found our infantry had taken possession of the highest point south of the railroad tunnel, and soon after I arrived the enemy opened upon them with a battery of artillery from a commanding position about 1,200 yards distant; finding the hill too steep for horses, I proceeded to haul the battery up by hand and succeeded in reaching the summit with four pieces (leaving one on the side-hill and one on the level ground below), and after placing them in the best position I could select, opened upon the enemy's battery, which was silenced in about thirty minutes.

On the 25th, about 9 a. m., we again opened to cover the movement of our storming parties, and found our fire briskly returned. In the meantime, I was ordered by the general to send the two pieces

(the one on the side and the one below the hill) to Colonel Loomis, who was about making a demonstration on the ridges north of the tunnel. I reported, and was ordered by the colonel to fire on a house up the valley toward the tunnel which afforded shelter to some of the enemy's sharpshooters, whom I succeeded in dislodging (my shells setting the house on fire), and then turned my fire on enemy's batteries on the hill; continued firing during the day, alternately upon enemy's skirmishers in the valley, and the battery on the hill. I fired during the day 650 rounds, with no loss on my part, and only 2 men slightly wounded.

I wish to call the attention of the general to my officers, Lieutenants Callender and White, who acted with great gallantry during the battle. I must not forget to mention Sergeant Dixon, who commanded the two guns in the valley; he proved himself worthy of a better position.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY RICHARDSON,
Captain, and Chief of Artillery, 4th Div., 15th Army Corps.

Capt. J. D. MCFARLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 209.

Report of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, including operations since September 29.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my command since its temporary assignment to the Fifteenth Army Corps:

The command arrived in Memphis, Tenn., from Helena, Ark., September 29, and remained until October 6, waiting for camp equipage from Vicksburg, Miss.

In compliance with orders from Major-General Sherman, then commanding corps, I moved, October 7, by rail, to Glendale, Miss., the Third Brigade, General Matthies commanding. The remainder of the command, First and Second Brigades, owing to the limited capacity of the railroad, did not reach Glendale until October 10.

General Matthies was ordered to proceed to Burnsville the same day, which point he reached at 11 a. m., the duty assigned him being to guard the railroad then being repaired to Iuka. I remained at Glendale with First and Second Brigades until October 17, when, in compliance with orders, I marched to Burnsville, reaching that point at 12 m.

At this point received 100 wagons to organize a supply train for my command. Marched from Burnsville to Iuka, October 19, arriving at 3 p. m., where I turned over to Second Division, in compliance with orders from Major-General Sherman, 50 wagons.

October 20, ordered to organize supply and ammunition train and move across Bear Creek on the 21st. Wagons were not furnished by the corps assistant quartermaster until 11 p. m. of the 20th. Most

of the wagons, mules, and harness supplied were unserviceable, rendering our future marches very difficult.

October 21, moved across Bear Creek, Ala., remaining in camp until the 23d, when we moved to Dickson's Station, 4 miles from camp on Bear Creek, leaving one regiment, the Fourth Minnesota, to protect the bridge across Bear Creek, and the pioneer corps to assist Colonel Flad, commanding engineer regiment, in repairing railroad.

October 29, received orders from Major-General Sherman to march to Chickasaw, where we arrived at 1 p. m. Commenced crossing the Tennessee River October 30, at 10 a. m. The Second Brigade, Colonel Raum commanding, succeeded in getting across, and was ordered to move out from Waterloo to Gravelly Springs, and there await the remainder of the command. Owing to the limited means for crossing the river, the First and Third Brigades did not get over until November 1. I marched with First Brigade and supply train, leaving Waterloo at 3 p. m., arriving at or near Gravelly Springs at 9 p. m., where I learned that Colonel Raum had been ordered forward to Florence by Major-General Sherman.

November 2, marched to Florence, leaving Third Brigade to follow. Arrived at Florence at 2 p. m., and ordered Second Brigade to move out to Shoal Creek, a distance of 7 miles, with orders to march early next day.

November 3, marched to Second Creek, distance 20 miles.

November 4, marched to Rogersville, distance 4 miles, where we came up with the Fourth Division, which was in advance and unable to cross Elk River. The brigades of my command closed up at this point; moved out on Pulaski road at 12 m.; arrived at Anderson's Creek at 4 p. m. The Second Brigade still in advance was ordered to camp on Sugar Creek.

November 5, moved from Anderson's Creek at 5 a. m., reached Sugar Creek, distance 6 miles, at 7.30 a. m. Second Brigade unable to move, Fourth Division having the road. Left Sugar Creek at 11 a. m., and arrived at Gilbertsborough at 3 p. m.

November 6, marched at 6 a. m., arriving at Brown's Mills, Richland Creek, at 11 a. m.; distance, 9 miles.

November 7, moved forward at 6 a. m. in direction of Fayetteville, and camped at 4 p. m. on Bradshaw Creek.

November 8, marched to Cane Creek; distance, 12 miles.

November 10, marched to Gum Springs, arriving at 3.45 p. m.; distance, 14 miles.

November 11, moved at 6 a. m., arriving near Winchester at 5 p. m. and camped; distance, 22 miles.

November 13, moved at 6 a. m.; reached University Switch at 3.30 p. m. and camped; distance, 16 miles.

November 14, moved from camp at 6 a. m. and camped on Sweeden's Creek at 4 p. m.

November 15, moved from camp at 7 a. m. and arrived at Bridgeport at 11.30 a. m.; distance, 9 miles. Remained in camp until the 18th, when, in compliance with orders received on the night of the 17th from Major-General Sherman, I marched with all the supplies I could get (no forage to be had), leaving our camp equipage and extra baggage. The command moved in the direction of Chattanooga, marched 11 miles, and went into camp.

November 20, marched to Brown's Ferry. First Brigade crossed and encamped. I reported to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, and was

ordered to move my command up on the Dallas road, about 4 miles above Chattanooga, and go into camp in the valley near the Tennessee River before daylight, which was accomplished, although the Second Brigade was 6 miles in the rear. Remained in camp until the night of the 23d of November, when, in compliance with orders received from Major-General Sherman, I moved, at 12 o'clock, to the bank of the Tennessee River, nearly opposite the mouth of East Chickamauga Creek, in readiness to cross the river in pontoon-boats.

At about 1.30 a. m. on the 24th, the boats arrived, and the First Brigade, followed by the Third and Second Brigades, crossed in perfectly good order. Upon reaching the opposite bank, in compliance with instructions previously received, Colonel Alexander, commanding First Brigade, deployed the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. E. Tourtellotte commanding, as skirmishers, so as to cover the brigade front, while the remainder of the First and Third Brigades intrenched themselves as rapidly as possible, so that by daylight, when the Second Brigade had crossed, the whole command was perfectly secure behind a good line of works. Daylight revealed a second ridge about 500 yards in advance of the first line. I ordered the command forward, and they again intrenched themselves. At this point Colonel Tourtellotte reported to his brigade commander the enemy's cavalry picket taken by his skirmishers. The Fourth Division having crossed the river, and taken the position assigned it on my right, I withdrew the Second Brigade, formed in column of regiments, to protect the right flank, and placed them in rear of my line.

At about 1 p. m. I received orders to advance my column, formed by division. The skirmishers advanced steadily without much opposition until they gained the summit on the left of Missionary Ridge, where they met with quite spirited opposition, but soon drove the enemy's skirmishers from the ground. The First and Third Brigades were formed in two lines, the Second in reserve, and ordered to intrench themselves. One section of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery was ordered up to the hill, but owing to the poor condition of the horses it was found impossible to get it up without the assistance of the infantry. A detail of 200 men from the First Brigade soon had the guns in position on the right of our line. These dispositions being made, about 5 a. m., in compliance with orders from Major-General Sherman, and in anticipation of an attack through the valley at the base of the ridge, I moved down with the Second and Third Brigades and placed them under cover of the woods, ready to act in any emergency that circumstances might require.

I remained in this position, without receiving any orders, until 11 a. m. of the 25th, when Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding Fourth Division, on my right, sent to me for one brigade to enable him to close a gap in the valley, not covered by his men. Fearing that the enemy might attack at that point, I at once ordered the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Matthies commanding, to report to General Ewing. An hour later General Ewing sent for another brigade when I promptly ordered out the Second Brigade, Colonel Raum commanding, to report to him. Following I found the Second Brigade placed in position on the right and about 20 paces in front of General Ewing's line of intrenchments, covering a position of his (General Ewing's) command to the extent of one-half of the Second Brigade front. I at once called upon General Ewing for an explana-

tion of the disposition of my command, and reported to Major-General Sherman, who approved of the disposition. I learned that General Matthies had been ordered to support Colonel Loomis, who had advanced to a point up the valley, opposite the tunnel. I at once rode out to the front with my staff officers to examine the position of the enemy, and felt confident that he would not abandon his position to attack us in the valley, and supposing General Matthies to be supporting Colonel Loomis, I sent him an order by Captain Lydick, one of my aides, not to advance until he received orders from me. The enemy at this time were moving in the direction of the center in great force, and had four pieces of artillery in position, commanding Tunnel Hill. At about 2 p. m. I saw troops ascending Tunnel Hill, which I then supposed to be Colonel Loomis' brigade, and at the same time discovered the enemy had about-faced on the ridge, and were moving back to Tunnel Hill in solid column. I at once sent one of my aides, Captain Osborne, to inform General Ewing that the enemy were massing in large force on Tunnel Hill, and at the same time was informed that it was General Matthies' brigade that was ascending the hill. Being informed that the Eleventh Army Corps were making an attack in the rear, I at once ordered Colonel Raum to the support of General Matthies, who had now nearly reached the summit followed by Colonel Raum, and were contesting the ground for nearly an hour, when the enemy, heavily massed, charged upon our lines, at the same time bringing a gun within 200 yards of our right flank, and discharged several rounds of grape into ranks, which compelled the two brigades to fall back with heavy loss.

The Tenth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Deimling commanding, continued to engage the enemy with effect, until they were withdrawn. It is believed that all our wounded were recovered, although some of them not until next morning.

November 26, in compliance with orders received from Major-General Blair, I followed the Eleventh Army Corps in pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Graysville, Ga., November 28; nothing of interest transpired except the capture of a few stragglers, 28 in number; reported to the provost-marshal. I could pursue no farther for want of supplies, and was ordered to return to camp near Chattanooga. There were 480 stand of arms of various caliber, together with accouterments, picked up on Tunnel Hill, and turned over to the ordnance officer at Chattanooga.

Our burial parties report 107 rebels buried on the hill, from which it will be seen that their casualties were larger than ours, which are 89 killed, 288 wounded, and 122 missing (see detailed report* forwarded). Twenty-five of our wounded reported have died in hospital since we left Chattanooga. And while rejoicing at our success over the enemy, we sympathize with the bereaved at home, trusting that the time will soon come when such sacrifice of life for the maintenance of our country and flag will be no longer required.

I am much indebted to Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies, commanding Third Brigade, Col. J. I. Alexander, commanding First Brigade, and Col. G. B. Raum, commanding Second Brigade, as well as to the field and line officers of the division, for their hearty co-operation, and to the men for their cheerful compliance with all orders; their endurance amid the discomforts of an active campaign, without food,

* Nominal list omitted.

at times during forty-eight hours, without a murmur, bespeaks for them the highest consideration as soldiers.

Col. J. I. Alexander's long service and soldierly qualities entitle him to the highest consideration of the honorable Secretary of War, to whom I respectfully recommend him for promotion. Also, to my staff, Capt. M. Rochester, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. M. H. Lydick and S. M. Budlong; Lieuts. C. L. White and O. Lovell, all of whom sustained their previous reputation won on the fields of Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and Vicksburg, for the intrepid and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 210.

Report of Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, November 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade since Monday last:

In compliance with an order from division headquarters, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, the brigade moved from camp at 12 m. on the night of the 23d instant to the river bank, where boats were found in readiness to carry the brigade across the river. With perfect silence and the utmost care the command reached the opposite shore in good order.

Immediately on reaching the land, the Fourth Minnesota, Lieut. Col. J. E. Tourtellotte commanding, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front and looking well to our right flank. The other regiments comprising the brigade, viz, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. Gabriel Bouck commanding; Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Capt. W. H. Welman commanding; Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. J. Wood commanding, and the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, Col. J. B. McCown commanding, were ordered to intrench themselves, and in one hour and twenty minutes the entire command was under cover, where we remained until after daylight and until after the Third Brigade had crossed and formed on our right, when we advanced to, and intrenched on, the second ridge, at which point Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, commanding skirmishers, sent back to me the enemy's cavalry picket, captured in our front.

At 1 o'clock, in compliance with an order from the division commander, I advanced the brigade, formed in column of divisions, to the crest of Missionary Ridge, where the command was deployed in line of battle and ordered to immediately intrench, the Fourth Minnesota still in front as skirmishers and warmly engaged with the enemy at the foot of the ridge. With great labor two guns of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery were drawn by the men and placed in position on the top of the ridge.

At daylight on the morning of the 25th, we were well intrenched and occupied a position commanding the enemy's works on Tunnel Hill. At 10 a. m. I received an order from General Sherman to send two regiments to the support of Brigadier-General Lightburn on our left. The Forty-eighth Indiana and Sixty-third Illinois were accordingly sent, the latter being sent forward to relieve the Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh Ohio regiments of General Lightburn's command on Tunnel Hill, where they remained all night intrenched and were the first troops inside the enemy's works on the morning of the 26th instant.

The brigade joined the column on the morning of the 26th in pursuit of the enemy as far as Graysville, Ga., and returned to the old camp last night.

The following are the casualties: First Lieut. Milan C. Edson, Company C, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, severely in the head; Private B. F. White, Company C, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers; Private Napoleon Whitcomb, Company C, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, severely; Private Edward Reeble, Company I, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, severely.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JESSE I. ALEXANDER,
Colonel. Comdg. 1st Brig. 2d Div., 17th Army Corps.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 211.

Report of Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

SIR: At midnight on the night of the 23d instant, the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, together with other troops of the Fifteenth Army Corps, crossed the Tennessee River in boats several miles above Chattanooga, preparatory to an advance upon Missionary Ridge. The enemy did not dispute our crossing, and our troops immediately commenced throwing up earth-works and fortifications. My regiment was thrown forward to protect and cover the front and flank of the division. By 10 a. m. of November 24, long and strong lines of rifle-pits had been thrown up, a pontoon bridge had been completed across the river, and a large part of our artillery brought over. About 1 p. m. of that day the advance commenced.

My regiment, deployed as skirmishers, advanced, covering the front of our division. We reached the hill and moved straightway up, the enemy falling back from their position on its crest. We pushed on, changing direction somewhat to the right, skirmishing with the enemy and driving them before us to the base of Tunnel Hill, where we were ordered to halt and to await orders, as night was approaching and the enemy appeared to be in considerable force. Here we remained, still skirmishing with the enemy, until after dark, when my regiment was relieved. The regiment lost but 1 man, seriously wounded. The next day my regiment was held in reserve and was not engaged.

At daylight on the morning of November 26, we started in pursuit of the enemy, who had abandoned their position along the

whole line of Missionary Ridge in the night preceding. We followed to Graysville, Ga., whence our division was ordered back to our first camp on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga.

Your respectful and obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Hon. OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General, State of Minnesota.

No. 212.

Report of Col. Clark R. Wever, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry during the engagement of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Mission Ridge, on the 24th and 25th of November, 1863:

On the morning of the 24th, at 12.30 o'clock, in accordance with orders previously received, I moved my right to the Tennessee River, near the mouth of the West Chickamauga, and rested in line in rear of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, until about 3.30 a. m., when I embarked in small pontoon-boats, landing the regiment near and below the mouth of East Chickamauga Creek, where I formed a line in a corn-field, under cover of a hill. Rested here until 7 a. m., when my regiment, with the brigade, was marched by the left flank about half a mile in the direction of Mission Ridge, where the brigade was formed in column of regiments, the Seventeenth Iowa in the rear. My regiment (with the brigade) was then moved by the left flank to the rear of the Third Brigade, when arms were stacked and the men allowed to rest. At about 1 p. m. my regiment, in common with the whole division, was placed into close column by division, and moved toward Mission Ridge, the Seventeenth Iowa in advance of the Second and following the Third Brigade.

In this order we moved through a swamp and close underbrush, about three-fourths of a mile, to the railroad, when I was ordered by Colonel Raum (commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps) to move my regiment by the right flank and form in rear of the First Brigade, which succeeded in reaching the top of the ridge. Here I rested in line until it was almost dark, when the brigade was moved to the rear about three-fourths of a mile and bivouacked for the night.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, I was ordered by Colonel Raum to move by the left flank toward Tunnel Hill. We were halted in an open field and the brigade formed in line in front of a rifle-pit occupied by a portion of the Fourth Division (the Seventeenth Iowa on the right of the brigade, its right resting on the railroad), stacked arms, and the men rested here until 2.30 p. m., when the brigade was formed into close column, by division, in two lines (the Seventeenth Iowa forming the right of the first line), and moved forward to support the Third Brigade (Matthies'), which was at this time closely contesting with the enemy a narrow ridge to the left of Tunnel Hill. When within about 300 yards of the base of the hill, I was ordered by

Colonel Raum to move by the left flank and follow the Eightieth Ohio up the road that runs along a rocky ledge perpendicular with the hill occupied by the Third Brigade. Here we met a heavy fire from a battery that the enemy had planted on a hill to our right, but reached the base of the hill without casualty. I was here ordered by Colonel Raum to form on the right of the Eightieth Ohio along a rail fence in rear of the Ninety-third Illinois, about three-fifths of the distance from the base to the top of the ridge, and await further orders.

I found General Matthies here (wounded), and conferred with him in regard to the position of his brigade. I learned the enemy was heavily posted upon our front and right, but that a portion of the Fifth Iowa was deployed to the right as skirmishers. General Matthies stated that his men were nearly out of ammunition. I saw his acting assistant adjutant-general, who told me they had ammunition sufficient to last fifteen minutes, and I immediately sent my adjutant (Lieutenant Woolsey) to Colonel Raum, who was with the reserve (Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois), about 200 yards in our rear, with a statement of the situation of the Third Brigade, and asking for orders.

Colonel Raum came up and ordered me to advance. By this time a large number of men had fallen back from the regiment immediately in front of the Seventeenth Iowa, breaking through its lines. When I had advanced half way up the hill, the whole right of the Third Brigade gave way and fell back through the Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio. We had now reached the crest of the hill, and I discovered a heavy force of the enemy on my right, quite close, the left of their line coming up in our rear on a double-quick. Seeing that we were outflanked and outnumbered, I ordered my regiment to fall back, which they did, retreating down the line toward the left. Here the whole line (including a portion of the Third Brigade, which had remained on the hill) gave way and retreated in confusion across the corn-field to the next ridge. I rallied my men here, and sent to Colonel Raum to inform him of the whereabouts of my regiment. I was soon after notified by Lieutenant Nichelson (acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps) that Colonel Raum was wounded, and, being the ranking officer of the brigade, I directed Major Skeels (who had rallied the Eightieth Ohio) to form his battalion on the left of the Seventeenth Iowa.

I reported to General John E. Smith (commanding Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps), who ordered me to form the brigade upon the ground it occupied before moving to the support of the Third Brigade. Here we bivouacked for the night.

I wish to make special mention of the gallant conduct of Adjutant Woolsey (whose coolness and efficiency upon the field are unsurpassed) and First Lieut. George W. Deal, of Company G, to both of whom I owe many thanks for valuable assistance rendered.

Accompanying this I send list* of casualties.

Very respectfully,

CLARK R. WEVER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. M. NICHELSON,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 15th Army Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 88.

No. 213.

Report of Col. Francis C. Deimling, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Camp near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the recent movement of the Fifteenth Army Corps in an engagement at Missionary Ridge.

At 12.30 of the morning of the 24th instant, in pursuance of orders from division headquarters, the Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry, as a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, moved from the present camp to the Tennessee River, near the mouth of West Chickamauga Creek. About 4.30 a. m. the regiment commenced crossing the river in pontoon-boats, and finished about dawn, and took position in line in rear of the other regiments of the brigade on the river bottom. About 7 a. m., by order of Col. G. B. Raum, commanding brigade, I moved the regiment by the right flank to the right, and formed along the line of rifle-pits, facing down the river, and commenced deploying three companies as skirmishers to the front of said position. Before this movement was completed it was countermanded by same authority, and the regiment was marched by the left flank and formed in front of the brigade (it being ployed into column of regiments, and held as reserve to the First Brigade deployed in rear of a line of rifle-pits facing toward the Missionary Ridge).

At noon the regiment, in common with the other regiments of the division, was ployed into close column by division, and marched to the front toward Missionary Ridge. On arriving at the crossing of the railroad, and at the foot of the ridge, it marched by the left flank and took position in line of battle in rear of the Third Brigade. About sundown the regiment (and brigade) was ordered down the ridge and took position in a piece of woods on the left of the road to the river, and about half a mile from the foot of the ridge, where it bivouacked for the night.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock of the 25th instant, the regiment, by order of Col. G. B. Raum, marched from the last-mentioned position and formed on the left of the brigade, in front of a line of earthworks, occupied by a part of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and at right angles to the same, facing toward Chattanooga. About 1 p. m. the brigade was ployed into close column by division, in two lines, the Tenth Missouri Infantry being on the left of the second line, and in that formation advanced about 500 yards, when it was moved by the left flank around the rocky base of a ridge (under an extremely heavy fire of shell and spherical case-shot from a rebel battery on Tunnel Hill), and along a road near the foot of a hill parallel with and to the left of Tunnel Hill, it there being formed on the left of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, as a part of the reserve to the Third Brigade, where it was exposed to a heavy fire from the crest of the ridge. The Third Brigade, and the Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio Regiments, of the Second Brigade (the last named regiments forming the first reserve line), being pressed by the enemy in heavy force, were compelled to retire down the hill upon the Tenth Missouri Infantry, which advanced across a fence and took position to cover their retreat and check the pursuing enemy. About this time I was

informed that Colonel Raum was wounded and wished to see me in the road to the rear of my regiment. I went to him, and was informed by him that he understood that Colonel Wever, next in rank, was also wounded, and ordered me to take command of the brigade. I immediately returned to my regiment and turned over the command of the same to Lieut. Col. Christian Happel, and assumed command of the brigade.

I ordered the Tenth Missouri to commence firing upon the advancing enemy, which they did, and soon compelled the rebels to retire to the crest of the hill out of range, when I ordered the regiment to cease firing to avoid further injury to the wounded lying on the hillside. I thus held the position until informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Happel that the enemy was rapidly flanking us on our right, when I ordered the Tenth Missouri (the Eightieth Ohio and the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiments being formed in their rear) to retire by the left of companies to the ravine, to the rear of the position then occupied. They having done so, I reformed the two last-mentioned regiments to the left of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, and ordered details from the three regiments, under a commissioned officer, to proceed to the battle-field in front, and bring off as many of the wounded as possible. While this was being done, I deployed two companies of the Tenth Missouri as skirmishers on the summit of the ridge to my front and right, and formed the Fifty-sixth Illinois and Eightieth Ohio Regiments in line in rear of a fence at the foot of the same, with the remaining eight companies of the Tenth Missouri as reserve, to repel an anticipated attack from the enemy. Soon afterward I received an order from General J. E. Smith that as soon as I had removed the wounded from the battle-field I should march the brigade to the earth-works, in front of which it had formed in the morning, and bivouac for the night. As soon as the officer in command of the details had reported that all the wounded had been removed who could possibly be taken off with safety to the details, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Metham, of the Eightieth Ohio, to remain with his regiment and guard the wounded until taken to the division hospital by the ambulances, and then marched the Fifty-sixth Illinois and Tenth Missouri Infantry to the point designated by General Smith, where I reported to Col. C. R. Wever, of the Seventeenth Iowa Regiment, who, being the ranking officer, took command.

On the morning of the 26th, the regiment with the others of the brigade and division started in pursuit of the enemy, crossing the Chickamauga Creek on a pontoon bridge near its mouth, and marched about 12 miles and bivouacked. At 8 a. m. of the 27th, marched 6 miles to Graysville, Ga., where the division remained for the day and night.

Being without rations, on the 28th instant, the division received orders to return to the present camp, and at 12 o'clock started, the Second Brigade being the rear guard of the ammunition trains of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions, Fifteenth Army Corps. We marched until 7 p. m., and bivouacked about 3 miles north of Chickamauga Station.

At 6 a. m. of to-day (29th), the division returned to the present camp, reaching the same about 10 a. m.

I desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Happel, of this regiment, at all times during the action, and testify to his bravery and coolness under fire. What I have said of Lieutenant-Colonel Happel is applicable in the same degree to Major Walker, who was seriously wounded.

My thanks are due to Surg. P. J. Payne for his skill and care in attending on the wounded and dying.

During the period in which I was in command of the brigade I was much indebted to the following members of the brigade staff: To Capt. W. W. McCammon and Lieut. C. W. Woodrow during the action, and to them and Lieutenant Nichelson, while reforming the brigade, I owe my sincere thanks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

F. C. DEIMLING,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry.

Lieut. M. NICHELSON.
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 15th Army Corps.

No. 214.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles L. Matthies, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HOSPITAL, THIRD DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. —, the Third Brigade was in readiness, and moved in the night of the 23d and 24th in the rear of the First Brigade to the river bank; commenced crossing the Tennessee River in boats. Arriving on the south side, I formed the brigade on the right of the First Brigade, then already at work on their rifle-pits, on the crest of the hill and to the right in the corn-field, facing south, except the Fifth Iowa, which was formed in right angles to the rear, facing west, so as to serve a good protection on that flank. By order of General Smith, I wheeled my brigade to the right to a continuation of ridges toward the south, which brought me facing west, and my left connecting with the First Brigade; here I commenced to intrench. The Fourth Division (General Ewing's) had arrived on the south side of the river, and was forming in front of my brigade. General J. E. Smith ordered me to form in the rear of the left of the First Brigade, so as to be in my place in the order of march toward Missionary Ridge. The order for this movement was received between 2 and 3 p. m., and the brigade formed, in obedience to Special Orders, No. —, in close column by divisions, right in front, in the rear of First Brigade. The whole, by command of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, was set in motion, advanced toward Missionary Ridge, and after very little delay, arrived at the crest of the hill. There I was ordered to form in two lines facing south. After a reconnaissance of our position by the general commanding division, I was ordered to intrench my command. Shortly after, however, this order was countermanded, and I was ordered to move my brigade down the ridge and form on the left of the Second Brigade, also moving down. Being a cloudy afternoon, it soon became dark. I was then ordered to bivouac in column by regiments, my left resting on the road, leading from the railroad to the river, my brigade facing south. The Fifth Iowa Infantry was thrown out as pickets parallel with the road, and well advanced to the front and facing west.

On the 25th instant, about 11 a. m., I received orders from Gen-

eral John E. Smith, commanding division, to move my brigade to the rear of the right wing of General Ewing's division. My acting assistant adjutant-general, R. A. McKee, was sent at once to find where my position would be. Marched by the left flank toward the railroad in the following order: Ninety-third Illinois, Twenty-sixth Missouri, and Tenth Iowa. On reaching the point on the railroad where the Fifth Iowa was on picket I relieved the same, according to orders received, placing that regiment on my right. I marched the whole brigade by the front, facing west, until I arrived at some underbrush below the open field. Here I halted. Lieutenant McKee returned with the orders from General Ewing to report to Colonel Loomis and form in the field along the fence facing Tunnel Hill and rest there. Hardly had my line formed, the left wing of which (Ninety-third Illinois and Twenty-sixth Missouri) being in shelter behind a little ridge, when the enemy's batteries opened on my right wing, which compelled me to move the same in rear of the left wing. Colonel Loomis then went to General Ewing for instructions, and returning, said, "The order for you is to move your brigade up and take that white house," pointing to a house that was standing below and in front of Tunnel Hill. My line was instantly formed and the "Old Ironsides" moved up to work. The enemy's batteries opened on us from three points, Tunnel Hill and the hills on the right and left of it. We had lost but 2 men as yet. A ditch running through the center of the field caused some trouble in crossing. The enemy now had a good range on us; the men were put on the double-quick, and we gained the foot of the ridge. The white house was on fire. A road leads along the foot of the hill toward the white house. Here my brave men rallied at once. I ordered the Fifth Iowa to take possession of the white house and grounds, with instructions to secure the front and flanks well by skirmishers. I sent the Tenth Iowa to the right with orders to secure the right flank. The Twenty-sixth Missouri and Ninety-third Illinois remained in the road 20 yards to the rear, to the left of the right wing. The white house was now in flames. The incessant fire of musketry and artillery from the hills forming a half circle around me, made this a hot place. Colonel Putnam said the regiments on the hill had sent down for re-enforcements; with them they could hold the hill. I ordered Colonel Putnam to move up cautiously, and sent Lieutenant McKee back across the field to report that the white house was set on fire by the enemy and was in flames; that I held that ground; that I had sent one regiment up the hill to re-enforce the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, the commanding officer of which thought he could hold it (the hill). Batteries plowed the ground around us. I ordered the Twenty-sixth Missouri to occupy the place when the Ninety-third Illinois had left, it being less exposed, and the Fifth and Tenth Iowa to keep close to the hill. Lieutenant McKee returned with the order to hold that hill if possible, and that another brigade was coming up to our assistance. I ordered at once the Twenty-sixth Missouri to advance up the hill and form in rear of the Ninety-third Illinois; next the Tenth Iowa to form on the right of Ninety-third Illinois; sent my aide, Lieut. John Wright, to the colonel of Fifth Iowa to advance his skirmishers well to the front and right flank. These dispositions made, I ascended the hill, and on arriving there found the position as follows: Tenth Iowa on the left, Ninety-third Illinois and Twenty-sixth Missouri center, part of Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania between the Fifth Iowa and Ninety-third Illinois, to the extreme right

a heavy skirmish line of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. I was turning round to caution my men to fire low and sure. I was struck by a bullet in the head, which felled me to the ground. I regained consciousness in a few minutes, sent for Colonel Dean, of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, he being senior officer on the hill, turned over to him command of the brigade and orders I had received, showed him the position of the brigade, the safest route to fall back on, also the line of troops advancing to our assistance, and left the field for the hospital.

The long list of casualties will show the loss of many a brave and noble patriot. The loss of Holden Putnam, colonel Ninety-third Illinois, is felt severely by us all. With the colors in his hand, in front of his gallant regiment, defying the enemies of his country and cheering on his men, he was shot through the head and died instantaneously. Not often has it been the lot of one brigade to stand the brunt of battle as much as this. I name Iuka, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, and Missionary Ridge.

Total loss of brigade in killed, wounded, and missing, 314.*

C. L. MATTHIES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 215.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Near Chattanooga, Tenn., November 29, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, as per circular of this date from brigade headquarters, I would respectfully report through you to the colonel commanding, that the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry was, by order of the general commanding brigade, drawn up in line of battle about 1 p. m. November 25, 1863, and ordered to advance upon the enemy. Moving forward about one-fourth of a mile, we halted for a few moments at the base of Tunnel Hill, so called. Resting here a short time, we had orders to advance to the top of the hill, which orders were promptly obeyed. The regiment moved forward in good line, though under heavy fire from the enemy. Resting once in the ascent we gained the top of the hill about 1.30 p. m. Advancing our line within 20 paces of the enemy's breastworks of logs and stone, behind which was planted a battery that poured grape and canister into our ranks continually, the engagement grew into a fierce battle. For two hours and a half we held our position at the brow of the hill. During this time the enemy made three attempts to charge over, but were as often repulsed. About 4 o'clock the regiment on our right gave way, and the enemy, with three well-formed lines of battle, charged us on the right flank, which obliged us to abandon our position. During the first half hour of the battle, Colonel Putnam, holding the colors in one hand and waving his sword with the other, all the time cheering on his men, was shot dead from his horse. Bravely and gallantly he led his regiment to the contest. But he fell. His loss we feel keenly. The regiment has lost a brave and gallant commander, and the country a willing, earnest, and able defender.

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*See revised statement, p. 88.

Our total loss was as follows, viz: Col. Holden Putnam, killed; Adjt. H. G. Hicks, wounded; Capt. John A. Russell and Lieut. William M. Morris, missing. Enlisted men: 19 killed, 44 wounded, and 25 missing.

After the battle the regiment was rallied, and, taking up a position in the rifle-pits, bivouacked for the night.

Respectfully,

N. C. BUSWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. R. A. McKEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 216.

Report of Col. Jabez Banbury, Fifth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Larkinsville, Ala., December 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward to you a report of the part taken by the Fifth Iowa Infantry, in the recent engagement near Chattanooga, Tenn.:

We marched from camp on the north side of the Tennessee River, at 2 a. m. of the 24th day of November, crossed the river in boats, the last of the regiment making the opposite side of the river at daylight, were placed in position on a knoll, fortified a line equal to the front of the regiment, were moved into a second position, and fortified the second line. At 1 p. m. we were thrown into column by division, with the rest of the division, and moved forward in the direction of the north hill of Mission Ridge, passed over a field and through a skirt of timber about 2 miles, much of which was covered with deep mud and water. Arriving at the foot of the hill were marched by the flank to near its summit, where we formed the regiment in line, with the brigade in column by regiment; remained here for one-half hour, when I was ordered to detail one-half of each company to fortify the summit of the hill; detail was made and men commenced work. We were then ordered to fall in, take arms, and were marched hurriedly down the hill in the direction we had come up. Marched 1 mile, halted for three-fourths of an hour, when we were again marched back to the foot of the hill and halted near the railroad, where our forces were throwing up fortifications, where we remained until 1 a. m. of the 25th, when the whole regiment went on picket, the line arranged as skirmishers. We remained on picket until 12 m. of that day, at which time I was ordered to assemble the regiment (double-quick), and form it in line of battle on the right of our brigade. This done we moved forward in line from the Knoxville railroad through a narrow skirt of timber to an open field fronting Tunnel Hill; here we were ordered to fix bayonets and lie down. Our broad saber bayonets glittering in the sun made an excellent mark for the enemy's artillery. They opened on us from a battery on the next point to the right of Tunnel Hill, brought a second battery into position as rapidly as possible on the sink of the ridge between the two hills, and opened upon us from this also. The first shot struck close to my line, ricocheted and skipped over the men; the second struck directly in the ranks of the regiment on my left, several others plowed the ground immediately in our front and rear;

so we were moved out of the line by the left flank, and placed in rear of the Tenth Iowa, and out of range of the enemy's shots; remained here about fifteen minutes, when we were again moved forward on to the line to the right of the brigade. The whole line was then moved forward across the open field in the direction of Tunnel Hill, under the redoubled firing of both batteries before mentioned. The air seemed filled with shot and shell, but the line advancing at a quick, and occasionally breaking into the double-quick steps, the shots passed over their mark. About 100 yards below the white house near the railroad tunnel, which was burned during the action, we came within range of the enemy's musketry. We were now advanced double-quick. At a fence near the house spoken of above; we found the remnants of a line that had preceded us; passing this line we took a position along a small hollow in the side of the hill to the left of the burning house. The Tenth Iowa was brought around and formed on our right. I was now ordered to send out a company as skirmishers to be deployed to our front and left. Sent Company G, which immediately became hotly engaged with the enemy. Was next ordered to send two companies to take possession of the outhouses near the burning house, clear out the enemy from the railroad, and watch his movements in that direction. I sent two companies from the right, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson. He took his position, when the Tenth Iowa was removed toward the left of the brigade. I now, in compliance with orders, sent another company to re-enforce my skirmishers on the front and left, also re-enforced Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson with two more companies, who was maintaining himself in the position assigned him. To my left was a part of a Pennsylvania regiment, and it seemed to me to their right a space of at least 50 yards, without any line, the enemy's firing increasing in volume and rapidity, and seeming to be advancing in that direction. I became uneasy for my skirmishers, and sent out two more companies to strengthen them. As they were moving forward to deploy, the enemy in overwhelming numbers came rushing down the hill, seemingly completely overpowering the main line to the left. At the same time Lieutenant Wright (aide to General Matthies) came running toward me saying, "Retreat!" "Retreat!"

Finding that my weak line (my regiment was now nearly all deployed as skirmishers) was opposed by a force which it would be perfect madness to think of contending with, I gave the order to retreat, but the enemy was now upon us demanding our surrender, and I regret to say many of my men were compelled to submit, including most of the color company and color guard. The colors also fell into their hands. Those who escaped did so through a shower of balls, and yells from the enemy to halt. I went into the action with 227 men and 21 officers, including field and staff. My loss is 2 commissioned officers wounded and 8 missing, including major and adjutant; 2 enlisted men killed, 20 wounded, and 74 missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 106.

What remained of the four right companies were rallied by Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson on the edge of the hill and brought inside of our breastworks, where I was reforming the rest of the regiment and brigade. (General Matthies being wounded during the engagement, I was left in command of the brigade.) I then placed him in command of the regiment, which remained inside of the works that night, and on the 26th and 27th marched in pursuit of the enemy as far as Graysville, Ga., and returned to camp on the north bank of the Tennessee River, on the 28th.

I cannot feel justified in closing this report without bearing testimony to the uncomplaining manner in which my brave men have performed the hard labor and endured the severe deprivations of the campaign just closed, especially during the last week of November, following immediately upon the long, fatiguing march of over 200 miles. They were up at midnight of the 23d fortifying, and maneuvering for battle all day of the 24th. Our picket guard, in the face of the enemy, on the night of the 24th, fighting desperately, and under most unfavorable circumstances on the 25th; pursuing the enemy on the 26th and 27th (without rations or blankets, shivering around their camp fires during the nights and marching through rain and mud during the days), and returning to camp (22 miles) on the 28th. All this in the dead of winter, and without a murmur.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANBURY,
Colonel Fifth Iowa Infantry.

N. B. BAKER,
Adjutant-General of Iowa.

No. 217.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee for October 31 and December 10, 1863.

OCTOBER 31.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	16	.....	.....	16	17	.....
Longstreet's corps:						
Staff	16	.....	.....	16	18	.....
McLaws' division	442	4,653	4,531	6,684	11,736	.....
Hood's division	627	6,362	6,181	8,712	15,141	.....
Walker's division	299	3,131	3,017	4,401	8,716	.....
Artillery	47	955	945	1,193	1,718	48
Total Longstreet's corps	1,431	15,101	14,674	21,006	37,329	48
Cheatham's corps:						
Staff	15	.....	.....	15	21	.....
Cheatham's division	688	5,648	5,467	7,969	12,660	.....
Hindman's division	518	5,953	5,785	7,805	12,252	....
Buckner's division	268	2,945	2,905	4,662	8,741	.....
Artillery	44	1,062	1,024	1,248	1,532	51
Total Cheatham's corps	1,533	15,608	15,181	21,699	35,206	51
Breckinridge's corps:						
Staff	12	.....	.....	12	15	.....
Cleburne's division	489	5,353	5,212	7,268	11,389	.....
Stewart's division	378	4,146	3,996	5,728	9,115	.....
Breckinridge's division	317	3,211	3,114	4,440	8,086	.....
Stevenson's division	(a)	(a)	3,102	3,883	.....	.....
Artillery	42	926	884	1,097	1,301	45
Total Breckinridge's corps	1,238	13,636	16,309	22,428	29,906	45
Cavalry b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reserve artillery	21	364	332	451	529	16
Grand total	4,239	44,709	46,496	65,600	102,987	160

a No report.
b The cavalry of this army have been constantly on the move since the battle of Chickamauga, rendering it impossible to obtain field returns.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER 10.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.
General staff and escort	21	149	149	194	232	216	.....
Hardee's corps:							
Staff and escort	21	97	97	147	329	333	.....
Cheatham's division	428	3,555	3,451	4,979	12,321	12,669	.....
Stevenson's division	459	4,953	4,831	6,465	12,563	12,955	.....
Cleburne's division	478	4,963	4,817	6,847	10,971	11,389	.....
Walker's division	282	3,470	3,388	4,748	8,973	8,269	.....
Artillery	52	1,146	1,106	1,334	2,053	2,044	48
Total Hardee's corps	1,720	18,184	17,690	24,520	47,210	47,659	48
Breckinridge's corps:							
Staff and escort	22	114	112	187	269	264	.....
Hindman's division	509	4,766	4,603	6,290	11,561	12,252	.....
Stewart's division	424	3,985	3,867	5,254	11,795	11,273	.....
Breckinridge's division	494	4,318	4,163	5,790	10,637	8,086	.....
Artillery	46	1,022	976	1,205	1,528	1,630	30
Total Breckinridge's corps	1,495	14,205	13,721	18,726	35,790	33,505	30
1st Louisiana [Regulars] Infantry (detached)	5	67	62	81	204	204	.....
Engineer troops	16	437	434	518	628	626	.....
Cavalry Corps	1,058	10,695	10,502	14,013	28,225	14,450	25
1st Louisiana Cavalry (detached)	17	180	179	239	367	387	.....
Reserve Artillery	22	379	357	462	597	481	11
Grand total	4,354	44,296	43,094	58,753	113,253	97,528	114

No. 218.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, November 20, 1863.**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Louisiana (regulars). [Col. James Strawbridge.]
1st Louisiana Cavalry, [Maj. J. M. Taylor.]

LONGSTREET'S ARMY CORPS.†

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Kershaw's Brigade.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. Joseph F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. William G. Rice.

Humphreys' Brigade.

13th Mississippi, Col. Kennon McElroy.
17th Mississippi, Col. William D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. William L. Brandon.

Wofford's Brigade.

16th Georgia, Col. Henry P. Thomas.
18th Georgia, Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb's Legion, Lieut. Col. Luther J. Glenn.
Phillips' Legion, Lieut. Col. E. S. Barclay.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. N. L. Hutchins, jr.

Bryan's Brigade.

10th Georgia, Col. John B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. Peter McGlashan.
51st Georgia, Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

* The artillery assignments indicated were made in circular of this date from General Bragg's headquarters. Return of strength for this date not found.
† Detached November 4, for operations in East Tennessee.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. AUSTIN LEYDEN.

Georgia Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Billington W. York.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Jenkins' Brigade.

1st South Carolina, Col. Franklin W. Kilpatrick.
2d South Carolina Rifles, Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton (South Carolina) Legion, Col. Martin W. Gary.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Law's Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.
15th Alabama, Col. William C. Oates.
44th Alabama, Col. William F. Perry.
47th Alabama, Col. Michael J. Bulger.
48th Alabama, Col. James L. Sheffield.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Benning's Brigade.

2d Georgia, Col. Edgar M. Butt.
15th Georgia, Col. Dudley M. Du Bose.
17th Georgia, Col. Wesley C. Hodges.
20th Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Artillery Battalion.

Col. E. PORTER ALEXANDER.

South Carolina Battery, Capt. William W. Fickling.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Tyler C. Jordan.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. George V. Moody.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Osmond B. Taylor.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Pichegru Woolfolk, jr.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Jackson's Brigade.

1st Georgia (Confederate), Maj. James C. Gordon.
5th Georgia, Col. Charles P. Daniel.
47th Georgia,* Capt. J. J. Harper.
65th Georgia,* Lieut. Col. Jacob W. Pearcy.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Whiteley.
5th Mississippi, Maj. John B. Herring.
8th Mississippi, Maj. John F. Smith.

Walthall's Brigade.

24th and 27th Mississippi, Col. William F. Dowd.
29th and 30th Mississippi, Capt. W. G. Reynolds.
34th Mississippi, Col. Samuel Benton.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama, Col. James F. Dowdell.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lanier.

Wright's Brigade.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. D. M. Donnell.
28th Tennessee, Col. Sidney S. Stanton.
38th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.
51st and 52d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John G. Hall.
Murray's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Andrew D. Gwynne.

* Assigned November 12, 1863.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Alabama Battery, Capt. William H. Fowler.
Florida Battery, Capt. Robert P. McCants.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John Scogin.
Mississippi Battery (Smith's), Lieut. William B. Turner.

HINDMAN'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

7th Mississippi, Col. William H. Bishop.
9th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas H. Lynam.
10th Mississippi, Capt. Robert A. Bell.
41st Mississippi, Col. W. F. Tucker.
44th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. G. Kelsey.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. W. W. Tucker.

Manigault's Brigade.

24th Alabama, Col. N. N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Maj. W. L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Maj. John N. Slaughter.
10th and 19th South Carolina, Maj. James L. White.

Deas Brigade.

19th Alabama, Col. Samuel K. McSpadden.
22d Alabama, Capt. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Col. George D. Johnston.
39th Alabama, Col. Whitfield Clark.
50th Alabama, Col. J. G. Coltart.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. James F. Nabers.

Vaughan's Brigade.

11th Tennessee, Col. George W. Gordon.
12th and 47th Tennessee, Col. William M. Watkins.
13th and 154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. W. Pitman.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Alabama Battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Tennessee Battery (Scott's), Lieut. John Doscher.
Alabama Battery (Waters'), Lieut. William P. Hamilton.

BUCKNER'S DIVISION.*

Johnson's Brigade.

17th and 23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Watt W. Floyd.
25th and 44th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John L. McEwen, jr.
63d Tennessee, Maj. John A. Aiken.

Gracie's Brigade.

41st Alabama, Lieut. Col. Theodore G. Trimmier.
43d Alabama, Col. Young M. Moody.
1st Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Maj. Daniel S. Troy.
2d Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Capt. John H. Dillard.
3d Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Lieut. Col. John W. A. Sanford.
4th Battalion, Alabama (Hilliard's) Legion, Maj. John D. McLennan.

Reynolds' Brigade.

58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
60th North Carolina, Capt. James T. Weaver.
54th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Wade.
63d Virginia, Maj. James M. French.

* Detached November 22 for operations against Burnside in East Tennessee. Reynolds' brigade and the artillery were recalled.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Mississippi Battery (Darden's), Lieut. H. W. Bullen.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William C. Jeffress.
Alabama Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

WALKER'S DIVISION.*

Maney's Brigade.†

1st and 27th Tennessee, Col. Hume R. Feild.
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Capt. Joseph Bostick.
6th and 9th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. W. Buford.
41st Tennessee,‡ Col. Robert Farquharson.
50th Tennessee,‡ Col. Cyrus A. Sugg.
24th Tennessee Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Frank Maney.

'Gist's Brigade.

46th Georgia, Lieut. Col. William A. Daniel.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Leroy Napier.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Clement H. Stevens.

Wilson's Brigade.

25th Georgia, Col. Claudius C. Wilson.
29th Georgia, Col. William J. Young.
30th Georgia, Col. Thomas W. Mangham.
26th Georgia Battalion, Maj. John W. Nisbet.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters,§ Maj. Arthur Shaaff.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT MARTIN.

Missouri Battery, Capt. Hiram M. Bledsoe.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

BRECKINRIDGE'S ARMY CORPS.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Liddell's Brigade.

2d and 15th Arkansas, Maj. E. Warfield.
5th and 13th Arkansas, Col. John E. Murray.
6th and 7th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder.
8th Arkansas, Maj. Anderson Watkins.
19th and 24th Arkansas,‖ Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison.

Smith's Brigade.

6th and 10th Texas Infantry and 15th Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, Col. Roger Q. Mills.
7th Texas,¶ Col. Hiram B. Granbury.
17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. William A. Taylor.

Polk's Brigade.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.
3d and 5th Confederate, Lieut. Col. J. C. Cole.
2d Tennessee, Col. William D. Robison.
35th and 48th Tennessee, Col. Benjamin J. Hill.

Lowrey's Brigade.

16th Alabama, Maj. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley.
32d and 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.
15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Capt. Daniel Coleman.

* Transferred from Longstreet's corps November 12, 1863, and regiments of Gregg's brigade distributed to Bate's, Maney's, and Smith's brigades.
† Transferred from Cheatham's division November 12, 1863.
‡ From Gregg's brigade.
§ Assigned November 12, 1863.
‖ Transferred from Smith's brigade November 12, 1863.
¶ Transferred from Gregg's brigade November 12, 1863.

Artillery Battalion.

Maj. T. R. HOTCHKISS.

Arkansas Battery (Calvert's), Lieut. Thomas J. Key.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.
Alabama Battery (Semple's), Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Mississippi Battery (Swett's), Lieut. H. Shannon.

STEWART'S DIVISION.*

Adams' Brigade.

13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. Leon von Zinken.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Daniel Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. John McEnery.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin.

Clayton's Brigade.

18th Alabama, Maj. Shep. Ruffin.
32d Alabama, Capt. John W. Bell.
36th Alabama, Col. Lewis T. Woodruff.
38th Alabama, Col. Charles T. Ketchum.
58th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John W. Inzer.

Strahl's Brigade.

4th and 5th Tennessee, Col. Jonathan J. Lamb.
19th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Walker.
24th Tennessee, Col. John A. Wilson.
31st Tennessee, Col. Egbert E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry C. McNeill.

Stovall's Brigade.

40th Georgia, [Col. Abda Johnson.]
41st Georgia, [Col. William E. Curtiss.]
42d Georgia, [Col. R. J. Henderson.]
43d Georgia, [Col. Hiram P. Bell.]
52d Georgia, [Maj. John J. Moore.]

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. HENRY C. SEMPLE.

Georgia Battery (Dawson's), Lieut. R. W. Anderson.
Arkansas Battery (Humphreys'), Lieut. John W. Rivers.
Alabama Battery, Capt. McDonald Oliver.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Stanford.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Lewis' Brigade.

2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Moss.
4th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Col. H. Hawkins.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. W. L. Clarke.
9th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John C. Wickliffe.
John H. Morgan's dismounted men.

Bate's Brigade.†

37th Georgia, Col. A. F. Rudler.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Lieut. Joel Towers.
10th Tennessee,‡ Col. William Grace.
15th and 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Maj. W. M. Shy.
30th Tennessee,‡ Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
1st Tennessee Battalion,‡ Maj. Stephen H. Colms.

Florida Brigade.§

1st and 3d Florida, Capt. W. T. Saxon.
4th Florida, Lieut. Col. E. Badger.
6th Florida, Col. Jesse J. Finley.
7th Florida, Lieut. Col. Tillman Ingram.
1st Florida Cavalry (dismounted), Col. G. Troup Maxwell.

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*See organization of this division October 31, 1863, Part III, p. —.
† Transferred from Stewart's division November 12, 1863.
‡ Transferred from Gregg's brigade November 12, 1863.
§ Organized November 12, 1863.

Artillery Battalion.

Capt. C. H. SLOCOMB.

Kentucky Battery (Cobb's), Lieut. Frank P. Gracey.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. John W. Mebane.
Louisiana Battery (Slocomb's), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

*Brown's Brigade.**

3d Tennessee,† Col. Calvin H. Walker.
18th and 26th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William R. Butler.
32d Tennessee, Capt. Thomas D. Deavenport.
45th Tennessee and 23d Tennessee Battalion, Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cumming's Brigade.‡

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
36th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Wallace.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
56th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter.

Pettus' Brigade.§

20th Alabama, Capt. John W. Davis.
23d Alabama, Lieut Col. J. B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Col. Charles M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Capt. George E. Brewer.

Vaughn's Brigade.‖

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army).
39th Tennessee.
43d Tennessee.
59th Tennessee.

Artillery Battalion.¶

Capt. ROBERT COBB.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. Edmund D. Baxter,
Tennessee Battery, Capt. William W. Carnes.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.
Georgia Battery, Capt. John B. Rowan.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.**

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

WHARTON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. M. J. Henderson.
65th North Carolina (6th Cavalry), Col. George N. Folk.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY B. DAVIDSON.

1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
2d Tennessee, Col. Henry M. Ashby.
4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
6th Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

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* Transferred from Stewart's division November 12, 1863.

† In Gregg's brigade October 31, 1863.

‡ Regimental commanders, not reported in original, are supplied from Stevenson's roster.

§ Reassigned to division November 12, 1863.

‖ Note on original: "Exchanged prisoners; but few reported."

¶ According to Stevenson's return, his artillery battalion consisted at this date of Carnes', Corput's, and Rowan's batteries, and the 20th Alabama Battalion, viz: Company A, Capt. Winslow D. Emery; Company B, Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, and Company C, Capt. T. J. Key.

** The First Brigade of Wharton's division, Martin's division, Armstrong's division (the 5th Tennessee excepted), and all the artillery (except Huwald's battery) detached under Wheeler's command.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. MORGAN.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Lieut. Col. T. H. Mauldin.
4th Alabama [Russell's], Lieut. Col. J. M. Hambrick.
Malone's (Alabama) Regiment, Col. James C. Malone, jr.
51st Alabama, Capt. M. L. Kirkpatrick.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. J. MORRISON.

1st Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. M. Ison.
3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

ARMSTRONG'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM Y. C. HUMES.

4th Tennessee [Baxter Smith's], Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
8th Tennessee [Dibrell's], —— ——.
9th Tennessee, Col. Jacob B. Biffle.
10th Tennessee, Col. Nicholas N. Cox.

Second Brigade.

Col. C. H. TYLER.

Clay's (Kentucky) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel F. Clay.
Edmundson's (Virginia) Battalion, Maj. S. P. McConnell.
Jessee's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. A. L. McAfee.
Johnson's (Kentucky) Battalion, Maj. O. S. Tenney.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. WADE.

1st Confederate, Capt. C. H. Conner.
3d Confederate, Col. W. N. Estes.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Col. Charles T. Goode.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. WARREN GRIGSBY.

2d Kentucky, Col. Thomas G. Woodward.
3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
9th Kentucky, Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Capt. R. D. Allison.
Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. O. P. Hamilton.
Rucker's Legion, Col. E. W. Rucker.

ARTILLERY.

Tennessee Battery, Capt. A. L. Huggins.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Gustave A. Huwald.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.*

Maj. FELIX H. ROBERTSON.

Missouri Battery, Capt. Overton W. Barret.
Georgia Battery (Havis'), Lieut. James R. Duncan.
Alabama Battery (Lumsden's), Lieut. Harvey H. Cribbs.
Georgia Battery, Capt. Thomas L. Massenburg.

* Sengstak's (Alabama) battery, assigned November 19, not accounted for.

DETACHED.

Roddey's Cavalry Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. William A. Johnson.
5th Alabama, Col. Josiah Patterson.
53d Alabama, Col. M. W. Hannon,
Moreland's (Alabama) Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. D. Moreland.
Georgia Battery, Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 219.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, with field dispatches, etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 30, 1863.

SIR: On Monday, the 23d, the enemy advanced in heavy force and drove in our picket line in front of Missionary Ridge, but made no further effort.

On Tuesday morning early they threw over the river a heavy force opposite the north end of the ridge and just below the mouth of the Chickamauga, at the same time displaying a heavy force in our immediate front. After visiting the right and making dispositions there for the new development in that direction, I returned toward the left to find a heavy cannonading going on from the enemy's batteries on our forces occupying the slope of Lookout Mountain between the crest and the river. A very heavy force soon advanced to the assault, and was met by one brigade only (Walthall's) which made a desperate resistance, but was finally compelled to yield ground. Why this command was not sustained is yet unexplained. The commander on that part of the field (Major-General Stevenson) had six brigades at his disposal. Upon his urgent appeal another brigade was dispatched in the afternoon to his support, though it appeared his own forces had not been brought into action and I proceeded to the scene. Arriving just before sunset, I found we had lost all the advantages of the position. Orders were immediately given for the ground to be disputed until we could withdraw our forces across Chattanooga Creek, and the movement was commenced. This having been successfully accomplished, our whole forces were concentrated on the ridge and extended to the right to meet the movement in that direction.

On Wednesday, the 25th, I again visited the extreme right, now under Lieutenant-General Hardee, and threatened by a heavy force, while strong columns could be seen marching in that direction. A very heavy force in line of battle confronted our left and center.

On my return to this point, about 11 a. m., the enemy's forces were being moved in heavy masses from Lookout and beyond to our front, while those in front extended to our right. They formed their lines with great deliberation just beyond the range of our guns and in plain view of our position. Though greatly outnumbered, such was the strength of our position that no doubt was entertained of

our ability to hold it, and every disposition was made for that purpose. During this time they had made several attempts on our extreme right, and had been handsomely repulsed with very heavy loss by Major-General Cleburne's command, under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-General Hardee. By the road across the ridge at Rossville, far to our left, a route was open to our rear. Major-General Breckinridge, commanding on the left, had occupied this with two regiments and a battery. It being reported to me that a force of the enemy had moved in that direction, the general was ordered to have it reconnoitered, and to make every disposition necessary to secure his flank, which he proceeded to do.

About 3.30 p. m. the immense force in the front of our left and center advanced in three lines, preceded by heavy skirmishers. Our batteries opened with fine effect, and much confusion was produced before they reached musket range.

In a short time the roar of musketry became very heavy, and it was soon apparent that the enemy had been repulsed in my immediate front. While riding along the crest congratulating the troops, intelligence reached me that our line was broken on my right and the enemy had crowned the ridge. Assistance was promptly dispatched to that point, under Brigadier-General Bate, who had so successfully maintained the ground in my front, and I proceeded to the rear of the broken line to rally our retiring troops and return them to the crest to drive the enemy back. General Bate found the disaster so great that his small force could not repair it.

About this time I learned that our extreme left had also given way, and that my position was almost surrounded. Bate was immediately directed to form a second line in the rear, where, by the efforts of my staff, a nucleus of stragglers had been formed upon which to rally. Lieutenant-General Hardee, leaving Major-General Cleburne in command on the extreme right, moved toward the left when he heard the heavy firing in that direction. He reached the right of Anderson's division just in time to find it had nearly all fallen back, commencing on its left, where the enemy had first crowned the ridge. By a prompt and judicious movement he threw a portion of Cheatham's division directly across the ridge facing the enemy, who was now moving a strong force immediately on his left flank. By a decided stand here the enemy was entirely checked, and that portion of our force to the right remained intact.

All to the left, however, except a portion of Bate's division, was entirely routed and in rapid flight, nearly all the artillery having been shamefully abandoned by its infantry support. Every effort which could be made by myself and staff and by many other mounted officers availed but little. A panic which I had never before witnessed seemed to have seized upon officers and men, and each seemed to be struggling for his personal safety, regardless of his duty or his character. In this distressing and alarming state of affairs, General Bate was ordered to hold his position, covering the road for the retreat of Breckinridge's command, and orders were immediately sent to Generals Hardee and Breckinridge to retire their forces upon the depot at Chickamauga.

Fortunately, it was now near nightfall, and the country and roads in our rear were fully known to us, but equally unknown to the enemy. The routed left made its way back in great disorder, effectually covered, however, by Bate's small command, which had a sharp conflict with the enemy's advance, driving it back. After

night, all being quiet, Bate retired in good order, the enemy attempting no pursuit.

Lieutenant-General Hardee's command, under his judicious management, retired in good order and unmolested.

As soon as all troops had crossed, the bridges over the Chickamauga were destroyed to impede the enemy, though the stream was fordable at several places.

No satisfactory excuse can possibly be given for the shameful conduct of our troops on the left in allowing their line to be penetrated. The position was one which ought to have been held by a line of skirmishers against any assaulting column, and wherever resistance was made the enemy fled in disorder after suffering heavy loss. Those who reached the ridge did so in a condition of exhaustion from the great physical exertion in climbing, which rendered them powerless, and the slightest effort would have destroyed them. Having secured much of our artillery, they soon availed themselves of our panic, and, turning our guns upon us, enfiladed the lines, both right and left, rendering them entirely untenable.

Had all parts of the line been maintained with equal gallantry and persistence no enemy could ever have dislodged us, and but one possible reason presents itself to my mind in explanation of this bad conduct in veteran troops who had never before failed in any duty assigned them, however difficult and hazardous. They had for two days confronted the enemy, marshaling his immense forces in plain view, and exhibiting to their sight such a superiority in numbers as may have intimidated weak-minded and untried soldiers; but our veterans had so often encountered similar hosts when the strength of position was against us, and with perfect success, that not a doubt crossed my mind. As yet I am not fully informed as to the commands which first fled and brought this great disaster and disgrace upon our arms. Investigation will bring out the truth, however, and full justice shall be done to the good and the bad.

After arriving at Chickamauga and informing myself of the full condition of affairs, it was decided to put the army in motion for a point farther removed from a powerful and victorious army, that we might have some little time to replenish and recuperate for another struggle. The enemy made pursuit as far as Ringgold, but was so handsomely checked by Major-General Cleburne and Brigadier-General Gist, in command of their respective divisions, that he gave us but little annoyance.

Lieutenant-General Hardee, as usual, is entitled to my warmest thanks and high commendation for his gallant and judicious conduct during the whole of the trying scenes through which we passed.

Major-General Cleburne, whose command defeated the enemy in every assault on the 25th, and who eventually charged and routed him on that day, capturing several stand of colors and several hundred prisoners, and who afterward brought up our rear with great success, again charging and routing the pursuing column at Ringgold on the 27th, is commended to the special notice of the Government.

Brigadier-Generals Gist and Bate, commanding divisions; Cumming, Walthall, and Polk, commanding brigades, were distinguished for coolness, gallantry, and successful conduct throughout the engagements and in the rear guard on the retreat.

To my staff, personal and general, my thanks are specially due for

their gallant and zealous efforts under fire to rally the broken troops and restore order, and for their laborious services in conducting successfully the many and arduous duties of the retreat.

Our losses are not yet ascertained, but in killed and wounded it is known to have been very small. In prisoners and stragglers I fear it is much larger. The chief of artillery reports the loss of forty pieces.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond.

ADDENDA.

MISSIONARY RIDGE,
November 20, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

Sherman's force has arrived, and a movement on our left is indicated. The same game may have to be played over. Have advised General Johnston; he seems to be fettered by the orders you gave in Mississippi, restricting him to sending only two brigades with Hardee. As Banks is in Texas, and other forces from our front there are in Arkansas and Louisiana, we need but little in that direction.

Mobile could certainly spare some. Our fate may be decided here, and the enemy is at least double our strength.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
November 20, 1863—4.30 a. m.

General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 2 a. m. just received. Retain Jackson's brigade for the present. Direct the cavalry to guard well the road leading from Johnson's Crook. As I don't know the localities, you may do as you judge best respecting the withdrawal of the force from Nickajack and points beyond. Block the main road, commencing at the point where the road from Johnson's Crook intersects it. I will be with you early to-day, but don't wait for me; go in front.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

—

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 20, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: One brigade will be sufficient to hold at the point at which we left General Brown. Withdraw the other brigade and push forward your defenses with vigor, by day and by night. I have ordered General Pettus' brigade to be sent you early to-morrow, and one battery of artillery. Keep one section of artillery constantly with your advanced brigade. General Bragg has ordered 100

cavalry to report to you early to-morrow morning, and this additional force of cavalry ought to keep you well advised of the movements of the enemy in your front. General Leadbetter has ordered 50 for you, and if they have not arrived please advise me. Direct your advanced brigade to make obstinate defense, so as to give time to send you re-enforcements. Be constantly on the alert. General Bragg is under the conviction that a serious movement is being made on our left. Keep me thoroughly advised of all that passes.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Johnson moves in the morning for Stevens' Gap to strike on flank.

—

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 10. } *Chattanooga Valley, November* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brigadier-General Pettus will proceed with his brigade to-morrow morning at daylight to the top of Lookout Mountain and report to Major-General Stevenson.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
Chattanooga Valley, November 21, 1863.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your order to suspend the movement of Brigadier-General Johnson till further orders has been received. I have instructed him on his return to encamp in this vicinity, thinking it General Bragg's wish in ordering his division to report to me to strengthen this part of the line. If on the contrary it is his wish that he should return to his old encampment, please inform me at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

—

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 21, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs me to forward to you the following extract from a communication just received by him from General Bragg:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 21, 1863.

GENERAL: * * * The general deems it best that you should have all the avenues of approach to Lookout Mountain as far down as the crook protected by rifle-pits and other defenses against the approaches of the enemy.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And to say that he desires you to carry out the wishes of General Bragg, and to have the approaches indicated above protected by rifle-pits and other defenses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

LOOKOUT,
November 21, 1863—10 a. m.

General HARDEE:

The enemy that were moving from Trenton toward Chattanooga are encamped to-night near Hawkins'. Scouts sent this afternoon to every point on this line. Will give full information to-morrow morning.

C. L. STEVENSON.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you can suspend any farther movement of Brigadier-General Johnson's command. The cavalry brigade ordered to the cove has been directed to retake Johnson's Crook and hold it against the enemy at all hazards. The general deems it best that you should have all the avenues of approach to Lookout Mountain as far down as the crook protected by rifle-pits and other defenses against the approach of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(For information of Major-General Stevenson, commanding Lookout Mountain.)

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Trail, November 21, [1863]—2.45 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Stevenson's Division:

MAJOR: I have just returned from the signal station, from which I saw a brigade of five regiments, one battery, and a train of 30 wagons passing from the direction of Trenton toward Wauhatchie Station. It is probable that it is the force (or a part of it) which was on the mountain at Johnson's Crook. I have sent to Major McConnell to send out another scout to ascertain, if possible. I have sent a man to Trenton.

I am, major, most respectfully,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Neither artillery nor cavalry have reported. If you will send a guard to the signal station nearest you on the western brow of the mountain, I can communicate with your headquarters at night, if necessary.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 22, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding on Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs me to say that you will have a reconnaissance made toward Trenton and Lookout Valley, to ascertain whether there is any enemy at Trenton, or in that direction. The reconnaissance will be made as far down the valley as possible without endangering the command. He also desires me to inform you that he has ordered a reconnaissance from Johnson's Crook in that direction.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General DAVIDSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that, in obedience to inclosed order of this date, from headquarters Army of Tennessee, you will make a strong cavalry reconnaissance in Lookout Valley, to observe the enemy and ascertain his strength and movements. You will report the result to these headquarters at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Trail, November 22, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division:

MAJOR: I have heard nothing from the front since the dispatch of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson last night, which was forwarded through your headquarters to the lieutenant-general commanding. I am satisfied there is no enemy on the mountain, yet it would be prudent, perhaps (as discretion is left me), to await the return of Colonel Butler, who was sent out last night. He has not yet reported. If you think it better for me to return at once, please dispatch me by signal. I will await that order, unless in the meantime Colonel Butler reports.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

—

LOOKOUT, *November 22,* [1863]—4 p. m.

General HARDEE:

Not less than six—I think more—with artillery and several miles of wagon trains, have passed to-day toward Chattanooga. The head of column is now halted opposite the bridge.

C. L. STEVENSON.

LOOKOUT, [*November*] 22, 1863.

General HARDEE:

Will Colonel Anderson remain at Johnson's Crook? If so, can he picket to include Silton's trail, next above McCaig's? Will he report direct to you? I will use the cavalry on the mountain to picket Trenton and the trails from McCaig's, to include Nickajack.

C. L. STEVENSON.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
[*November* 22, 1863]—3.30 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Gist's division, as I ordered, has moved to the right. Send a brigade as soon as possible to occupy his front. Jackson has been ordered to send another.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

Send Cumming at once. Let him move quickly; say the enemy are advancing.

—

LOOKOUT, *November* 22, [1863.]

General HARDEE:

It is important that the signal line to our outposts, if not to Trenton, be kept up. They were removed on yesterday without my knowledge. Please assign a signal officer to duty here to report to me.

C. L. STEVENSON.

—

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
November 22, [1863.]

Major WADDELL,
Commanding:

Join me without delay. If the battery is ready for the field, bring it; if not, come in person.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

—

1 p. m.

Maj. RICHARD ORME:

Re-enforce General Moore at the Craven house.

C. L. STEVENSON.

—

[NOVEMBER 22, 1863.]

General STEVENSON:

Ascertain if there are any enemy in Lookout Valley. Cause your cavalry to make a reconnaissance with that view.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding Corps.

LOOKOUT, *November* 22, [1863.]

General HARDEE:

No report from scout sent to Trenton. Cavalry ordered there last night. The enemy burned some houses in the night, and I think left at same time. Will report as soon as I ascertain definitely. Signal line has been removed from west side and communication is by courier only. It should be re-established.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 22, 1863.

General STEVENSON,
Lookout Mountain:

I will attend to it.

W. J. HARDEE.

NOVEMBER 22, 1863.

Major REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have been unable to ascertain certainly whether there is any enemy at Trenton. I believe there is none. I have 2 scouts out now for that purpose. They will report to Colonel Butler on their return to Powell's Pass. Two other scouts were sent in that direction last night, who have not returned. I directed Colonel Butler to use the scouts on their return until further orders.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Powell's Pass, November 22, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: Colonel Butler has returned and reports no enemy on the mountain. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson occupies Johnson's Crook and had sent a scout toward Trenton.

I have ordered Major McConnell to take up his old position at Trenton and withdraw his picket from the Johnson Crook road. Not hearing again from you, I have ordered Captain Kuhn to move to position occupied by McConnell's picket on this road (10 miles distant), report to you from time to time, and to establish two courier stations for that purpose. He has neither rations nor forage. My brigade is in motion to its old camp, leaving Butler on picket, as before. I have ordered Colonel Butler to construct defenses at each pass of logs, &c.

I am, major, yours, &c.,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS, *Missionary Ridge, November* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General Bate will move his division immediately after sunset this evening and rest his right at or near Moore's house on our present line of intrenchments. Major-General Stewart will, at the same hour, deploy his reserve troops, and place them in continuation of his present line so as to fill, as nearly as possible, the gap between his right and Brigadier-General Bate's left.

Should the two divisions not, by these dispositions, cover the whole line from Moore's house to Chattanooga Creek, Generals Stewart and Bate will place such troops in the interval between their commands as in their judgment they may think necessary to give the line sufficient strength. Details will be made from the above-named divisions to keep up, during the fore part of the night, fires along the line vacated this evening by the troops of Major-General Cleburne.

By order of Major-General Breckinridge:

JAS. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

MISSION RIDGE,
November 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The enemy advanced in heavy force at 2 p. m. and drove in our pickets. He is still in line of battle in our front, but does not advance and all firing has ceased.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

—

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN., *Chattanooga Valley, November* 23, 1863.

Division commanders will have their commands provided with three days' cooked rations.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga Valley, November 23, 1863—4.20 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding on Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: General Hardee directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

D. H. POOLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 23 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: Press forward to the right with your nearest division.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move the division already ordered by the right flank, and that you accompany it to take command on the right. Direct the balance of your command to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

The general thinks from present information a brigade is all that is necessary on the top of the mountain.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 23, [1863]—4.45 [p. m.]

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding Forces, Lookout:

Lieutenant-General Hardee has been ordered to the extreme right. You will assume command of the left. General Hardee thinks you had better establish your headquarters at Craven's house; at all events, advise him where you may be found.

By order of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

FROM THE POINT,
November 23, 1863—5 p. m.

HARDEE and BRAGG:

I observed closely the movements of the enemy until dark. An object seemed to be to attract our attention. All of the troops in sight were formed from center to left. Those on their right moved to center. The troops from Raccoon were in line in full sight. If they intend to attack, my opinion is it will be upon our left. Both of their bridges are gone.*

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Indorsement.]

No demonstration anywhere upon line so far as heard. Signal corps thinks they have advanced nearly to road leading down from Simonton [Summertown?]. They have opened from their batteries

*Copy of this found also among the Thomas papers as of 11 p. m,

upon our left center. Mist and fog so dense cannot see anything at all. Captain Corput has been firing at house, but guns are not sufficiently depressed; are making arrangements to depress them more. Have sent off about 50 (?) men down trail toward Craven house to open a brisk fire upon the enemy's flank; are throwing rocks down.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 23, [1863.]

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee wishes, as soon as the two brigades have occupied General Gist's lines, that you have his pickets relieved, and the regiment left there ordered to join General Gist's division on the right immediately. Order, also, the battery left behind to join its brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. WHITE,
Major, &c.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 23, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that you relieve Garrity's battery at Lookout Point, and order it to report to Brigadier-General Anderson. He wishes you to place two Napoleon guns at that point. He further directs me to say that if the enemy should attempt to come up to the Craven house that you mass the larger portion of your force there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. WHITE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON:

General Hardee has been ordered to the right. I assume command of the troops west of Chattanooga Creek.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

—

LOOKOUT, *November* 23, [1863.]

General HARDEE:

One half of Sherman's troops passed into the city last night. The remainder encamped on other side of river. We occupy Trenton. No enemy in that vicinity.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Prisoners and citizens report that Ewing's division was at Trenton. The other three divisions of Sherman's corps passed on to Chattanooga.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS,
November 23, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General STEWART:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to desire you to rest the right of your [division] on the position of Slocomb's battery, and to organize any excess of men which this new disposition may give you into a reserve, subject to move in any direction required, at short notice. Your men need not actually occupy the trenches until an alarm. You will dispose your artillery along your line as you may deem best.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,
November 23, 1863.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to ask to be permitted to move the troops from the intrenchments into their camps. Two regiments are encamped near the line, and the enemy has so far only appeared upon our front, the front of our pickets. Nearly half the command goes out on picket duty to-morrow unless some other disposition is made, and it would be well at least that these men should have rest to-night under shelter.

The weather threatens to become inclement, and the men will be exposed.

Yours, very respectfully,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,
November 23, 1863.

Maj. R. A. HATCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to the major-general commanding, that the troops of his brigade will not more than cover the line of the intrenchments from the artillery to the creek upon our left; even then, they are not all formed in two ranks.

It will take nearly half of the command to furnish the detail for picket in the morning. This will render the force on the left of the artillery, guarding the left flank of the division, very small; and posted, in consequence of the want of any spades or picks whatever, behind very inferior works.

I deem it my duty to present these facts for the consideration of my superior officer.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MISSION RIDGE, *November* 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy has only maneuvered for position. Nothing from the northeast. Telegraph not working. Jones should press on.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
November 24, [1863]—6 a. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs that you relieve Garrity's battery on Lookout Point, and direct it to report to Brigadier-General Anderson on the right of the line. Place two Napoleon guns at this point. Lieutenant-General Hardee desires me to say that this order was sent last night at 8.45 p. m.; no acknowledgment of its receipt has yet arrived here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. WHITE,
Major, &c.

—

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE,
November 24, 1863.

[Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MAJOR: The enemy have formed line and commenced skirmishing with our pickets near the railroad-bridge crossing of Lookout Creek. Cannot yet tell their object. When shall I place my brigade in line? Walthall is now on the left with his brigade.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

The above is a copy of dispatch received from General Moore at 10.05 a. m.

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
November 24, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General Moore, whose brigade is one of the two now at the Craven house, informs me that he has only 30 rounds of ammunition, and that his arms are very inferior. In case the attack should be made on that point, I respectfully suggest that a brigade be sent to re-enforce.

I should think that any movements of the enemy could be discovered from Lookout Point very easily.

I am, major, &c.,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Lookout:

GENERAL: If there is no indication of a strong demonstration upon you, the general desires that you will remove one brigade from the mountain and put it on your line. Also send down your heavy batteries. Let this be done in such a manner as not to attract the notice of the enemy. Hold your command in readiness to move in any direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE:

GENERAL: The enemy is moving a large force up the river toward your right in the direction of the place where he is reported crossing the Tennessee. The general commanding has directed General Cleburne and his division to move to the right in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
November 24, [1863]—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Lookout Mountain:

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that you will withdraw your command from the mountain to this side of Chattanooga Creek, destroying the bridges behind. Fight the enemy as you retire. The thickness of the fog will enable you to retire, it is hoped, without much difficulty.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

General WRIGHT:

Cleburne's artillery is now on this side of the bridge. I think your position very unsafe.

As a friend I would advise you to fall back and try and guard the bridges across Chickamauga, and our depot of supplies. I fear we have been unsuccessful.

L. E. POLK,
Brigadier-General.

CHICKAMAUGA, *November* 25, 1863—7 p. m.

General S. COOPER:

After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to-day, the enemy carried the left center about 4 o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chickamauga, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

I. Corps commanders will immediately put their commands in motion toward Ringgold, keeping their trains in front. They will move in two columns.

II. Hardee's corps will move by the west or Graysville road. Breckinridge's corps will move by the eastern or ——— road.

III. All quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores will be sent to Dalton.

IV. Col. J. W. Grigsby will divide his cavalry and protect the rear of the two columns.

V. Corps commanders will call in their detachments and guards when they are ready to move.

Cleburne will serve as a rear guard to Hardee, and Gist to Breckinridge.

VI. Three days' rations of hard bread and salt meat will be carried.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Chickamauga, November 25, 1863.

The troops will march at 2 a. m. to-morrow morning.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS,
November 25, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General STEWART:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you abandon the valley at once, and take position on the ridge, in prolongation of General Bate's line. He directs that you place a battery and two regiments at Rossville to guard that point. Your artillery will take position in rear of your division, passing through the dip in the ridge near Rossville. He directs that you withdraw your pickets a little before daylight, and throw them in prolongation of General Bate's, with a reserve at the foot of the ridge.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S CORPS,
Watkins' House, November 25, 1863—12 p. m.

The following will be the order of march in the movement ordered to-night: Brigadier-General Bate's division will move in front and Stewart's division immediately in rear.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

CHARLES J. MASTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding on the Left:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to move at once, with your division and that of General Stevenson, to the right, and report to Lieutenant-General Hardee. Let this be done at once. The artillery will move, by way of Rossville, in rear of Missionary Ridge. The general hopes this movement will be made promptly.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER.

—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Near Ringgold, November 26, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET,
Commanding near Knoxville:

GENERAL: On arriving here yesterday, about 1 p. m., I found that our line had been broken and our army was falling back. General Bragg desires me to say to you that he wishes you to fall back, with your command, upon Dalton, if possible. If you find that impracticable, he thinks you will have to fall back toward Virginia. At all events, he desires that you order all the cavalry to Dalton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

—

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Catoosa Station, November 26, 1863.

I. Generals Hardee and Breckinridge will march at daylight in the morning for Dalton. Major-General Cleburne's division will remain near Ringgold, unless forced back by the enemy.

II. Major-General Wheeler will assume command of Wharton's and Kelly's cavalry, and post it so as to cover and protect our front.

III. The Chief of Subsistence will place five days' rations for the army at Catoosa Station and Dalton, each.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RINGGOLD, VIA DALTON,
November 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

We could make no stand at Chickamauga against the enemy's superior forces, and fell back yesterday. Our rear guard was heavily pressed about half way. Hope to make this our front.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

—

DALTON, *November* 27, 1863.
(Received at Meridian, 30th.)

General JOHNSTON:

The enemy pressed our rear guard yesterday nearly to Ringgold. Brigadier-General Maney was severely wounded. The main portion of the army has reached this point. At last advices our rear was warmly engaged at Ringgold, which we are endeavoring to hold. Our loss in artillery on 25th was very heavy, probably forty pieces; in men, very small. The disastrous panic is inexplicable.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

NEAR DALTON,
November 27, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 10 a. m. received. The general has established a position about 3 miles in front of Dalton, on which the rear guard can fall back should it become necessary. He has placed there the division of General Stewart, and about 1½ miles in rear of Stewart, Bate's division. The general desires that you will keep him fully and often advised of the movements in the rear. General Wharton is moving up with some cavalry to help you.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 27, 1863.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, dated 11.15 a. m., has been received. No change has been made in the dispositions of the general commanding. His movements depend upon those of the commands in front. General Bragg has selected a position 3 miles in front of Dalton, where General Stewart's division has been placed, General Bate about 1½ miles in his rear. Upon these you can fall back, if hard pressed. General Wharton has gone to the front with some cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 27, 1863.

I. Corps commanders will hold their troops in readiness to move in any direction at a moment's notice, and have them well in hand for an engagement.

II. So many errors having occurred in the transmission of dispatches, it is ordered that, during the march, at the end of a day's journey, all commanding officers will inform the officer next in rank the exact locality of their headquarters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., November 27, 1863.

All the trains of this army, excepting the ordnance and ammunition trains, will be immediately put in motion for Resaca, Ga., and march all night. The trains of the corps will be divided. One part of the train of each corps will go by the main road to Resaca, the remainder by the Sugar Valley road.

The ordnance and ammunition trains will go with the troops.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

DALTON, *November 29, 1863,*
(Received Richmond, 30th.)

General S. COOPER:

Our advance last night was at Tunnel Hill, the enemy just this side of Ringgold. We hope to maintain this position. Our inferiority in numbers, heavy loss in artillery, small-arms, organization, and morale, renders an earlier halt impossible; and should the enemy press on promptly we may have to cross Oostenaula. I have tried to communicate with Longstreet; by prompt movement he can be saved. Burnside's force is far inferior to him. If necessary, he can go on and join Jones' forces. Communication may be opened with him by the East Tennessee route. My first estimate of our disaster was not too large, and time only can restore order and morale. All possible aid should be pushed on to Resaca, and I deem it due to the cause and to myself to ask for relief from command and an investigation into the causes of the defeat.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

RICHMOND, *November 30, 1863.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Dalton, Ga.:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of yesterday received. Your request to be relieved has been submitted to the President, who, upon your representation, directs me to notify you that you are relieved from command, which you will transfer to Lieutenant-General Hardee, the officer next in rank and now present for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *December* 2, 1863.
(Received at Meridian, 3d.)

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The enemy pursued us to Ringgold, where we punished him very severely. He then retreated, destroying all behind him, and will not press us again immediately. We are in good condition, with plenty artillery. I am superseded in command at my own request by Hardee. The future is pregnant with great events, but I believe our destiny is safe with prompt and united action.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

—

CALHOUN, GA., *December* 3, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in the battle of the 24th and 25th ultimo, thirty-eight pieces of field artillery were taken by the enemy from this army, and two 24-pounder, siege, iron, rifled guns, after being disabled and carriages burned, were abandoned. The ordnance and ordnance stores in Chickamauga Depot are saved and are now at Calhoun, Ga. I am instructed, as soon as the army be refitted, to send all supplies to Atlanta Arsenal.

H. OLADOWSKI,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

—

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
January 9, 1864.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: I have just received your note of this date, inquiring about a communication received by me from General Moore on the 24th November last, and forwarded to you "to the effect that the enemy were massing a force on the Chattanooga road, apparently with an intention of moving on us from that direction."

I inclose to you a copy* of the only note I have from General Moore. It was received in the morning, and is not the one to which you refer.

The information you refer to came to me, not only from General Moore, but from officers of pickets, who escaped by the Kelley's Ferry road across the foot of the mountain. I recollect the information, but cannot give you the contents of the note. It was in consequence of this information (finding that we were so seriously threatened) that I first went up to confer with you.

Yours, truly,

JOHN K. JACKSON.

No. 220.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate Forces.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., December 26, 1863.

GENERAL: In the report of the casualties of the army in the engagements before Chattanooga and at Ringgold Gap previously for-

* Not found; but see Moore to Reeve, p. 677.

warded from these headquarters an error occurs in the losses of Hindman's division. This error was made at corps headquarters, and was not discovered until my attention was called to it by Brigadier-General Anderson, commanding division.

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a correct report, which I request may be substituted for the one now on file in the Department.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Casualties [Bragg's command] in the late engagements before Chattanooga and at Ringgold Gap.

Command.	Infantry.				Artillery.				Total.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
HARDEE'S CORPS.												
Cheatham's division	56	371	1,237	1,664	.....	.....	7	7	56	371	1,244	1,671
Cleburne's division	56	351	12	419	6	16	.....	22	62	367	12	441
Stevenson's division	36	282	14	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	282	14	332
Walker's division	13	114	167	294	1	4	23	28	14	118	190	322
Total	161	1,118	1,430	2,709	7	20	30	57	168	1,138	1,460	2,766
HINDMAN'S CORPS.												
Hindman's division	69	463	1,088	1,620	7	13	36	56	76	476	1,124	1,676
Stewart's division	71	310	960	1,341	1	6	5	12	72	316	965	1,353
Breckinridge's division	44	208	581	833	.....	16	10	26	44	244	591	859
Total	184	981	2,629	3,794	8	35	51	94	192	1,036	2,680	3,888
RESERVE ARTILLERY.												
Robertson's battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams' battalion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
RECAPITULATION.												
Hardee's corps	161	1,118	1,430	2,709	7	20	30	57	168	1,138	1,460	2,766
Hindman's corps	184	981	2,629	3,794	8	35	51	94	192	1,036	2,680	3,888
Reserve artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	13	1	6	6	13
Grand total	345	2,099	4,059	6,503	16	61	87	164	361	2,180	4,146	6,667

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 221.

Report of Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Cheatham's division, Hardee's corps.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 21, 1863.

MAJOR: My report of the unfortunate disaster on Lookout Mountain on the 24th ultimo has been somewhat delayed in consequence of

* This represents the corps as reorganized under orders of November 30.

the delay of the brigade commanders in sending their reports to me, the last of which (that of Brigadier-General Moore) was received this day. The result of that day's operations and the character of the reports of brigade commanders, which are herewith inclosed, require of me a report more in detail than I would otherwise make it, and will excuse the personal cast which it assumes:

On November 9, in conformity with orders from army headquarters, being temporarily in command of Cheatham's division, I reported to Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker. A reorganization of the army having just taken place, I had with me to report to General Walker but one brigade of the division, Wright's brigade having been left at Charleston, Tenn., under orders, and Moore's and Walthall's brigades having not then reported to me under the new organization. My headquarters were located on the west side of Chattanooga Creek, at a point advised by General Walker, and my brigade was placed where he directed. On the same day I was invited by General Walker to accompany him and Lieutenant-General Hardee to the Craven house, which I did. The ground in that neighborhood was passed over, viewed, and discussed, but no line to fight on was recommended by any one present. Indeed, it was agreed on all hands that the position was one extremely difficult of defense against a strong force of the enemy advancing under cover of a heavy artillery fire. General Walker's opinion was expressed to the effect that at a certain point to which we had walked, which was a narrow pass, artillery should be placed in position extending to the left for a short distance toward the top of the mountain; that this would prevent any surprise by forces approaching in that direction, and at the same time they would answer the guns from the hills on the opposite side of Lookout Creek; also to have artillery near the Craven house to answer the Moccasin battery guns. By the first arrangement, he said, the artillery could have retreated by the road, and the infantry, which was put there to defend the artillery and pass, would have felt strong and been better satisfied and better able to hold their position. He said his experience was that infantry care but little for artillery if they have artillery to respond with, and that they are soon demoralized when they have quietly to sit and receive artillery fire without having some of their own to reply with. I ventured to express my own opinion to Lieutenant-General Hardee subsequently, and in it I differed somewhat (not without great presumption, but with equal diffidence) from that of so experienced a soldier as General Walker. If we were defeated on the slope the guns, as I thought, must inevitably be lost, from the impossibility of removing them under fire from their positions. My plan of defense was to place a gun in every available position on Lookout Point, and to sink the wheels or elevate the trails, so as to command the slope of the mountain. In addition to which I respectfully suggested that on the point a sharpshooter should be placed wherever a man could stand, so as to annoy the flank of the enemy. In my judgment there was no place northwest of the Craven house at which our infantry force could be held on the slope of the mountain, and in consequence of this firm conviction I gave orders to Brigadier-General Walthall, which are hereinafter mentioned.

Upon my return to the foot of the mountain, on November 9, I found Brigadier-General Walthall and his brigade in camp there. Brigadier-General Moore's brigade was then at the Craven house, where it had been for a time—how long I am not informed. General

Walker directed that Brigadier-General Gist, commanding his division, and I, with my own and Walthall's brigades, of Cheatham's division, should defend the line from Chattanooga Creek to the foot of the mountain, and permitted us to divide the line according to our respective strength as we wished.

After riding along the line with General Gist we made the apportionment of it, and gave orders to our respective commands. At that time I had no command over the mountain slope, although one of the brigades (Moore's) of the division was then on duty at or near the Craven house. General Moore was in command of that portion of the line, under General Walker's orders, from November 10 to 14. The command I found General Walker exercising extended over all the troops west of Chattanooga Creek, under the general supervision of Lieutenant-General Hardee, and upon General Walker's going away on a short leave on November 12, which he informed me he had some weeks before applied for, and upon the assurance of General Bragg that he would telegraph him when Sherman came up, before which time he anticipated no trouble, this command devolved on me. I at once asked for written instructions from the corps commander as to the mode of defense of the line, but received none. The command was a unit and was doubtless intended to be handled as such. I continued to exercise it, and gave orders, subject to the approval of Lieutenant-General Hardee, until his headquarters were removed from the extreme right of the army to a point a little east of Chattanooga Creek. This was about November 14.

About this time I went to the top of the mountain with Lieutenant-General Hardee. We there met General Bragg, and after a view from Lookout Point General Bragg indicated a line on the slope of the mountain, which, from that standpoint, he thought ought to be the fighting line. As we descended the mountain I again rode out with Lieutenant-General Hardee to the Craven house, and again looked over the ground. The line indicated by General Bragg was found to present quite a different appearance upon a close view from the same as seen from the mountain top. This line, as I understood it, passed from Lookout Point a little in rear of the Craven house and down to a point not far from the junction of the Kelley's Ferry and Craven house roads, and thence to the precipitous rocks near the mouth of Chattanooga Creek. The engineers were put to work under some one's orders—whose I do not know—and fatigue parties furnished to them from my command, at their request.

On November 14, a new disposition of the command was made. Major-General Stevenson was assigned to the command of the troops and defenses on the top of Lookout Mountain. The ranking officer of Cheatham's division was directed to assume command of all troops and defenses at and near the Craven house. The ranking officer of Walker's division was charged with the line from the base of Lookout Mountain east to Chattanooga Creek, and all the troops not at the points above named. This order emanated from headquarters Hardee's corps, and, in conformity with it, as the ranking officer of Cheatham's division, I assumed command of the troops and defenses at and near the Craven house, and on the following day (November 15) established my headquarters at the junction of the Summertown road with the mountain-side road leading to the Craven house, with the approval of Lieutenant-General Hardee. On the same day Brigadier-General Walthall's brigade relieved that of Brigadier-General Pettus, near the Craven house.

On the night of the 16th and 17th, a fatigue party was ordered to report to Lieutenant Steele, of the Engineers, to commence work on the new line below the Craven house. By direction of Lieutenant-General Hardee, I went out in person to see that the work was progressing; found that there was a misunderstanding as to the place of reporting; walked down the road a considerable distance along the contemplated line, then went to the Craven house and ordered the detail to be reassembled and to report to Lieutenant Steele immediately.

This was at night. The work was directed to be done at night, as the working party would be under the fire of the Moccasin Point batteries. General Walthall's troops being some distance in advance of the proposed line, and exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, I ordered him on the 18th, with the approval of Lieutenant-General Hardee, to shorten his picket line, as he proposed, and notice of which I promptly gave to General Stevenson, and to bring back his troops in the rear (south) of the Craven house, leaving his pickets where they were, supported by one regiment. Upon inspection of the ground, General Walthall reported to me that, as General Moore's troops were also in the rear of the Craven house, there would not be room enough for his brigade between General Moore's and my headquarters, and said that as he supposed the order I had given him was permissive rather than directory, if I had no objections, he would keep his troops where they were. To this I assented, giving him at the same time instructions, if attacked by the enemy in heavy force, to fall back fighting over the rocks. I expected by the time his troops reached the Craven house to be with them and form line of battle, with Walthall's left against the cliff and his right at or near the Craven house, and Moore prolonging this line to the right. This was the general line pointed out by General Bragg, although it had not been defined by the engineers, nor had any work been done on it between the cliff and the Craven house. Beyond the Craven house there was no practicable line which was not enfiladed by the enemy's batteries, except the covered way prepared by General Jenkins, and the flank of that was exposed to the infantry attack.

On the afternoon of the 20th (I believe), I visited the works below the Craven house in company with Captain Henry, of the division staff, and spent some time in their inspection. These works, being a mere rifle-pit, would be of no service when the enemy were once in possession of the Craven house, as they would thence be taken in flank—almost in reverse.

On November 22, my own brigade was ordered to report to me, and was moved from the top of the mountain to the slope and placed in the position which I had desired General Walthall to take.

On the 23d, it was ordered to the foot of the mountain, out of my command, to take with Cumming's brigade the place on the line which had been occupied by Walker's division. My position and that of General Stevenson were thus each weakened by a brigade.

On the same day a brisk fire of artillery and small-arms was heard, coming from the extreme right. It was supposed to be a struggle for wood.

Late in the afternoon of the 23d, General Stevenson was placed in command of the forces west of Chattanooga Creek, Lieutenant-General Hardee having been removed to the extreme right, and on the

same night orders were received and distributed to prepare three days' cooked rations and to hold the troops in readiness to move at a moment's notice. In order to avoid anything like a surprise along the line, at about 7.30 p. m. I ordered Captain Henry, of the division staff, to visit the chiefs of pickets and direct them to be unusually vigilant in watching the movements of the enemy and to guard against surprise.

About 9 a. m. of the 24th, I received a note from General Walthall to the effect that the enemy were moving in heavy force toward our left; that their tents had nearly all disappeared, and their pontoon bridges been cut away. Shortly afterward I received another note from him to the effect that he was mistaken as to the number of tents that had disappeared, but that many of those which could be seen on previous days were not then visible. The originals of both these notes were immediately dispatched to General Bragg and copies to General Stevenson. I also sent a staff officer to order Generals Moore and Walthall to hold their commands under arms ready for action. I walked out on the road toward the Craven house to a favorable point and could distinguish the enemy's troops in the plain in front of Chattanooga—all quiet, no massing, no movements of any kind. From this point I sent another staff officer to the Craven house to report to me immediately anything of interest, and returned myself to my position at the fork of the road. The demonstrations of the enemy did not, down to this time, indicate the point of attack—whether upon my portion of the line or farther to the left. General Stevenson inquired of me about this time if I needed re-enforcements, to which I replied that I could not tell until there were further developments. I sent orders by a staff officer to Generals Moore and Walthall to place their troops in line as soon as skirmishing commenced, but not unnecessarily to expose them to the fire of the enemy's artillery. I expected, from the rugged nature of the ground, and the fact that the enemy had to ascend the mountain, that the picket fighting would continue for some time before the main body would be engaged.

About this time I received a message from General Moore that he did not know where the line was. I sent back immediately an order that General Walthall would occupy the left, and that he (General Moore) would form on General Walthall's right, prolonging the line in the earth-works below the Craven house as far as his troops would extend.

About 12 m. I received a note from General Moore that the enemy had formed line and commenced skirmishing with our pickets near the railroad bridge crossing Lookout Creek; that he could not then tell their object, and inquiring where he should place his brigade. I sent to General Stevenson to ask for the offered re-enforcements. Information came to me from General Walthall about the same time that the pickets had commenced firing, and a message from General Stevenson by Major Pickett that the enemy was making an attack on my line. I now asked in writing for a brigade from General Stevenson to be sent down at once, and ordered Maj. John Ingram, assistant adjutant-general, to direct General Walthall to fight back the enemy with his pickets and reserves as long as possible, and finally to take position with his left against the cliff and his right at or in direction of the Craven house, and to direct General Moore to advance and form on the right of General Walthall and prolong the line in the earth-works below the Craven house. Major Ingram re-

ported to me that he rode rapidly forward to a point some 200 yards from the Craven house, passing General Moore's brigade moving up to their position and to support General Walthall's brigade, which was being rapidly driven back by overwhelming numbers. The substance of my order was delivered by Major Ingram to Generals Moore and Walthall. The latter stated that, although the order did not reach him in time, he had carried it out in his efforts to defend the position. General Moore expressing a desire to have a full supply of ammunition, was informed by Major Ingram that Captain Clark, division ordnance officer, had been ordered to furnish him from the division train. Within a few minutes after Major Ingram left as bearer of the above order to Generals Moore and Walthall, I proceeded in person, accompanied by Major Vaulx, of the division staff, to superintend the execution.

Passing a great many stragglers (officers and men) along the road, I was met at some short distance from the Craven house by an officer from General Walthall, who brought the information that his brigade had been driven back in considerable confusion, and that the Craven house was in possession of the enemy. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to speed the re-enforcements and endeavored to rally the men, who were coming to the rear in large numbers, and form a line where I was, selecting what I considered the most favorable position for a line among rocks, where no regular line was practicable and where the battle could be but a general skirmish. Failing in this, I rode back to the junction of the roads and there met Brigadier-General Pettus with three regiments of his brigade. He informed me that he had been ordered by General Stevenson to report to me. I directed him to proceed on the road and form line to re-enforce Generals Moore and Walthall. I at the same time sent for a piece of artillery from the battalion of the division, and upon its arrival directed the officer in command to select the most favorable position on the Craven house road and check the enemy. He soon after reported that he could find no position in which he could use his gun to advantage, and for not more than one or two shots at all.

I remained generally at the junction of the two roads, because I considered it most accessible from all points. General Stevenson was communicating with me by the road down the mountain, General Moore by the same road up the mountain, and Generals Pettus and Walthall by the cross-road. General Pettus informed me by an officer of the disposition made of his troops, and asked for orders. Having placed his regiments on the left of the cross-road with their left against the cliff and with extended intervals, so as to connect with General Moore on the right of the road, I had no orders to give him except to hold that position against the enemy. His dispositions were satisfactory, and I did not wish to change them. I subsequently received a message from him that the enemy was pressing his left and asking for re-enforcements, and about the same time I was informed by one of the division staff that General Walthall had sent the fragments of two regiments to that point, and that there was no danger to be apprehended there. I replied to General Pettus that I had no re-enforcements to send him; that no more could be obtained from General Stevenson, and that he must hold his position.

The enemy being held in check, matters so continued not materially changed until quite late in the afternoon, when I received a

report by an officer of General Moore's brigade that unless he was re-enforced his right would be turned. Receiving intelligence also from officers of pickets who had escaped that way that the Kelley's Ferry road was entirely open, I knew that the enemy had only to press forward on it to obtain control of our road from the mountain, and expecting that they certainly would do so, I rode to the top of the mountain to confer with General Stevenson, my immediate superior, upon the subject. We agreed that if the enemy did get possession of the road at or near the base of the mountain, I should withdraw the troops of my command at dark and join him on the top of the mountain, and he so directed. Availing myself of General Stevenson's writing material, I addressed written orders to the division quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, ordnance officer, and chief of artillery, who were in the plain below, to retire beyond Chattanooga Creek and then look for orders from corps headquarters, as I expected to be cut off from them.

After this short absence I returned to my position on the mountain side, and there remained until near dark, having sent orders to the brigade commanders that if we were cut off or overpowered we would retire by the top of the mountain, but to hold their positions if possible until dark, and to await further orders. When it was near dark, and when the firing had become rather desultory, I again went to General Stevenson's headquarters for final orders as to withdrawing the troops. I was there informed that General Bragg ordered us to retire down the mountain, the road being still open, and that we must assemble at the Gillespie house to make final arrangements. A guard having been detailed from my command for some subsistence stores on the top of the mountain, I went to relieve them, but found that it had already been done. Proceeding to the Gillespie house, at the base of the mountain, I received orders from General Bragg, through General Cheatham, as to the time and mode of withdrawing the troops, and immediately dispatched them to the brigade commanders by the assistant adjutant-general and the acting inspector-general of the division. In conformity with these orders, the troops retired south of Chattanooga Creek, and the bridge was destroyed.

On November 20, the date of the report nearest to the day of the battle, Moore's brigade had a total effective of 1,205, and Walthall's brigade a total effective of 1,489. The casualties in the first were 4 killed, 48 wounded, and 199 missing. In the second the casualties were 8 killed, 91 wounded, and 845 captured. In Pettus' brigade there were 9 killed, 38 wounded, and 9 missing.

General Moore ventures the opinion that if I had given proper orders a different result would have been accomplished. I beg leave to differ. The whole effective force at my command at the beginning was 2,694 men. Of these 1,044 had been captured, some had been wounded, and a few killed. The enemy's force was (as reported) a division and two brigades. They were in possession of the high grounds around the Craven house, from which, by General Moore's own statement, his left was completely enfiladed. Under these circumstances I was unwilling to hazard an advance movement with my shattered command, even aided by the three regiments under General Pettus, who was himself pressed by the enemy.

General Moore adds a report of the battle the next day on Missionary Ridge, when he was not under my command, and goes out of his way to say that he did not see me during the engagement. I did not think it necessary for me to show myself to him. If he had

desired to see me, he could have found me at all times during the engagement near the right of my line, which was on the top of the ridge, while the left was down the hill. If General Moore means to reflect upon the conduct of my brigade, I am glad to say that there are other witnesses who bear different testimony.

General Walthall must have misapprehended the remark made to him as I descended the mountain. I expected to receive orders from General Bragg, but not to see him in person. These orders were to come through General Cheatham.

It may be remarked that there were two 6-pounder guns at the Craven house under the command of Lieutenant Gibson, but they were without horses and could not be moved. In their position they could not be fired without endangering the troops of General Walthall. Lieutenant Gibson's report accompanies this. He never reported to me, although subject to my orders, and his two guns were all the artillery that I could command for purposes of defense, although I took the responsibility of ordering up a piece from the battalion of Cheatham's division. General Walthall's communication in relation to a piece of artillery to be placed in position was sent by me immediately on its receipt to General Stevenson. Captain Henry, of the division staff, was the bearer of it.

The movements of the enemy were very rapid. An impenetrable fog hung around the mountain all day.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Cheatham's division, November 24 and 25, 1863 (incomplete).

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Jackson's brigade: *a*										
1st Georgia Confederate										
5th Georgia										
47th Georgia										
65th Georgia										
2d Georgia Batt. Sharpshooters										
5th Mississippi										
8th Mississippi, Company A										
Total										
Walthall's brigade:										
Staff				1		1				
24th Mississippi				5	25	30	8	151	159	
27th Mississippi	*b*1	5	6	1	35	36	9	157	166	
29th Mississippi	*c*1	*c*1	2	3	30	33	7	148	155	
30th Mississippi					7	7	13	129	142	
34th Mississippi					4	4	11	220	231	
Total *d*	2	6	8	10	101	111	48	805	853	972
Moore's brigade:										
37th Alabama		4	4	1	11	12	1	56	57	
40th Alabama		4	4		20	20	2	109	111	
42d Alabama		1	1		7	7	1	37	38	
Total *e*		9	9	1	38	39	4	202	206	254

a No report.
b Lieut. A. V. Snowden killed.
c Lieut. D. S. Latham killed; Lieut. J. W. Campbell died of wounds.
d Of this number, 20 were wounded and 8 reported missing on the 25th.
e On the 24th. Another statement on file makes total loss on that date 4 killed, 48 wounded, and 206 missing.

Return of Casualties in Cheatham's division, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers	Men.	Total.	
Wright's brigade:										
8th Tennessee										
16th Tennessee										
28th Tennessee										
38th Tennessee										
51st Tennessee										
52d Tennessee										
Total *a*			1			11				12
Artillery Battalion *b*										

a Loss by regiments not indicated by reports. *b* No reports.

No. 222.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

ATLANTA, GA., *December* 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the affair on Lookout Mountain on November 24:

About dark, on the evening of the 23d, I received orders from brigadier-general commanding to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and, later in the night, to have three days' rations prepared; but, in view of the movements of the enemy on the previous day, my command, which occupied a position on the west side of Lookout Mountain and near the northern slope, was ordered to stand to arms before daylight on November 24. My picket line, which extended along Lookout Creek from the turnpike bridge near its mouth to the railroad bridge across it, and thence up the mountain side to the cliff, was strengthened by increasing its reserves early in the morning, troops having been observed moving rapidly up the creek. The fog at that time being very dense, it was impossible to estimate the numbers of the troops in motion, and this fact (as well as what seemed to be the state of things in Chattanooga and on the river) was reported to brigadier-general commanding. Shortly thereafter, the fog having been partially dissipated in the valley (though it still obscured the crest of the mountain above), with Brigadier-General Moore, the ranking officer, at hand, I observed the movements of the enemy across Lookout Creek from a point near the right of my command, and saw a brigade take position in front of that part of my picket line between the two bridges, of which one regiment was thrown forward, and soon the pickets were engaged. Brigadier-General Moore returned to his command, it being agreed between us that he would notify brigadier-general commanding of what had been observed. Rude breastworks of logs and stones had been constructed on the mountain side by the command which had occupied the ground before me, running parallel to the mountain and the creek, and along these my command, except Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, with which the picket reserves

had been strengthened, was formed awaiting the development of the enemy's purpose, it being uncertain whether he would pass across the creek on the right, as the movements discovered would seem to indicate, or would approach from the left after crossing the creek above the angle in my picket line with the troops which had already moved in that direction. Soon after the firing commenced across the creek, two batteries, which had previously been erected on the ridge beyond Lookout Creek (of which, in conversation with brigadier-general commanding, I had more than once made mention), opened upon my main line, less than three-quarters of a mile distant, and while these batteries were shelling two pieces of artillery were planted at a point between the creek and the river, which, though across the creek from my picket line, was yet, by reason of the course of the stream, in rear of much of that part of the line which took the direction of the creek.

Major Johnson, commanding Thirtieth, and Colonel Brantly, commanding Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiments, occupying positions nearest to it, had been instructed to support that part of the picket line which extended up the mountain side from the railroad bridge should the enemy approach from that direction, and the other regiments, Twenty-seventh Mississippi, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Twenty-fourth Mississippi, under Colonel Dowd, were held ready to move to the right or left, as occasion might require.

While writing a communication to inform the brigadier-general commanding of the position of the pieces in the angle of the creek, with the suggestion that a single piece in a position which had been prepared for artillery could silence them, and that, this done, I thought I could hold the force in check, I received information through scouts sent out up the creek to observe the movements of the enemy that a force had crossed the creek above the angle in the picket line. I added this to the communication and sent it to brigadier-general commanding by one of his staff officers.

In the meantime, Brigadier-General Moore had applied to me to know the position of my line, as he was ordered to form on my right, and I learned from a staff officer of brigadier-general commanding that such would be General Moore's position. I informed both where my line then was, and Captain Moreno, of the staff of brigadier-general commanding, went with me, at my request, and looked at my position, but that the direction which would ultimately be given my line would necessarily depend upon the direction from which the enemy—then engaging my pickets on the right and threatening my left almost at right angles to the part engaged—might make his main attack.

Meanwhile, the firing from the batteries beyond the creek, which before had been irregular, became constant and heavy, and soon the enemy advanced on the left in three lines running across the mountain side. Such resistance as I could offer a force like this—consisting, as the Federal General Thomas in an official dispatch to his Government says, of Geary's division and two brigades of another corps—was made with my small command, nearly one-third of which was covering a picket line more than a mile in extent. While Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments, in support of the picket line, were resisting the enemy in the positions assigned them—to cover which it had been necessary to take intervals, and where the immense numbers of the enemy had been discovered—the Twenty-seventh and part of the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regi-

ments were put in position several hundred yards in rear of the picket line, where, being sheltered from the enemy's small-arms, and reserving their fire till the regiments and pickets in front had passed behind them in falling back, they delivered a destructive fire upon the advancing lines. The front line wavered and then was broken at one point, but after falling back a short distance it soon reformed, and despite my rapid and well-directed fire, moved steadily and irresistibly forward, pressing heaviest upon my extreme left.

I endeavored in falling back to turn the rocks and irregularities of the ground to the best account for the protection of the men, and, retiring from one position of strength to another, to yield the ground as slowly as possible, with the hope that support (for which I had sent to General Moore) might reach me. Many officers and men were captured because they held their position so long as to render escape impossible, the ground in their rear being rocky, rugged, and covered with fallen timber. My command being greatly sheltered were enabled to inflict upon the enemy as he advanced a loss far greater than it sustained.

By 12 m., or about that time, and two and a half or three hours after the first picket firing began, I was driven to the ridge which runs down the northern slope of the mountain, and here with three companies of sharpshooters from Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, which had previously been posted there (and afterward strengthened by another from the same regiment), I made an effort to retard the enemy's progress till the remainder of my command, including the pickets on the right, then in charge of Col. J. A. Campbell, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, could pass across the northern slope of the mountain. The slope was commanded by the casemated batteries on Moccasin Point, from which my command was constantly shelled from the time the slope was reached till they had passed across it. This passage was effected in part by means of a rifle-pit, designed for the double purpose of a covered way and defense against an attack from a northern direction, which runs across that part of the slope west of Craven's house, the sharpshooters on the ridge meanwhile resisting the enemy's advance as far as they were able, being themselves subjected to a heavy fire from the Moccasin guns.

After passing Craven's house between 12.30 and 1 p. m., or about that time, I dispatched a staff officer to brigadier-general commanding to advise him of my movement. Most of my picket line to the right of the railroad bridge (which had been forced back upon the reserves in the rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain, and these were unable to check the force opposing them) was cut off, including the efficient officer in charge of it, an ineffectual effort having been made as soon as the enemy began to overwhelm me on the left to retire it up the steep mountain side before the advancing lines, sweeping along the west side of the mountain, could occupy the slope near Craven's house. The only pathway leading from the right of the picket line to Craven's house ran up the creek to a point near the railroad bridge and then obliquely (in its general direction) across the side of the mountain to the northern slope, forming an acute angle near the bridge. When the left was forced back this angle was possessed by the enemy, and then the picket force on the right had to be withdrawn up a rugged steep, broken and rocky, and difficult of passage even for a footman at leisure.

The character of the ground making it impossible to communi-

cate through mounted men with different parts of the line; the overwhelming force of the enemy; the advantageous positions of his batteries beyond the creek; the extent and direction of my picket line, and the fact that my only outlet, when forced to retire, was across a point commanded by the Moccasin guns, all operated to produce confusion in the withdrawal of my command to a point on the east side of the mountain without the direct range of these guns. The point selected was about 400 yards from Craven's house; and here, my line extending from the road up to the cliff, about 1 p. m. I checked the enemy's advance, which was heaviest on my left, and was soon informed that re-enforcements would be sent me by a staff officer of brigadier-general commanding.

In the course of half an hour or three-quarters Brigadier-General Pettus came up with his command in fine order and moved promptly up on the line I occupied, engaging the enemy at once with spirit, and enabling me to withdraw my command and replenish my ammunition, then well-nigh exhausted, from my ordnance train, which I had ordered up to the road in my rear. This done, I formed my command under cover immediately in his rear for his support at such point as it might be needed. Soon afterward, through one of his staff officers, he requested me to send him support on his left, and I immediately ordered Colonel Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, with his own regiment, the Thirtieth Mississippi, and a small detachment of Thirty-fourth, to support this part of his line, and in a few moments the remainder of my command was moved up to strengthen the line, which along its whole length was hotly engaged. I directed Colonel Brantly to advance his left as far as it could be done without leaving an interval between his line and the cliff, so as to get the benefit of an oblique fire upon the line which was pressing upon us. This order was executed with that officer's characteristic promptness.

In the meantime orders were received from Major-General Stevenson, through Major Ingram, of the staff of brigadier-general commanding, to hold the line then occupied till re-enforcements should arrive, when an advance would be made and the forces on the mountain would co-operate, and from brigadier-general commanding, through a staff officer, that the position would be held as long as possible, and if forced to retire that I would fall back up the mountain.

Later in the evening an order reached me from the latter to hold my position, if possible, till ordered to retire. General Pettus' command and my own held the position all the afternoon (during the most of which time it was so hazy and misty that objects could not be well distinguished except at a short distance) and until long after nightfall, when, having been relieved by Colonel Holtzclaw with his brigade, I withdrew my command to the road leading down the mountain in the rear, and there remained till about 11 o'clock, when, under orders from Major-General Cheatham, I moved my command to McFarland's Spring, where it passed the remainder of the night.

At no time during this prolonged struggle, whose object was to prevent the occupation by the enemy first of the important point near Craven's house, and afterward the only road down the mountain leading from Major-General Stevenson's position to the main body of the army, did I have the benefit of my division commander's personal presence. Reference has been made to such orders as reached me from him. After I was relieved, and while awaiting orders to

move, I saw him for the first time on his way, as he told me, to see the general-in-chief.

The casualties in my command cannot be correctly reported, inasmuch as the killed and many of the wounded fell into the enemy's hands. The accompanying list,* to which I respectfully refer, only shows among the killed and wounded such as were known certainly to be so, and cannot, for want of positive information, embrace a large number, particularly of the pickets and their reserves on the right, who are supposed to have fallen, as they were long subjected to a very heavy fire from both artillery and small-arms, but of whose loss, further than that they fell into the enemy's hands, no report can be had.

I regret that for want of a competent person to prepare one, I am unable to submit herewith an accurate map of the ground I occupied and its surroundings, as it would contribute greatly to a perfect understanding of movements and events as related.

No copies of the dispatches forwarded during the morning having been retained, and as I am unable to obtain such now, I have been compelled to refer to them from memory.

The officers and men of my command, with a few exceptions, did their duty well in this engagement, but it is due in particular to commend Col. W. F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, and Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, for the skill, activity, zeal, and courage I have ever observed in them under similar circumstances, but which in an especial degree signalized their action on this occasion. The latter officer was not with his regiment during the engagement west of the mountain, having been previously assigned to duty on the picket line, where he rendered me important aid.

Maj. John Ingram, assistant adjutant-general to brigadier-general commanding, was with me during most of the afternoon, and I am proud here to signify my high appreciation of his gallantry and the valuable assistance I received at his hands in his bearing my orders and otherwise.

To Lieut. John C. Harrison, acting assistant adjutant-general, and George M. Govan, assistant inspector-general, of my own staff, I am indebted for the promptness, gallantry, and efficiency with which all their duties upon the field were discharged.

I submit herewith the reports of regimental commanders, showing many details not incorporated herein.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cheatham's Division.

ATLANTA, GA., *December* 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Missionary Ridge, on the 25th ultimo, in what concerns my own command:

On the morning of that day my command, being the right brigade of Cheatham's division, took position, under the direction of the major-general commanding, on Missionary Ridge to the left of the

*Not found.

road which leads down to the right of our fortifications in the edge of the valley. After several unimportant changes of position, it occupied in the afternoon a point several hundred yards to the right of this road, and after remaining there an hour or two it was moved, by order of the major-general commanding, again to the left and posted in the rifle-pits immediately to the right of the road referred to. Here it was subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery while he moved against the troops on the left, and also from his sharpshooters when the advancing lines approached the crest of the ridge.

My position was not attacked in front, but about 4 o'clock, when the lines had been forced on the left and after the enemy had reached the top of the ridge, the major-general commanding directed me to form my line across the ridge at right angles to the position I then occupied. This change was made under a brisk fire of the enemy, who advanced upon me along the crest of the ridge. The fire was kept up until after dark, but the position was held, the enemy not approaching nearer than 200 yards, and not in very large force.

At 7.45 o'clock the major-general commanding directed me to move my command in a half an hour from that time to Chickamauga Station, by the way of the railroad bridge. At the appointed time I moved to the point indicated, having left a line of skirmishers, under command of Capt. G. W. Reynolds, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, in front of the line I occupied, and about midway between it and the position held by the enemy, about 300 yards in front, with which, after my command was withdrawn, that gallant and efficient officer covered its rear.

I submit herewith a list of casualties and the reports of regimental commanders, to which I respectfully refer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Maj. JAMES D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Adjt. John W. Campbell, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, who had served as such with very good credit since the regiment was organized, died at Atlanta soon after this battle from a wound received in it.

[Inclosure.]

Return of Casualties in Walthall's brigade in the engagement on Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Wounded.			Missing.	Aggregate.
	Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.		
General staff[a]	.....	1	.....	.....	1
24th Mississippi	.....	3	7	4	14
27th Mississippi	.....	1	1	3	5
29th Mississippi[b]	.....	5	2	.....	7
34th Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	10	10	8	28

[a] Brigadier-General Walthall severely wounded.
[b] Adjt. John W. Campbell died of wounds.

No. 223.

Report of Col. William F. Dowd, Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

FORD HOSPITAL,
Marietta, Ga., December 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment in the battle of Lookout Mountain on November 24:

We had been lying for many days among the rocks on the northwest side of Lookout Mountain without shelter, and the regiment and command was much (I may say completely) exhausted by the heavy details constantly made upon it for picket and fatigue duty. The latter details were very heavy, and had to work altogether at night to avoid the enemy's fire.

Early on the morning of the 24th, the command was ordered under arms. About daylight I sent a courier to General Walthall, informing him that the enemy in very large force were forming lines of battle across Lookout Creek in our front. I found he was already aware of the enemy's movements and had made every disposition to receive them. The enemy moved forward four guns and a strong supporting force of infantry, and placed them on the open ground between Lookout Creek and the river, so as to rake the rear of our picket line and the ground over which we must retreat. No gun was fired on them from the top of Lookout Mountain. Our breastworks of logs and loose rock ran parallel, or nearly so, to the two lines formed by the cliffs of Lookout Mountain and Lookout Creek, facing to the latter. The Twenty-fourth Mississippi was the right of the brigade and occupied the breastworks about one-half of a mile from the Craven house. The ground was covered with rocks and fallen timber to such an extent that it could not be traversed except on foot, and then with difficulty. General Walthall was on the ground very early, and before the firing began. He strengthened all the pickets and made every possible disposition to repel the impending attack. The whole command was under arms before the enemy formed line of battle, and every movement was distinctly seen.

About sunrise a heavy fire was opened on our pickets near the bridge or the crossing on Lookout Creek by infantry in front and by the battery of artillery before mentioned. The enemy were seen moving in large masses up the creek while this attack in front was made, and very soon a hot fire on our left announced that our position had been turned. The front regiments of our brigade had previous to this time been changed to meet the attack. A stubborn resistance was made on the left of the brigade and the enemy held in check for some time. General Walthall ordered me to deploy three companies as sharpshooters in my rear about 300 yards, and extending up to the cliff of rocks on the mountain. This was promptly executed. Directly after he ordered me to re-enforce them, and I sent one additional company. This left me but two companies, four having been sent the preceding night on picket down on Lookout Creek. He further ordered me to hold the position as long as possible, and then to fall back on the plateau occupied by the sharpshooters, and to hold this point to the last extremity. Capt. J. D. Smith was placed in command of the sharpshooters and the two

companies left with me were those of Captain Rowan and Captain Ward. We were soon hotly engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy, who made no assault in front of our breastworks, but advanced near the cliff of rocks, taking our position by the left flank and rear. Colonel Jones, with a part of the Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, was on my left. After a hot and prolonged contest the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. He quickly rallied and advanced with overwhelming numbers, when Captain Ward from our extreme right came to me and informed me that the enemy had turned our left flank and was rapidly gaining our rear. The configuration of the ground prevented me from seeing this, but in a few moments he opened fire on us from our left flank and rear. I then gave the order to fall back to the second position occupied by the sharpshooters and indicated by General Walthall.

It is proper to state that the enemy were within 10 paces of us when the order was given to fall back. When I reached the line occupied by the sharpshooters of Captain Smith, nothing but a handful of the companies of Captain Rowan and Captain Ward were left, the most of them having been killed, wounded, or captured. I rallied the few who were left around me, but we were exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's battery on our right flank, before mentioned, and from Moccasin battery, in our rear, as well as from the advancing force of the enemy in front. Here a number of my men fell from exhaustion or were killed and wounded. The thin line of sharpshooters under Captain Smith were forced back by the same concentrated fire. We fell back to the edge of the standing timber, where General Walthall made a stand with a few men, but the fire in front, rear, and the right flank was so severe and the force of the enemy so great we were again forced back. The mass of fallen timber, the rocks, and rough, steep mountain side rendered a retreat in perfect order impossible. A short distance south of the Craven house, by the exertions of General Walthall and his officers, the remnant of the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved back in good order to meet the enemy, my regiment forming on the right.

About 1 o'clock re-enforcements arrived, which prevented the enemy from flanking us, and the ground was held until about midnight, when we were marched to McFarland's Spring.

The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing was 199.

A large number were killed and wounded, but being forced back over rough ground by a greatly superior force, it is impossible to state the numbers of either accurately.

Capt. J. W. Ward was especially distinguished for his gallantry and good conduct.

Capt. J. D. Smith and Capt. M. M. Rowan exhibited great coolness, judgment, and courage.

The four companies on picket duty on Lookout Creek were cut off. All either killed, wounded, or captured, except Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine, in command of the picket force, who escaped and rendered efficient services in the afternoon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. DOWD,
Colonel Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment.

Lieut. J. C. HARRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Walthall's Brigade.

No. 224.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. J. Jones, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.

CAMP OF TWENTY-SEVENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, Col. James A. Campbell was ordered out to the picket lines, leaving me in command of the regiment. I was soon after ordered by General Walthall to put my regiment in line of battle across a bench of Lookout Mountain at or near where it had been bivouacked, and to hold that position as long as possible, and very soon the firing commenced between the enemy and our pickets, and the enemy approached rapidly our position, seeming to force everything before them as though there was no resistance. I ordered my men to hold their fire until all our brigade that was in front could pass, which brought the enemy in heavy force within easy range, and at the command "fire" our little regiment poured into their advancing columns a terrible fire with such deliberate aim and coolness, and repeated it, until soon their lines in our immediate front broke and retreated, at which my men raised a tremendous hurrah, and turning on their flanks many a Federal soldier was made to bite the earth, and here I saw one stand of the enemy's colors twice fall, and the contest was for awhile terrible; but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy enabled him to flank us right and left, and it was not long until we were entirely flanked on our right and nearly so on our left, and I gave the order to fall back, but so nearly were we surrounded in our front that 6 commissioned officers of the regiment and about half of the men were captured upon the spot.

Lieutenant Snowden, of Company K, was killed; Lieutenant Johnson, of Company L, dangerously wounded and left in the hands of the enemy. Captain Boyd, of Company E, was severely wounded, and a good many non-commissioned officers and privates.

I was ordered by General Walthall to rally my men on a little ridge running up and down the mountain, 300 or 400 yards from our first position, which I did, and where the men fought most bravely until, seeing we were flanked, or nearly so, by such overwhelming force, I ordered to fall back; but General Walthall immediately ordered me to hold that point, and I rallied as many men as I could, but in one or two minutes the enemy pointed their guns over logs and rocks within 8 or 10 paces of us, and I ordered to fall back again, in doing which many, compared with our number, were shot down. One or two unsuccessful attempts were made to rally, but the incessant shower of shell and shot from the enemy's batteries and the rush of their heavy force of infantry gave no time for doing so until we had passed around the point of the mountain several hundred yards south of the Craven house, where we, with the remainder of the brigade, formed line and checked the enemy until relieved by General Pettus' brigade, but was very soon ordered to his support, where we remained under the fire of the enemy until about 9 o'clock at night, and was again relieved and retired.

We were again in the fight on Missionary Ridge late on the evening of November 25.

Captains Kennedy, Baugh, Pegg, and Boyd did their part nobly. Lieutenants Brown, Bailey, Poole, Major, Welch, Hannah, and Allen

acted very well, never flinching from their duty, and Lieut. J. J. Hyde exposed himself very much to danger, standing erect waving his sword and encouraging the men in the thickest of the fight; and I must say for my regiment that it never fought better, if as well, before. The sergeant-major, Isom Watkins, was very gallant indeed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. J. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 225.

Report of Col. William F. Brantly, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-NINTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 24th ultimo, my regiment was put in line on the west side of Lookout Mountain facing to the west, and in this position remained until it was ascertained that the enemy was approaching our position in force from a southwesterly direction. I then changed the front of my regiment, forming a line across the mountain, my right toward the west, facing south, but owing to the great number of men required from me to supply the picket line, my command was not sufficiently long to reach entirely across that side of the mountain next to the enemy; hence it became necessary to deploy the line as skirmishers, which I did, and by this time the enemy was upon me in four lines, and soon succeeded in driving me from my position, and in capturing a great many of my men. I then joined with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiments, which were formed in my rear, and was driven with them beyond the Craven house, where the whole brigade was formed, and succeeded in checking the enemy until General Pettus came to our support. I was then ordered by General Walthall to take command of the two pieces of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments and form on General Pettus' left, and to go into the fight with him, which I did, and continued in the fight until 8.20 o'clock at night, when were relieved by General Clayton's brigade.

From the nature of the ground and the fact that we were driven from our several positions, it is impossible to give a correct list of the killed and wounded, but I submit the following Exhibit A* to this report.

During the night of the 24th, we were withdrawn to McFarland's Spring, and on the morning of November 25 we were, in connection with the whole of Major-General Cheatham's division, put in line on Missionary Ridge to the right of the division commanded by Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, and our brigade to the right of Brigadier-Generals Moore's and Jackson's brigades, of our division, and in this position we remained inactive until about 4 o'clock in the evening,

*Not found.

when it was ascertained that our lines to the left of our position had been broken, and that the enemy was approaching us from the position occupied by our troops, when I was ordered by Brigadier-General Walthall to form at right angles to our original position on Missionary Ridge with the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi Regiments, which I did, and met and checked the enemy until after dark, when we were withdrawn to Chickamauga Station.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BRANTLY,
Colonel Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 226.

Report of Maj. James M. Johnson, Thirtieth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular orders from brigade headquarters, dated December 2, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this command took in the late engagement on November 24 and 25 :

On the morning of November 24, pursuant to instructions received from the brigadier-general commanding, I placed my command under arms an hour before day.

About 9 a. m., the firing on the picket line becoming general, at the request of the officer in command of the pickets, I sent two companies of my command (Companies D and I, under the immediate command of Lieut. W. T. Loggins, Company C) to re-enforce his line. Instructions had been received by me the evening previous from the brigadier-general to do this whenever called upon. About this time the picket line on the left being forced to retire slowly, the remainder of my regiment, under orders from the brigadier-general, was deployed as skirmishers to support this line. The enemy advanced in heavy force to within 150 yards of my line before my men fired, and were checked for two or three moments by the rapidity and certainty of the fire delivered by the command. So soon as they discovered my line to be only a line of skirmishers they advanced and drove the regiment back precipitately on the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, which formed to the right and in rear of my position. The assailing column of the enemy which attacked my line could not have been less than a brigade, as I distinguished several stand of colors. Owing to the rugged nature of the ground, the length of my line, and the tenacity with which my men contested the advance of the enemy—holding their ground until they were within 30 yards of them in some places—many officers and men of my command were captured. A sufficient length of time did not elapse for the rallying of the remnant of my command until after it was driven beyond the Craven house, for it hardly passed the position of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi when that regiment was forced back by the overwhelming force brought against it. As soon as the remnant of my command was brought together, it, with the balance

of the brigade, was advanced to the left and in support of Pettus' brigade, which had been formed on a line some 200 yards this side the Craven house, and extending from the cliff of the mountain to the road leading to the Craven house. With this brigade it and the rest of the brigade fought until 8.30 o'clock in the evening, when, the brigade having been relieved, it was withdrawn, and with rest of brigade marched to McFarland's Spring.

On the morning of November 25, with the brigade, it moved some 3 or 4 miles up Missionary Ridge toward the right of our line of battle on that ridge. Here, for the purpose of the fight, the regiment was thrown with the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, under command of Col. W. F. Brantly. This step was rendered necessary by the losses of previous day. When the line on left and center gave way this regiment was, with the brigade, moved a little to the rear, and formed a line perpendicular to the original line of battle on the ridge. This was done under the direction and supervision of the brigadier-general commanding. This new position was maintained until after night, when, with the rest of the brigade, it was withdrawn to Chickamauga Station.

The losses were 3 wounded, and 127 officers and men wounded and captured; 7 of those captured were known to have been wounded, and many more thought to have been. None are known to have been killed, but it is feared that many were, as the fire they sustained on November 24 was fierce and apparently well directed, besides the terrific cannonading kept up from the batteries posted on the eminences across Lookout Creek.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JOHNSON,
Major, Commanding Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment.

Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 227.

Report of Capt. H. J. Bowen, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Infantry.

SIR: Report of the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment in the late fight on Lookout Mountain on November 24 last:

Early on the morning of the 24th, the enemy were observed to be collecting in large force, and at about 8 a. m. the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment was ordered out to strengthen the picket line at the foot of the mountain on the west side, extending along its base for about 2 miles.

At about 10 a. m. the enemy, with four lines closely closed up, drove the left of our picket line, and so rapid were their movements that the center and right of the picket line were cut off and eight colors passed by the pickets, when nearly all surrendered. A small number of the pickets made their escape up the river through the cliffs and cut timber below the Craven house, and reported to their brigade, and was in the engagement east of the Craven house from 4 p. m. until 8 p. m., when relieved by General Clayton's brigade.

H. J. BOWEN,
Senior Captain, Commanding.

[Capt. E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 228.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. MOORE'S BRIGADE, CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement on Lookout Mountain on the 24th and that on Missionary Ridge the 25th ultimo:

The brigade was composed of the Thirty-seventh Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Green commanding; the Fortieth Alabama, Colonel Higley, and the Forty-second Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Lanier. The result of the engagement on the mountain, as I conceive, renders it necessary for me to enter more fully into details than I would otherwise do. This position was occupied by my brigade on the right and Walthall's on the left, or beyond the Craven house, the whole force being under the command of Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson. My brigade had charge of the picket line from the mouth of Chattanooga Creek to the railroad crossing of Lookout Creek, and Walthall's from that point around to the left.

A few days previous to the attack I made a reconnaissance of the whole picket line and forwarded a report, by order of Lieutenant-General Hardee, through Brigadier-General Jackson. At this time the picket line on Lookout Creek extended up that stream about 2 miles to a good ford near an old mill. Our line thus being very long, requiring a large detail (700) from our comparatively small force, I advised in my report the shortening of the line by turning up the mountain at a point known as the Cursey house, and that the ford at the old mill be watched by scouting parties during the day and vedettes at night. A day or two after this General Walthall informed me that he had been instructed to picket along the creek only as far as the railroad bridge, extending his line from that point up the mountain. This threw our picket line very near the brigade on the left, rendering them very liable to a surprise by the enemy crossing above and coming down on the left. Whether this was the case on the day of the assault I am not sufficiently informed to state, though the result seems to indicate such to have been the case. Up to the time of the assault none of the enemy had crossed in front of my picket line, and those who escaped informed me that the first intimation they had of the presence of the enemy on the south side of the creek was their appearance in force on the side of the mountain in their rear. Consequently, the greater portion of the picket force of this brigade (225) were captured.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, I learned the enemy were forming their forces in line of battle in front of our pickets. I went immediately to a point beyond the Craven house from which I could see that such was the case, and reported the fact in a note to Brigadier-General Jackson, informing him also they had commenced skirmishing with our pickets. I ordered my brigade at once under arms, ready to move where ordered. General Jackson ordered me, through a staff officer, to place my brigade in the trenches, on the right of Walthall's. General Walthall's brigade not being in position in the trenches, I informed him of my order, and asked where his right would rest. I could get no definite answer, he merely stating that he intended to fight first beyond the intrench-

ments and then fall back if he found it necessary to do so, and desired that I leave vacant on the left space for his command. One of General Jackson's staff, being present, told me to wait until he could see the general and get further or more definite instructions; but the firing on the left in a few minutes becoming quite heavy, I thought it advisable to place my command in position without further orders. I at once moved the brigade, urging upon the commanders the importance of dispatch; but, to my utter astonishment, before we reached the trenches (a distance of 300 or 400 yards) the enemy had driven back Walthall's brigade south of the Craven house, and had even occupied a portion of the trenches of my brigade, from which we very soon drove them on our arrival. We were thus compelled to enter the intrenchments under the fire of the enemy in front and a very heavy fire from the Moccasin Point batteries within short range. As Walthall's brigade, when driven back, did not occupy the line on our left—or, at least, the portion near the Craven house which we could see—the enemy got possession of that position, and also the commanding ground near the house, from which they completely enfiladed my left, which was afterward retired a little to the right, under cover of rising ground.

We held this position from this time until between 3 and 4 o'clock, the enemy repeatedly charging, but repulsed, 2 of their color bearers being shot down by our men in the trenches while attempting to plant their colors on the embankment. I have never before seen them fight with such daring and desperation. Though they got possession of the Craven house at an early hour, yet they did not attempt to turn the left flank until between 3 and 4 p. m.

We had now been engaged nearly three hours. We had but 30 rounds of ammunition at first, that being the capacity of the cartridge boxes issued to the brigade, and this supply was now nearly exhausted—entirely so with some of the men. I had not seen Brigadier-General Jackson during the day. He gave me no orders during the engagement. I sent a staff officer to his headquarters to inform him of our condition, but he returned and reported he could not find General Jackson, who was absent. If we had been properly supported on the left I believe we could have held the trenches, even with empty guns, but that support was not given us. The enemy gradually pressed around my left with an increasing force; I reluctantly gave the order to fall back. We retired about 300 yards without any great confusion. We here found Pettus' brigade in line of battle, the prolongation of which line we had selected for a second position. Had General Jackson informed me that this brigade was coming to our support, and had thrown it forward to the trenches on our left, I am confident there would have been no necessity for withdrawing my command from the first position, as this would have prevented our being flanked, or could have driven back the enemy from the left. Had General Jackson been on the ground and given proper orders for the disposition of his command, I feel assured the result would have been very different.

The second line we held until about 2 a. m., the 25th, when we were ordered to fall back south of Chattanooga Creek.

Our position on Missionary Ridge on the 25th was between Walthall's brigade on our right and Jackson's on the left. After the enemy broke our center, Jackson's brigade was placed perpendicular to the former line, to prevent the enemy from sweeping along the line to the right. General Cheatham ordered me to march my brigade by

the flank in rear of and to the left of Jackson's, so as to cover the base of the ridge and support that brigade. While executing this order, and just as our leading files passed the left of Jackson's brigade, that brigade gave way, rushing back through the ranks of mine, which was still marching by the flank. After stopping them and restoring some order the two brigades fought as one, both officers and men, though we had at first great difficulty in holding them in line. I did not see General Jackson or any of his staff whom I recognized, except Captain Moreno, during the engagement.

The enemy made great efforts to drive us from the position, but failed. We determined to hold it at all hazards, believing that the safety of the right wing of the army in some measure, and particularly the artillery, depended on our holding this position, which covered one of the roads leading to Chickamauga. We held the line until nearly dark, when I observed the right falling back, and on inquiring the cause was informed that an order had been passed down the line from Lieutenant-General Hardee to fall back.

As a general thing the officers and men of the brigade acted well. I observed Colonel Wilkinson, of the Eighth Mississippi, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, of the Forty-seventh Georgia, of Jackson's brigade, who acted with marked gallantry. Others conducted themselves well whom I did not recognize.

My own command acted much better than might have been expected under the circumstances, as they fought during the engagements of the two days with arms that had been condemned as unfit for service, and which were received while at Demopolis, Ala., to be used only for drill and guard duty.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 229.

Report of Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Atlanta, Ga., May 7, 1864.

COLONEL: Although a report of the operations of my command near Missionary Ridge, on November 24 and 25, 1863, has not been officially required of me, yet I have the honor respectfully to request that the following report be accepted by the general commanding the Army of Tennessee at that time as a record of the part taken by my brigade in the battles near Missionary Ridge. Being under the immediate orders of the general commanding on that occasion, I address this communication to you.

Having been in command of the post at Charleston, Tenn., for some weeks, I was ordered by telegram (marked A) from Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, on the evening of November 23, to move with all expedition by rail to Chickamauga Station via Dalton, Ga., which I executed on the first train of cars that I could command, leaving Charleston about 8.30 a. m. on the same day. I was

also ordered to leave 300 men at Charleston, in conformity with which I ordered the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Carter, and my provost guard, under command of Lieutenant Richardson, to remain, making an effective force of about 300. Colonel Carter assumed command of the post and maintained his position under the severest test to which a soldier can be subjected with the highest constancy, gallantry, and firmness, until pressed by a column of the enemy, under General Sherman, numbering 15,000 or 16,000, when he reluctantly retreated toward Knoxville and successfully joined Lieutenant-General Longstreet in East Tennessee, after having destroyed the bridges at Charleston and Loudon behind him. The zeal, ability, and courage with which he conducted his isolated command out of the difficulties which environed him cannot be too highly commended. I refer you to his report, herewith submitted, for a full and accurate statement of his operations.*

On the arrival of the other portion of my command, numbering four small regiments, at Chickamauga Station, I was met with an order from Colonel Brent to proceed at once to the mouth of the Chickamauga to resist any attempt the enemy might make at crossing the river at that point, leaving a regiment to guard the railroad bridge and Shallow Ford (B).

In consequence of the weakness of my command, after mature consideration the regiment I had posted at Shallow Ford was ordered to withdraw and to follow on with the brigade, when the command moved in the direction of the mouth of the Chickamauga. Brigadier-General Polk's brigade being in position at the railroad bridge, General Polk dispatched a force to the Shallow Ford to take the place of the regiment withdrawn by me. I moved up in the direction indicated until I came into a road running parallel and adjacent to the Chickamauga on the margin of open fields, which gently sloped up toward a line of precipitous hills on the right. It was a very exposed position, but the road passing through this space was the only one practicable for artillery in the direction of the mouth of the creek. Capt. R. F. Kolb, with his battery, had reported to me at the railroad bridge for duty and was with my command. While marching over this ground by the right flank—the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, Col. John H. Anderson commanding, on the right; the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment, Col. Dick Donnell commanding, following, and Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, Col. S. S. Stanton, in the rear—the whole line was suddenly assailed with a galling fire from the opposite bank of the creek, at a distance of not exceeding 100 yards.

The enemy's sharpshooters were concealed in the undergrowth along the bank, and waited before opening their fire until the entire length of the line could be commanded by their fire. I immediately ordered the troops to form, advance to the margin of the creek, and fire. This they did promptly and gallantly, returning the fire upon the foe with marked effect, nearly silencing their guns and driving them behind the railroad embankment, where they sheltered themselves and kept up a brisk but desultory fire for several minutes. In the meantime I ordered Captain Kolb to get his battery in position on a commanding point to the left of my center, which he did promptly, firing a few rounds at the enemy from this point. But

*See Part I, p. 537.

ascertaining that a better position might be had on the extreme left, I ordered him to that point, where he proceeded and kept up a brisk artillery duel with the enemy's battery, composed of two 3-inch rifled guns. Captain Kolb's guns were served with great coolness and signal gallantry, for which he is entitled to my thanks and the commendations of the country. His report is herewith filed.

Seeing from the position of the ground the obstructions presented by the intervening stream, the overwhelming force of the enemy, and his being sheltered by a railroad embankment; and being advised by Colonel Grigsby, commanding cavalry, that a large force of enemy's cavalry had already succeeded in crossing the river above the mouth of the Chickamauga and moved out in the direction of Tyner's Station, I deemed it best to withdraw my command through the hills to the rear by the right of companies, which was done in admirable order and with but little damage from the enemy's artillery fire, Captain Kolb having opened fire upon him from an eligible position, on a route through the woods [selected] for his battery which I had reconnoitered, to prevent the necessity, if possible, of his battery being exposed to the enemy's fire in endeavoring to return on [the route by] which we had approached.

In this action I lost from my command 1 killed and 11 wounded.

My regimental commanders behaved with their usual gallantry, coolness, and skill. My troops displayed the highest qualities of veterans, intrepidity and self-possession, when suddenly attacked by an unseen foe.

The horses of my staff and field officers not having arrived from the train, I was necessarily compelled to ride up and down the lines and convey the orders to the different commanding officers in person. My staff rendered me all the assistance that it was practicable under the circumstances.

I retired about a half mile into the hills and selected a high ridge, where I placed my command in position, directing Colonel Grigsby to occupy the right flank with his cavalry, while the left was protected by a precipitous bluff extending to the creek.

About 9 p. m. I received an order from Colonel Brent to move with the command to Chickamauga Station, which I reached in about an hour and a half. Finding three batteries there, I ordered them to be disposed for the defense of the station, and selected a position for my brigade to defeat an apprehended cavalry raid. The men were ordered to rest in their position.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, I received an order to return to the railroad bridge, and in the act of executing it was taken ill with a severe chill, which was brought on by exposure during the preceding day. I immediately directed Col. John H. Anderson, senior colonel present, to take command of the brigade and carry out the order, which he promptly did. You are respectfully referred to his report for an account of the subsequent operations of the brigade.

It affords me high satisfaction to express my acknowledgments to Colonel Grigsby, commanding cavalry, and Captain Kolb, commanding battery, who were not of my permanent command, for the valuable assistance rendered my command and the intelligent counsel which they rendered me. Colonel Grigsby's knowledge of the ground and his careful and thoughtful interest contributed materially to the successful maneuvering, by which my command was saved from the heavy and useless waste of life.

My officers and men of all grades deserve my acknowledgments for their good conduct and admirable coolness, by which we succeeded in developing a very important position of the enemy and checking any contemplated movement upon the right flank of the army, by which the enemy might have succeeded in gaining our rear, and thus rendering our reverses most disastrous.

I regret to report that the cavalry of the enemy, commanded by Colonel Long, which crossed near the mouth of the Chickamauga, succeeded in capturing my brigade train (C), which was *en route* from Charleston to Chickamauga. My brigade quartermaster learning that a large cavalry force was approaching, had turned his train down the Ringgold road, where the enemy pursued and captured it. The small detail guarding it were unable to make any resistance to so overwhelming a force. Major Elcan, assistant quartermaster, and several of the men with him escaped capture. This proved a severe loss to my officers and men, whose personal baggage was in the train, as well as a heavy loss to the Government.

All of my staff discharged their duties promptly and with the highest zeal and intelligence, including Capt. Leon Trousdale, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. F. Lee, assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. E. T. Harris, aide-de-camp, and Surg. H. S. Jones, brigade surgeon.

Surgeon Jones was at the head of the column when the enemy's fire opened, and rendered me material assistance in transmitting my orders. His field hospital was established with prompitude under unusual difficulties.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders for a more minute statement of the operations of their commands.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN B. SALE,
Military Secretary.

[Inclosures.]

A.

General MARCUS J. WRIGHT:

CHICKAMAUGA, *November* 23, 1863.

Move with your command on first train, leaving 300 men at Charleston. Telegraph your departure.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

B.

BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 24, 1863—8.30 a. m.

General WRIGHT:

Direct Colonel Hill to guard the Shallow Ford Bridge and the railroad bridge over the Chickamauga. You will then proceed toward the mouth of the Chickamauga to develop the strength and designs of the enemy. Resist him every step. Should he not have crossed the Tennessee, resist his crossing. Impede him vigorously. Report frequently.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C.

CHICKAMAUGA, *November* 23, 1863.

General WRIGHT:

No necessity for ordering wagons in.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 230.

Reports of Col. John H. Anderson, Eighth Tennessee Infantry, commanding regiment and Wright's brigade.

CAMP NEAR DALTON, GA.,
March 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of troops of Wright's brigade, under my command, in the different engagements on and around Missionary Ridge:

At 2 o'clock on the morning of November 25, 1863, I received an order from Brigadier-General Wright that he was very much indisposed, and ordering me to take command of the brigade and proceed from Chickamauga Station with my command to the railroad bridge across the Chickamauga Creek and report to Brigadier-General Polk. On arriving at the bridge I was directed by Brigadier-General Polk to form my brigade on the crest of the hill below the bridge some 200 yards, and to detach one of my regiments and place it upon a commanding hill still lower down the creek some 300 yards; also to direct my command to protect themselves as far as possible with breastworks, which was done by cutting logs and using rails which were convenient, and in about two hours my whole command was pretty well intrenched. The brigade remained in this position until about 1 p. m., when I was directed by Brigadier-General Polk to move my brigade farther down the creek and occupy a range of hills about a half mile below the bridge, forming my line perpendicular to the creek and fronting to the north and Tennessee River, also prolonging the line on the left of his brigade—the formation of the line: The Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Stanton) on a high hill, his left resting on the Chickamauga Creek, the left center; Fifty-first Tennessee Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Hall) and Scogin's battery of light artillery posted on a commanding eminence near the center of the brigade, supported by the Eighth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney; the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment on the right (Colonel Donnell)—in which position I remained until about 4 p. m., when I received an order from Col. G. W. Brent, assistant adjutant-general to the commanding general, to leave the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Stanton) to occupy his position on the hill and take the balance of the brigade (three regiments and two batteries of artillery), which would report to me, and move immediately to the bridge at Shallow Ford, about 2 miles higher up the creek, and take position to protect the bridge and ford and to resist the enemy to the last extremity, and hold the position until I was satisfied that all the troops had passed over, and then to effectually destroy the bridge and bring up the rear.

I moved my command promptly, in accordance with the order, and took position so as to command the bridge and ford, placing the two batteries of artillery on a commanding position about half way

between the ford and bridge, placing the brigade in position in accordance with the topography of the grounds, and I remained in this position until the troops were all across, dispatching a force on the opposite side of the creek to watch the movements of the enemy; also, a small squad of cavalry which was with my command, to scour the battle-field and pick up all stragglers, it being reported to me that there was no movement of the enemy. I remained at the bridge until about 12 o'clock at night, the scouts bringing in stragglers all the while. The report was then made to me that everything was across. I ordered the destruction of the bridge, which had to be accomplished by cutting it down. The timbers being very heavy and green, it could not be burned. After two hours' hard labor I had the satisfaction of seeing the bridge fully destroyed. About the time I had completed its destruction I received an order from the commanding general that if I had not already destroyed the bridge to do so immediately, and move my brigade to Chickamauga Station and join my division, which order was promptly obeyed, joining my division at Chickamauga Station about 3 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded with my division to this place.

I cannot close this report without returning my thanks to the different regimental commanders and their command for the prompt and soldierly manner with which all orders were obeyed, although very much fatigued and worn down by continued duty both night and day for fifty-six hours, and a large number of them being without shoes, yet they evinced a spirit of true patriots worthy of the noble cause in which they are engaged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. H. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Wright's Brigade.

Capt. T. F. HENRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR DALTON, GA.,
March 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the action in and around Missionary Ridge November 24, 1863:

My command, together with the brigade, was on detached duty at Charleston, E. Tenn.

Orders were received on the evening of the 23d to move the command immediately to Chickamauga Station, which order was promptly obeyed, and my regiment arrived at the railroad bridge across Chickamauga Creek about 10 o'clock the morning of the 24th, leaving all of our transportation and baggage at Charleston to be brought through overland. In a few minutes after our arrival at the bridge I was ordered by Brigadier-General Wright to place my command on an eminence near the bridge, to cover and protect it from the rear. I had just formed my command in accordance with the orders when I received another order to form my command and move down the Chickamauga Creek to arrest a movement then being made by the enemy at the mouth of the creek, the intention of which was supposed to be to get possession of the bridges in our rear, and thereby cut off our communication from our rear. The regiment moved promptly down with the balance of the brigade by the right flank

(my command being on the right was in front), and when we had arrived within about three-quarters of a mile of the mouth of the creek I was suddenly opened upon by the enemy with small-arms from the opposite side of the creek, where they lay under cover of the bank of the creek in large force, not exceeding 100 yards distant from me. I immediately halted the command upon the ground it then occupied and formed line fronting the enemy under a very heavy fire from him, my command behaving in the coolest manner, forming promptly, and opened fire upon him, which caused him to become very restless in his hiding place, and in a few moments caused him to retire before my fire. I had expected when they opened fire upon me that they would certainly injure me very much, the distance being so short and my regiment being in an open place without any protection, but they overshot the mark and did not do me much damage.

Having driven the enemy from my immediate front, and perceiving that he was bringing up a battery of artillery to open upon me with, and at that moment receiving an order from Brigadier-General Wright to retire by the left flank up the creek, on examination of the ground I perceived that his battery would have a fair play on me at 400 or 500 yards if I moved by the left flank, and seeing a considerable eminence immediately in my rear, I gave the order to move to the rear by the right of companies, which was done promptly and in good order, without the enemy getting a shot at me with his artillery. As soon as I was under cover of the hill, I formed line and moved off with the balance of the brigade by the left flank, as previously ordered. We were again formed on an eminence, where we remained until about dark, when we were again ordered to Chickamauga Station at a double-quick, the supposition being that the enemy, who had crossed a large force of cavalry at the mouth of the creek before we arrived there, would attempt to destroy our stores of supplies at that place. We arrived at the station about 9 o'clock at night. The men were very much fatigued, having been up all the night before and moving about all day. We found everything quiet, and remained there until about 2 a. m., when orders were received to move the brigade immediately to the railroad bridge across the creek. Brigadier-General Wright being very unwell, I was ordered by him to take command of the brigade and move to the bridge. Turning over the command of the regiment to Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney, I assumed command of the brigade. I refer you to his report for proceedings of the regiment after that time.

JNO. H. ANDERSON,
Colonel Eighth Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 231.

Report of Lieut. Col. Chris. C. McKinney, Eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Dalton, Ga., March 31, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Tennessee Volunteers in the action around Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863:

The Eighth Regiment, together with the brigade, was at Chicka-

mauga Station, where it had been ordered on the evening of November 24, 1863.

About 2 a. m. orders were received to move immediately to the railroad bridge across Chickamauga Creek. Col. John H. Anderson at this instant was ordered to take command of Wright's brigade, and at the same time turning over the command of the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers to me, I immediately formed the regiment and proceeded to the railroad bridge, as per orders above, which place we reached about daylight. I was ordered to put the Eighth Regiment in position on an eminence just above the bridge, which order was promptly obeyed. I remained in this place about two hours, when Col. John H. Anderson, commanding brigade, ordered me to take my command down the creek about half a mile and report to Colonel Colquitt, of the First Arkansas Regiment, which I did promptly, and put my command in position on his left, and proceeded to protect my command by constructing a breastwork of logs, which was accomplished in a very short time. We remained in this position until sunset, when I received orders from Colonel Anderson to move to Shallow Ford Bridge, which orders I complied with immediately. On arriving at the bridge I placed my command in position just above the bridge, where we remained until about 2 o'clock, when Colonel Anderson called for a detail of men and axes, which I furnished, and in a short time had the satisfaction of seeing the bridge totally destroyed by cutting it away.

In a very short time after the destruction of the bridge I received an order from Colonel Anderson to move to Chickamauga Station and join our division, which order I promptly obeyed, together with the brigade, which point we reached about 3 o'clock on the morning of November 26, when we rejoined our division and moved back to this place.

CHRIS. C. McKINNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties of the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Infantry, Wright's brigade, Cheatham's division, in the battle of Chickamauga Creek, on November 24, 1863.—Second Lieut. William R. Galyen, Company A, gunshot wound, left leg fractured, tibia, severe; Private Hugh H. Bradley, Company A, gunshot wound, left hand fractured, metacarpal bones, severe; Private James A. L. D. Stevens, Company B, gunshot wound, left hand, slight.

S. E. H. DANCE,
Surgeon Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. Benjamin Randals, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
April 9, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Missionary Ridge November 24 and 25, 1863:

On the evening of the 24th, the regiment, with the other regiments

of the brigade, was marched down the east side of the Chickamauga, Col. D. M. Donnell commanding. When near the mouth of the river we were fired upon by infantry and artillery; surprised, as none were anticipating an enemy. The same eagerness was manifested by the men to engage the enemy that has ever characterized this regiment. There were but few shots exchanged.

The regiment was ordered to fall back under cover of a hill. There was no disorder or confusion among the men. All acted well the part of good soldiers. They were cool, calm, and deliberate. We were then withdrawn to the bridge across the Chickamauga with the loss of 1 killed and 8 wounded. Here we remained on our arms during the remainder of the engagement, taking no further part in the engagement.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

BEN. RANDALS,
Captain, Commanding Sixteenth Tennessee.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I have omitted the different changes of positions during this time, thinking it unimportant.

B. R.

No. 233.

Report of Col. Sidney S. Stanton, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Near Dalton, April 6, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations of my regiment on November 24 and 25, 1863, near Missionary Ridge:

In the afternoon of November 24, the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment, with the other regiments of the brigade, having arrived at the railroad bridge near Chickamauga Station, soon moved for the mouth of Chickamauga River. Having moved about 1½ miles from the bridge toward the mouth of the river, the enemy suddenly opened fire upon us, while marching by the flank with unloaded pieces. I immediately halted, and, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Wright, formed for battle. The enemy's skirmishers continued firing, which was returned only by that portion of my regiment which had long-range guns, the distance being too far to effect much even with them. Having remained in this position for near fifteen minutes, the Twenty-eighth Tennessee moved with the brigade back to Chickamauga Station.

At 2 a. m. November 25, we moved back to the railroad bridges near the tunnel through Missionary Ridge, when I was ordered to report with my regiment to Brig. Gen. Lucius E. Polk. Having done so I received orders to take position on a high hill below the bridges, to watch and report all movements of the enemy in that direction, and should he advance, to hold said hill as long as possible.

At 11 p. m., 25th, having been ordered to evacuate said position, I reported again to Brigadier-General Polk, whose brigade formed the rear guard of the retreating forces on that road.

The Twenty-eighth Tennessee remained with General Polk's brigade until Friday, November 26, when we rejoined General Wright's brigade at Tunnel Hill, Ga.

In the engagement on the 24th we lost none killed and but 2 or 3 slightly wounded—not serious enough to be reported.

The conduct of both men and officers was, as usual, bold and fearless, willing to measure steel with the enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. STANTON,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Tennessee.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 234.

Report of Lieut. Col. John G. Hall, Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry, commanding Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIRST AND FIFTY-SECOND TENN. REGTS.,
Near Dalton, Ga., March 29, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Tennessee Regiments, under my command, in the engagement at Missionary Ridge on November 24 and 25, 1863:

I arrived with regiments at Chickamauga Station (Western and Atlantic road) on the morning of November 24. Immediately on my arrival I was ordered to form the regiment and make the necessary arrangements for an advance and skirmish with the enemy. Soon after I had formed the regiment for this purpose I was ordered to take position with regiment at the bridge over Chickamauga River. I remained at the bridge for several hours, when I was relieved and ordered to rejoin the brigade, which had gone in the direction of the mouth of the river. I joined the brigade between sundown and dark. While *en route* to brigade several shots were fired at regiment by the enemy's sharpshooters on the opposite side of the stream, but no casualties. Having joined the brigade I remained with it during the night and the day following. The brigade, after I had joined it, retired a short distance to the rear and stacked arms. We remained in this position until 9 or 10 o'clock, when we were ordered to Chickamauga Station. We remained at the station, I suppose, about two hours, when we were ordered to the Stone Bridge.

We remained at the bridge until about 9 a. m. on the 25th, when we were ordered farther to the left, where we remained until between sundown and dark, cutting trees and arranging them as breastworks, in case of an attack from the enemy. Between sundown and dark we were ordered 300 or 400 yards to the left to occupy the position vacated by Brigadier-General Polk's brigade. We remained in this position but a short time, when we were again ordered to the bridge near Shallow Ford, on Chickamauga River. I was ordered with regiment to take position at the ford, the brigade remaining at the bridge. I remained in this position until I was ordered to rejoin the brigade, which was moving off on the road to Chickamauga Station, from thence to Tunnel Hill, &c.

The regiment was not under fire. We had none killed or wounded. Only 1 man is missing, but, from what has been heard of him, he was barefooted and is supposed was captured.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 51st and 52d Tennessee Regts.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 235.

Report of Capt. R. F. Kolb, Alabama Battery.

HEADQUARTERS KOLB'S BATTERY,
April 2, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Your communication of 31st ultimo, requesting a report of the part taken by my battery in the engagement of Wright's brigade with the enemy near the mouth of Chickamauga Creek on November 24, 1863, has been received. I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 8 o'clock on the morning of November 24, 1863, I received orders from my battalion commander, Maj. S. C. Williams, to proceed immediately with my battery to the railroad bridge over Chickamauga Creek and report to Brigadier-General Wright. Having reported as directed, my battery was placed in position on the hill to the right of said bridge.

About 2 p. m., agreeably to orders from General Wright, I moved with his brigade in the direction of the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, and while marching in that direction we were attacked by the enemy from the opposite side of the creek. I immediately moved my battery out of the road by the right flank into an old field, and placing two pieces in position opened on the enemy and fired 2 rounds. Agreeably to orders from General Wright, I then moved to a hill about 400 yards in my rear, where I placed two guns in position and again opened, firing 17 rounds. At night we fell back from this position to the one occupied in the morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. KOLB,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Capt. LEON TROUSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 236.

Report of Lieut. R. T. Gibson, Howell's (Georgia) battery, Walker's division.

BATTN. OF LIGHT ARTILLERY, HOWELL'S BATTERY,
December 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report regarding my participation in the affair yielding up Lookout Mountain to the enemy:

On Monday, the 16th ultimo, I was ordered by Captain Howell to

take two 6-pounder guns up to the Craven house and put them in position, which order was obeyed. I also received orders to send my horses back to the park, which I did. I do not remember receiving orders to report to any one, nor did any officer give me orders while I remained there.

On the morning of the 24th ultimo, hearing a scattering musketry fire, I went up to the Craven house for the purpose of ascertaining its meaning. While endeavoring to find out the cause of the firing I perceived our men (Walthall's brigade) falling back in disorder, and very rapidly, the enemy pursuing. My supports having fallen back, and my horses being at the foot of the mountain, I considered it best to march off my men, as there was no possibility of either moving my guns or repulsing the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. GIBSON,
Second Lieutenant, Howell's Light Battery.

[Capt. G. W. McCAWLEY,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 237.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding division and Left Flank, Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Near Dalton, January 8, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen., C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Seeing in the Richmond journals that General Bragg has submitted his report of the battles of November 24 and 25 to the War Department, I take the liberty of forwarding direct by Lieutenant Patton, aide-de-camp, my report, with those of my subordinate commanders, of the operations of the troops under my command at and near Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863. Copies of all of the accompanying papers have been forwarded to General Bragg through the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Dalton, January 2, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command west of Chattanooga Creek on November 24, 1863:

On November 12, I was directed to move my division from the position near the tunnel on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which it had occupied since its return from East Tennessee, to the extreme left of our infantry lines—the top of Lookout Mountain—reporting to Lieutenant-General Hardee.

On November 14, the positions of the troops of his command were assigned by the lieutenant-general. Walker's division, commanded

by Brigadier-General Gist, to occupy that portion of the line which lay west of the Chattanooga Creek to the Chattanooga road, at the base of the mountain; Cheatham's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson, that known as the Craven house slope, extending from the left of Walker's line to Smith's trail, on the western side of the mountain, and the defense of the mountain was intrusted to my division and a very small and inadequate force of cavalry.

The position assigned to me—the table on the top of the mountain—included the pass at Johnson's Crook, distant 18 miles. The numerous passes along the western crest to Nickajack Pass, a distance of about 10 miles, were held by infantry; the remainder by the small force of cavalry. The defensive works on the mountain extended across from east to west at about 2½ miles from the point. To guard this extended line, to protect these numerous passes, and to complete, with the dispatch so frequently urged upon me by the general commanding the line of defense, the work upon which was prosecuted agreeably to his orders day and night, and the necessity of watching with the utmost vigilance the movements of the heavy force of the enemy threatening my rear at Stevens' Gap and Johnson's Crook, demanded and received my constant and undivided attention. By personal inspection and reconnaissance, I familiarized myself with the character of the line intrusted to me, but had neither time nor occasion to make myself acquainted with the dispositions made by the lieutenant-general commanding for the defense of the rest of the line further than such information as I acquired by personal observation in visiting and adjusting the posts of my pickets and signal stations at and near the point of the mountain, from which place in favorable weather both armies could be plainly discerned.

On November 23, about 1 p. m., my attention was attracted by heavy firing in the valley below. I immediately proceeded to the point of the mountain from which I could plainly see all the movements of the enemy. I watched them closely until dark, and then hurried off the following dispatch by signal both to Lieutenant-General Hardee and direct to General Bragg:

> I observed closely from the point the movements of the enemy until dark. An object seemed to be to attract our attention. All the troops in sight were formed from center to left. Those on their right moved to center. The troops from Raccoon were in line in full sight. If they intend to attack, my opinion is it will be upon our left. Both of their bridges are gone.

The movements of the enemy and his demonstrations against our right center were such that in my own mind I had not the slightest doubt that his purpose was to attract our attention, induce us to concentrate on our right, thereby weakening our left, and thus render the acquisition of Lookout Mountain practicable for him.

The maneuver had the desired effect, for during that evening Walker's entire division was removed from its position to the extreme right, and the force west of Chattanooga Creek thereby diminished more than one-third. After dark I was informed by Lieutenant-General Hardee that he had been ordered to the extreme right, and I was directed to assume command of the troops west of Chattanooga Creek. To fill, as far as possible, the vacancy caused by the removal of Walker's division, Jackson's brigade, of Cheatham's division, was removed from the Craven house slope, and Cumming's brigade, of my own division, from the top of the mountain, General

Cumming, as senior officer present, being placed in command of the two brigades. I was advised by the lieutenant-general commanding to transfer my headquarters to the Craven house, and subsequently to the camp just vacated by him.

Having thus, without the slightest premonition—not only a large portion of the troops, but even the permanent commander having been removed—been placed in command at night, at a most critical period, over a wing of the army, with whose position and disposition, as I have already stated, I had enjoyed no opportunity of making myself acquainted, I at once used every exertion to gain the necessary information by sending every officer of my staff and devoting the whole night myself to riding over and examining the lines. I found the position at which General Hardee advised me to establish my headquarters to be on the eastern side of Chattanooga Creek, some distance beyond the extreme right of my line, and at least 2½ miles from the base of the mountain. The distance and the fact that the situation was most unfavorable for personal observation determined me to return to the mountain, which afforded this advantage in the highest degree, and I accordingly addressed you the appended communication (A).

On my way back I examined the whole line, and at sunrise reached the Craven house. I found the troops in position as assigned by Lieutenant-General Hardee. Moore's brigade was bivouacked along the eastern side of the mountain near the Craven house, Walthall's on the northwestern slope in front of the Craven house. After examining the ledge I became satisfied that no tenable line could be established on the northwestern slope, so completely was it commanded by batteries which the enemy had erected for the purpose, and that the only feasible plan of defense was for Walthall, in case the enemy should cross the creek and attack him, to fall back fighting upon Moore on a line near the Craven house, holding them in check until the only movable force that I had could be sent to assist. This would expose the enemy to a flank fire at short range from the crest of the mountain on which I proposed to deploy the remainder of my force not engaged in guarding the passes on the west side as sharpshooters. Accordingly, after seeing General Moore and conversing with him upon the subject of his line and his ability to hold it—of which he spoke with some confidence—being informed that all was quiet on that line, I went to the top of the mountain to make what I conceived to be the proper disposition of the troops there. I directed Brigadier-General Brown, then commanding my division, to hold the larger portion of Pettus' brigade ready to move at a moment's notice to any point to which it should be ordered. I thus provided, as well as the means at my disposal permitted, either for an attack upon Cumming or Jackson.

Immediately upon my arrival on the mountain I directed the lookouts at the point to keep a close watch and advise me of any movement the enemy might make.

About 10 a. m. I received from Brigadier-General Jackson the communication (B) written him by General Walthall, and soon afterward was informed by the men at the point that there was some picket firing on Lookout Creek. I immediately rode to the point to see what was going on. The enemy had by felling trees constructed three temporary bridges over the creek and in a short time forced a passage. The troops as they crossed formed to cover the passage of the remainder. I immediately sent a staff officer of General Hardee

(Maj. W. D. Pickett) who happened to be with me to General Jackson to inform him of what I had seen and to direct him at once to place all of his troops in position. He reached General Jackson, I suppose, a little after 10 a. m. I caused the picket at Smith's trail to be largely increased and a strong force to be posted as sharpshooters along the crest of the mountain. The artillery, with trails raised, opened with spirit and effect, and was used until the enemy advanced so close under the cliff that the guns could not be sufficiently depressed for the shots to take effect.

General Walthall's pickets and skirmishers extended from the turnpike bridge of Lookout Creek to the railroad bridge, and thence making nearly a right angle across the northwest slope of the mountain to a point near Smith's trail. The enemy, as Walthall mentions in his report, had threatened to force a passage of the creek on his right, but their real movement was upon his left. A large force had moved up the creek under cover of the fog, crossed above, and, passing along the western slope, attacked him successfully in flank and rear. Their advance on the flank and from the front was gallantly contested; but though their front line sometimes wavered, they pressed on, Walthall falling back to the line which I have before mentioned, but with very heavy loss in prisoners, owing to the enemy taking him in flank and rear.

Finding that the fog was becoming so dense that the troops on the northern point of the mountain could not see the enemy moving upon Walthall, I gave orders for Pettus with my only disposable force to move down and report to Brigadier-General Jackson. He started at 12.30 o'clock and reached the scene of action a little past 1 o'clock, relieving Walthall on the left of Moore's line. This position was held by Moore, Walthall, and Pettus until about 8 p. m., when Walthall's and part of Pettus' command were relieved by Clayton's brigade, commanded by Colonel Holtzclaw, which was sent to cover the movement to the right. Moore and Holtzclaw retired from the position about 2 a. m. on the 25th. Brown, finding that the enemy could not be seen for the fog, deployed his sharpshooters down the sides of the mountain, who were guided in firing by the reports of the enemy's musketry. At the same time the men stationed along the crest rolled down rocks in the direction of the Craven house. This with the shells from the Napoleon guns doubtless contributed not a little to checking the advance of the enemy, for soon thereafter his firing materially abated.

Early in the day the appended communication (C) was received from General Bragg. A perusal of it will show how highly important he on that day considered my making such dispositions as would effectually prevent a severance of the troops which I commanded from the main body of the army.

About the time the attack was made on Walthall the enemy massed a considerable force upon the Chattanooga road in front of Cumming's line, evidently for the purpose of co-operating with and making a diversion in favor of their assaulting column. The number of his troops massed for this purpose, who had been in plain sight until the view was obscured by the mist; the serious weakness of Cumming's force (there not being a man for yards upon some parts of the line), and the certainty that to re-enforce the command near the Craven house from Cumming's was to give the enemy an opportunity to cut us off from the main body without even a show of resistance, rendered it highly improper to withdraw a man from

him. I have already stated that he had but two brigades to hold the line from the Chattanooga Creek to the Chattanooga road, at the base of the mountain. The force early that morning at the Craven house slope had consisted of two brigades—Moore's and Walthall's—and was now re-enforced by the larger part of a third (Pettus'), while on the mountain top there were but one small brigade and two regiments of another, the larger portion being between the point and the works, the other picketing and holding a line of about 10 miles.

Of my six brigades it will be perceived from the foregoing account that four were engaged, while the remaining two were threatened by a force which, had it advanced, could soon have driven them from their position and irremediably cut us off from the army east of the creek—a position which I had been instructed to hold even at the expense of the mountain. I had been directed by General Bragg, if I needed re-enforcements, to call for them (see letter C), and as soon as I saw that the enemy were attacking and would carry the point, I availed myself of the order and called both upon Generals Breckinridge and Bragg for them by a staff officer. I instructed him to say to them that if they would send me re-enforcements I would, when the fog rose, attack the enemy in flank by sharpshooters on the mountain crest, and, descending Smith's trail, take him in the rear, and, I doubted not, drive him from the slope. This statement I repeated by three other staff officers, sent at intervals of half an hour. After waiting for some time for an answer, I received a verbal order from General Bragg to the effect that no re-enforcements could be sent me; that I must withdraw as best I could under cover of the fog, and that a brigade would be sent to the base of the mountain to cover the withdrawal. Subsequently I received the following note:

2.30 p. m.

The general commanding instructs me to say that you will withdraw your command from the mountain to this side of Chattanooga Creek, destroying the bridges behind. Fight the enemy as you retire. The thickness of the fog will enable you to retire, it is hoped, without much difficulty.

About five hours after the date of this order I received a note from Major-General Breckinridge, then my corps commander, informing me that he had arrived at the base of the mountain with a brigade (Clayton's) to be used in the retirement, and generously offering to confer with me, and render me any assistance in his power in the withdrawal of the troops. This brigade, as has been heretofore stated, relieved Walthall's and part of Pettus' command about 8 p. m., and was the only force sent to me that day. I was engaged in issuing the necessary orders for the retirement of the troops when Major-General Cheatham arrived. He informed me that he had come to consult with me, but not to assume command. I sent the troops from the top of the mountain down, and then proceeded myself to a point near its base, where General Cheatham and myself had appointed to meet. Here, as senior officer, he assumed command, and I then gave no further directions with regard to the retirement of the troops, except such as I received from him for those of my own division. Here we met, also, Major-General Breckinridge, who, when Major-General Cheatham took command, returned to his corps. Brown was directed at once to cross Chattanooga Creek (about 11 p. m.), Cumming at 1 o'clock, and Cheatham's di-

vision—with which was then serving Pettus' brigade, of my own division—afterward, all with directions to await further orders on the eastern side. General Cheatham then left me, as I understood, to get further orders from General Bragg. Except about one hour—from about 10.30 to 11.30 a. m.—the mountain was enveloped in fog during the day.

About 12 m. two staff officers of General Bragg rode up to where I was (General Cumming's quarters), and stating that they could not find General Cheatham, handed me orders to him from General Bragg to send all the troops that had been west of Chattanooga Creek to the extreme right. This order was immediately given, and was executed as quickly as possible. The conduct of the troops was all that could have been desired, and they accomplished all that could have been expected of them.

The withdrawal of Walker's division on the night of the 23d, in my opinion, rendered the position on the left, opposed by so large a force, untenable, and it was beyond the power of the troops there to do more than secure the communication with the top of the mountain and with the main body of the army until General Bragg could decide whether he would re-enforce them sufficiently to hold the line or abandon it. His decision I have already given.

The mountain was held until 2 o'clock the next morning, and the troops, artillery, and trains were withdrawn in order to the eastern side of the creek.

As Brigadier-General Jackson is mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders as having been absent from his headquarters with me, it is due to him to state that, having checked the enemy in rear of the Craven house, and finding that they had massed a considerable force on the Chattanooga road, apparently with the intention of advancing from that direction, it being important that he should have definite orders in case they should make a successful attack upon the troops on that part of the line—and thus cut us off from the main body of the army—to provide against any accident in transmission of such orders, he came to me to receive them in person. I approved of his course, under the circumstances. As his conduct at the battle of Missionary Ridge, when not under my command, has been alluded to in one of the accompanying reports, I append, at his request, to be read with said report, a communication (D) addressed him on the subject by his commanding officer, Major-General Cheatham.

I take pleasure in expressing my indebtedness to Maj. W. D. Pickett, of Lieutenant-General Hardee's staff, and my renewed obligations to Majs. John J. Reeve, George L. Gillespie, J. H. F. Mayo, H. M. Mathews, H. Webb, J. E. McElrath, and Chief Surg. H. M. Compton, of my staff.

For the particular service rendered by the several regiments, I respectfully ask attention to the reports of brigade commanders.

I transmit herewith maps* of the line west of Chattanooga Creek.

Delay in the reports of subordinate commanders and my illness have prevented me from forwarding this report sooner.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* To appear in Atlas.

[Inclosures.]

A.

HDQRS. FORCES WEST OF CHATTANOOGA CREEK,
General Hardee's Headquarters, November 24, 1863.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

COLONEL: Agreeably to a suggestion in a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Roy, General Hardee's assistant adjutant-general, I came to this place to-night to establish my headquarters, but I find that I am on the opposite side of the creek and some distance from the extreme right of my line. I will return quickly to the mountain, which is more central, from which I can overlook my whole command, communicate by signal from my extreme left to right—and by couriers in case of fog—from stations which I have established at the base of the mountain.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

B.

HEADQUARTERS WALTHALL'S BRIGADE,
Craven House, November 24, 1863—8 a. m.

MAJOR: It is foggy this morning and nothing can be distinctly seen, but I feel sure the enemy's pontoons have both disappeared, and most of the tents in Chattanooga have been removed. Troops are moving rapidly to the left; in what numbers it is difficult to estimate. The lines of the enemy in front of their works visible on yesterday are still to be seen. They seemed to have bivouacked there. A steam-boat is busy in the river beyond the town from here. The fog has thickened so within the last thirty minutes that I can see nothing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALTHALL,
Brigadier-General.

C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863—a. m.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you are charged with the defenses on the left of Chattanooga Creek. If the enemy attempt to cross the creek you must defend obstinately, calling on the forces to your left, and also on Breckinridge, on your right, for assistance. Should you be compelled to yield, the force on the mountain and at Craven house must be withdrawn in time to save them from being cut off. In a last resort the Craven house command could pass on the old road leading up the mountain and form a junction with the force coming down; or in case of extreme necessity they could move south on the mountain. But this only an extreme case.

Report fully and frequently by letter and signal all movements in our front.

I am, general, very respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

D.

HEADQUARTERS CHEATHAM'S DIVISION,
January 3, 1864.

General JOHN K. JACKSON:

SIR: Your note of December 31 is before me. In it you say:

As my (your) report of the battle of Lookout Mountain will not pass through you, I will be greatly obliged to you for your opinion of my conduct on Missionary Ridge on November 25 last, with liberty to use it officially or otherwise, as I may see proper.

In reply I have to say that I saw nothing wrong in your conduct on Missionary Ridge on November 25 last. You were always present to receive and obey my orders, as far as could be done amid the confusion of the day. I left yourself and General Walthall with orders to hold the position then occupied for thirty minutes, and then to follow on to Chickamauga, all of which was promptly complied with.

Yours, very respectfully,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in Stevenson's division November 24 *and* 25, 1863 (*incomplete*).

[Compiled from reports.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Brown's brigade:										
3d Tennessee						3			12	15
18th Tennessee						1				1
26th Tennessee						1				1
32d Tennessee	1		1	3	13	16		1	1	18
45th Tennessee			1	1	10	11				12
23d Tennessee Battalion						3				3
Total			2			35			13	50
Cumming's brigade:										
34th Georgia			4			30				34
36th Georgia						39			4	43
39th Georgia			9			41			2	52
56th Georgia			4			46			24	74
Total			17			156			30	203
Pettus' brigade:										
20th Alabama			9			39			10	58
23d Alabama			2			16				18
30th Alabama			4			17				21
31st Alabama			2			16			5	23
46th Alabama						5			2	7
Total *a*			17			93			17	127
Reynolds' brigade: *b*										
58th North Carolina										
60th North Carolina										
54th Virginia										
63d Virginia										
Total										
Artillery Battalion *b*										

a Of these, 9 killed, 38 wounded, and 9 missing on the 24th.

b Not reported. Reynolds' brigade belonged to Buckner's division but seems to have served under Stevenson.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
No. —. } *In the Field, November 27, 1863.*

The major-general commanding desires to return his sincere thanks to the brave officers and men of his command for the gallantry which they have exhibited during the recent operations of the army. It was Pettus' brigade, of his division, which first checked an enemy flushed with victory on Lookout Mountain, and held him at bay until ordered to retire.

On the next day, on the right of Missionary Ridge, the whole division (Brown's, Cumming's, and Pettus' brigades, and the artillery) fought with a courage which merited and won success. Cumming's brigade three times charged the enemy, routing him and taking several colors. Whatever may have been the issue as regards other commands, the officers and men of this division can look back to the battle of Missionary Ridge, can recall their repulse of every assault of the enemy, and their success in holding their position, with the pride of soldiers whose strong arms and stout hearts have entitled them to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

By command of Major-General Stevenson:

JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 238.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Brown, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Stevenson's division.

HEADQUARTERS BROWN'S BRIGADE,
November 30, 1863.

MAJOR: I beg to submit a report of the part performed by my command in the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge on November 24 and 25.

On Monday night, November 23, Major-General Stevenson directed me to take command of his division, then occupying the summit of Lookout Mountain and defending the approaches at the point and on the west slope of the mountain as far as Nickajack trail, a distance of 10 miles.

At 12 o'clock that night I was ordered by the major-general to send Cumming's brigade to the base of Lookout Mountain to report to Brigadier-General Jackson, and Garrity's battery of Parrott guns to report to Brigadier-General Anderson on the right of the line, on Missionary Ridge.

Early Tuesday morning, the 24th, the pickets at passes of the mountain were re-enforced, and at 12 m., in obedience to an order from the major-general commanding, I sent Pettus' brigade, except the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, to report to Brigadier-General Jackson, half way down the mountain, leaving me only my own brigade, the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, and Corput's battery of Napoleons. The Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments (consolidated), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, were disposed at Powell's and Nickajack trails and the contiguous passes. Powell's trail is 7 miles and Nick-

ajack 10 miles from the north point of Lookout. The pass at the point and those nearest to it for 2½ miles on the west side were held by detachments from the Twenty-third and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, while reserves from the same regiments, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hundley, officer of the day, were held near the line of defenses south of Summertown to re-enforce these pickets. One section of the battery under charge of ——— was in position near the point, while the other section was held disposable between the point and the line of defenses on the south.

About 12.30 p. m. I moved the Thirty-second Tennessee, the largest regiment of my brigade, to re-enforce the point and to support the battery.

At 1 p. m. the two Napoleon guns on the point opened fire upon the enemy, then passing near the Craven house, and continued it incessantly for two hours. At the same time I deployed sharpshooters from the Thirty-second Tennessee and the Thirtieth Alabama down the sides of the mountain, and directed a fire upon the enemy's flank. I ordered rocks rolled down the mountain also. The fog was so dense that we could not see the enemy, although we could hear his march, and guided by this and the report of his musketry ours was directed. His advance was quickly checked and his fire materially abated, and doubtless the effect of the shells from the two Napoleon guns and the fire of our sharpshooters contributed largely to this end.

Late in the afternoon (the hour not recollected) I reported to the major-general commanding, in answer to a summons from him, and was informed that he had been directed by General Bragg to withdraw from the mountain.

I gave orders to all the troops to be ready to move at 7 p. m. Nearly all of our wagons had been ordered the night previous to Chickamauga Station for supplies, and had not returned. The consequence was that our camp equipage and a part of our baggage was abandoned.

At 7 p. m. the troops, artillery, and ordnance trains were quietly withdrawn to the valley by the Chattanooga road, and crossed Chattanooga Creek by 10 o'clock. The Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiments were withdrawn by the McCullough road, and crossed the valley and Missionary Ridge by way of Rossville, and did not form a junction with the command until late in the afternoon the next day. I halted my brigade on the east side of Chattanooga Creek, fronting on that stream, my right resting on the left of Breckinridge's line.

At 4 a. m. the 25th, I received orders from Major Clare, of General Bragg's staff, to move to the extreme right of the line, which I did at once, reaching the position of Major-General Cleburne immediately after sunrise. Under the directions of Major-General Stevenson I formed with my left resting over the tunnel through which the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad passes Missionary Ridge. My line was soon afterward changed by Lieutenant-General Hardee so as to be in position to support Cleburne's left or hold the railroad, as occasion might demand. My skirmishers covered the ground from Cleburne's left to the railroad, moving as far forward as Glass' Station.

An hour or two later, by direction of Major-General Stevenson, I moved up so as to occupy the interval between the left of Cleburne's

line of defenses and the railroad, prolonging Cleburne's line to the railroad, my left considerably advanced. I occupied this position until near sunset. My skirmishers were all the while engaged, and so hotly for a time that I re-enforced the line until nearly half of my command was deployed as skirmishers. They checked the enemy and prevented his advance, killed and wounded many, and captured 50 prisoners. I did not advance from my position, because my orders left me no discretion. Indeed, there was probably no time when it would have been advisable.

About 3 p. m. Major-General Cleburne suggested to me that I might change my front forward on my right battalion and attack the column of the enemy in flank which was moving immediately on his front. I told him I had just returned from my line of skirmishers, who were hotly engaged, and if I changed the direction of my line I would be exposed to a terrible fire on my flank from the enemy, who was lying under the hill not more than 300 yards in my front. He readily perceived that the movement would be hazardous, and directed me not to make it, but to retain my position.

About one hour before sunset I was ordered to move rapidly toward the center and report to Major-General Cheatham with my command. By this officer's direction I formed on the left of the remnant of Walthall's brigade, which had its right resting on the line of defenses, the enemy having previously penetrated the center of our line on Missionary Ridge. There was an irregular line in our front skirmishing with the enemy, but it soon retired in broken fragments, and we then advanced. I had orders to conform the movements of my part of the line to that of the command on my right. Before advancing 100 yards the troops on my right gave way in great disorder, and while that portion of the line was being reformed orders arrived for me to move by the left flank across the Chickamauga by way of the railroad bridge. Major-General Cheatham conducted the movement, and in less than three hours we had effected the crossing and were in bivouac near the Shallow Ford road.

My entire command without an exception behaved well.

Captain Tucker, Thirty-second Tennessee Regiment, had charge of the line of skirmishers on the 25th, and deserves the highest praise for his skill and coolness.

I am under renewed obligations to Capt. H. J. Cheney, assistant adjutant-general; J. T. Brown, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp; Capt. J. B. Moore, assistant inspector-general of my staff, and M. A. Carter and George B. McCallum, acting staff officers, for the prompt and efficient discharge of their respective duties.

Attention is invited to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith filed, marked, respectively, A, B, C, D, and E.*

I have the honor to be, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division.

* Butler's, McGuire's, and Searcy's the only sub-reports found.

No. 239.

Report of Capt. Max Van Den Corput, Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery.

HDQRS. CHEROKEE ARTILLERY, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
December 29, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from Major-General Stevenson's [headquarters], I send you a report of the part taken by my battery on November 24 last while on the summit of Lookout Mountain:

On the night of November 23 and 24 last, I was ordered by General Brown, in command of General Stevenson's division, to place two Napoleon guns on the point of the mountain and relieve Garrity's battery, which I did, and at 1 a. m. that night I had my section in position on the right of the mountain, facing the Craven house.

At daybreak and until 10 o'clock the fog was so heavy that it was impossible to distinguish anything in the valley below.

About 10 a. m. the fog on the side of Lookout Creek had disappeared enough to show us the Federals moving in three different bodies from the foot of Raccoon Mountain toward Lookout Creek. The pickets had been firing from about sunrise toward the creek. We could hear very distinctly cutting of timber in the valley, but presuming that the pickets would give notice of any work going on on the side of the Federals, I took no notice of it. The longest fuse that I had with my guns was 7″, which time would carry my shells only 1 mile. The position of the Federals being far over that distance, I did not open fire on them then. After their first charge on our infantry—who instantly gave way, the enemy pursuing them—I opened fire on the Federals, having brought my section in position on the left of the mountain. I fired 33 shells, doing in many instances good execution. The Federals were, however, soon under cover of the rocks, being unable to depress my guns enough. The fog during all that time was very dense on the right and in front of the point. When the enemy made their charge I discovered two places over the creek where they had made bridges by cutting timber, which answered for the cutting that I heard in the morning. Unable to do anything more, I waited for further orders.

At about 12.30 p. m. I received orders to bring my pieces back toward headquarters.

At 1 p. m., being close by headquarters, the order was countermanded and I went back to the point. I took position on the right, the fog being still very heavy, and waited for orders.

At about 2 p. m. General Brown gave me orders to fire toward the Craven house if I could ascertain the direction, the enemy being reported in force in that direction. I obtained from the signal corps the position of the house, and fired about thirty times at intervals in that direction and toward the right. In the opinion of General Brown, then present, and according to my own judgment, I believe I did some good firing.

At 3.45 p. m. I received orders from headquarters to retire with my section from the point, which order was obeyed, and in passing at headquarters I reported to the general, who gave me orders to proceed with my battery to the foot of the mountain and from there to the rear. In coming down the Lookout the enemy shelled my

battery severely, but, every carriage being kept at a long distance, they did no damage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. VAN DEN CORPUT,
Captain.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stevenson's Division.

No. 240.

Report of Lieut. Col. William R. Butler, Eighteenth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH TENN.,
Dalton, Ga., December 31, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Volunteers in the late engagement at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain:

The regiment was on outpost duty guarding the western crest of Lookout Mountain from Wauhatchie to Nickajack Pass, a distance of 8 miles, at the commencement of the battle.

At 9 p. m., November 24, I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Brown to the effect that our entire force had been withdrawn from Lookout Mountain and had retired to the east of Chattanooga Creek. Also ordered the concentration and withdrawal of my command by the McCullough road in the direction of Rossville, wagons to go out at Cooper's Gap and report to the railroad.

At 12 o'clock the command moved from Powell's Pass (at which point the companies were assembled) on the McCullough road, and rested an hour before daylight 2½ miles south of Rossville.

We resumed the march at 8 o'clock on the morning of November 25, and reached the extreme right of the army on Missionary Ridge, and immediately in rear of Brown's brigade, at 3.30 p. m. the same day. I then dispatched General Brown the whereabouts of my command, subjecting it to his orders, in reply to which I was ordered to retain my position until further orders. Immediately after the reception of General Brown's order, General Cleburne came up and ordered me to move the command to the crest of the hill and in supporting distance of troops then engaged, exposing the command to the enemy's fire, and at which point Maj. W. H. Joyner was slightly wounded.

The command remained in this position until a few minutes after sunset, when I received an order from General Brown to move to the left and rejoin the brigade. Having moved some 350 yards, I received the intelligence that a point on the ridge still to our left had been carried by the enemy, and was ordered by an aide from General Brown to move directly to the rear and in the direction the brigade had taken.

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. BUTLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 18th and 26th Tennessee Vols.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 241.

Report of Maj. John P. McGuire, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
December 29, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent action of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge:

On the morning of the 24th ultimo, this regiment, together with two other regiments of the brigade (the Third and Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiments), were ordered under arms and marched from their encampments on Lookout Mountain to a point near Summertown at which the road reaches the summit of the mountain. Here the brigade was halted, and this regiment detached and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Stevenson's division, at Lookout Point. Reaching this point, Company A, Lieutenant Pigg, was deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder of the regiment held in line of battle until about 2 p. m., when the skirmishers were ordered in without having been engaged with the enemy, and the regiment ordered to rejoin the brigade at the point where it was halted in the forenoon.

Here it remained until about 10 p. m., when orders were received to march off the mountain by the road leading in the direction of Chattanooga. We reached the valley and bivouacked about 1 a. m. the 25th. The command was allowed to rest for a few hours, when, about dawn, the line of march was resumed for the right of the line on the ridge. We reached our position at the tunnel about 9 a. m. Brisk skirmishing was then going on on our right. This regiment was soon in position. Company A, Lieutenant Pigg, and Company I, Captain Sumners, were advanced as skirmishers, and soon became engaged with a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers posted near the base of the ridge. Heavy skirmishing continued with those two companies until about 11 o'clock, when the enemy were discovered to be advancing a second and very heavy line of skirmishers. Orders were received to re-enforce our skirmishers, which was accordingly done with Company G, Captain Hall, and Company H, Lieutenant Fogg; hence these two lines were checked and repulsed. Soon afterward a brigade of the enemy advanced against our position, which, with some assistance, was likewise repulsed after a sharp engagement.

At about 2 p. m. our line being contracted, Companies A and I were ordered in, and Companies G and H relieved by Company B, Lieut. Aaron Smith, and Company F, Captain Young. These two companies, after being hotly engaged for about two hours, were ordered to rejoin their regiment and brigade, when the whole was moved back and formed on the summit of the ridge. Orders were soon received, and the command moved by the left flank toward the center, but unfortunately did not reach its destination until it was too late to turn the tide of the victory to Southern arms.

In this action this regiment lost 1 killed,* 16 wounded, and 1 missing, which constituted the losses of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Officers and men all did their duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McGUIRE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. H. J. CHENEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*Lieut. J. T. Pigg.

No. 242.

Report of Col. Anderson Searcy, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry and Newman's battalion.

HDQRS. 45TH TENN. REGT. AND NEWMAN'S BATTALION,
December 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the action of my regiment in the late battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, November 24 and 25.

Both officers and men acted well. My regiment was not engaged at all on Lookout Mountain nor on Missionary Ridge, except a few thrown out as skirmishers. Although we were on the front line the whole day and under very heavy fire, our line remained firm. We held our position with skirmishers alone.

Toward night we were ordered to move to the extreme left, which we did; but to our great surprise we found that the men at that point had been driven from the ridge in great disorder. We were immediately formed in line. Skirmishers were thrown forward to check the enemy. We remained in this position until everything had been moved out. When the retreat was ordered we moved off in perfect order.

Accompanied you will find a list of our killed, wounded, and missing.*

Respectfully submitted.

A. SEARCY,
Colonel, Commanding.

M. A. CARTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Brown's Brigade.

No. 243.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PETTUS' BRIGADE,
Camp near Dalton, Ga., December 6, 1863.

SIR: At 12.30 o'clock on the 24th ultimo, I was with my command on the top of Lookout Mountain, and was then ordered by Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Stevenson's division, to report with three regiments of my command to Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding at the Craven house. I moved at once with the Twentieth, Thirty-first, and Forty-sixth Alabama Regiments, and at the head of the column I found Brigadier-General Jackson at the point where the road to the Craven house leaves the road leading down the mountain. Communicating my orders, I was directed to hasten forward and re-enforce Brigadier-General Moore at the Craven house. On the way I met squads of Moore's and Walthall's brigades, and when about 300 yards from the Craven house I found that that point had been carried by the enemy. The two brigades which had held the point had fallen back. Here I found Brigadier-General Walthall with the remnant of his command formed at right angles with

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 killed and 14 wounded.

and on the left of the road gallantly fighting to stay the advance of the enemy. He informed me that he had lost a large part of his command; that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that he could not hold the position he then had.

Having no time to send back for orders, and finding the fighting was then all on the left of the road, I moved my command, though right in front, by filing to the left directly up the mountain side to the rock bluff. So soon as formed, my command was faced by the rear rank, moved forward, relieving Walthall's brigade, and was at once engaged with the enemy. While my command was moving into position I sent an officer to the right to find Brigadier-General Moore, and to ascertain his condition and the position of his line. In this way I learned that Moore's left was about 150 yards from my right, and his right resting at the large rocks in the road above the mouth of Chattanooga Creek. I then went down to Moore's line and had a moment's consultation with him, and at his request extended intervals to the right so as to connect with his line. These facts were communicated by me to Brigadier-General Jackson, with the request that he would come forward, look at the line, and give us orders, but he did not come in person, but sent orders that the position must be held.

Meantime the enemy made repeated assaults on my left next to the bluff, but were bravely met and repulsed by the Twentieth Alabama Regiment and four companies of the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment.

Knowing that Brigadier-General Moore's line was weak, and that his men were almost out of ammunition, I again sent Captain Smith, of my staff, to inform the brigadier-general commanding as to the progress of the fight and to ask his assistance. Captain Smith found Brigadier-General Jackson at the headquarters of Major-General Stevenson, on the top of the mountain, who was then commanding the forces west of Chattanooga Creek, about 1½ miles from the fight, where General Jackson informs me he had gone to confer with General Stevenson as to the mode in which the troops should be withdrawn in case the enemy should get possession of the mountain road. In answer to my communication I was directed to hold my position as long as possible. When I had to send again to the brigadier-general commanding he was still on the top of the mountain.

After my command had been engaged about two hours Brigadier-General Walthall, having formed the remnant of his brigade and supplied his men with ammunition, returned with his command into the fight on the left, and our commands fought together from that time until relieved.

It should be remarked that during the day the fog was very dense on the mountain side. It was almost impossible to distinguish any object at the distance of 100 yards.

The enemy made no attack on my right or on Brigadier-General Moore's line, but the attack on the left was continued, and, finding that the purpose of the enemy was to force my left, at the suggestion of Brigadier-General Walthall, I ordered Captain Davis, commanding the Twentieth Alabama Regiment, to move forward, keeping his left well up to the bluff, and drive the enemy from the higher ground they then held. The order was executed promptly and in gallant style. The higher ground was gained and held during the fight.

About 8 o'clock at night Clayton's brigade, commanded by Colonel Holtzclaw, relieved Walthall's brigade and the Twentieth and Thirty-first Alabama Regiments of my command. These two regi-

ments were withdrawn and formed in the road a short distance in the rear. Some time after this I went to the road leading down the mountain, and there met Brigadier-General Jackson coming down. He directed me to keep my command where it was and await orders, and then passed on down the mountain.

After 1 o'clock that night I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding to retire with my command across Chattanooga Creek at the upper bridge, which was done quietly and in good order.

Captains Gould and Smith, of my staff, bore themselves gallantly throughout the affair.

Below is a statement of the casualties in my command. It is small. The day was dark and the men well sheltered in the rocks.

In the fight of 24th ultimo: Killed, 9; wounded, 38; missing, 9. Total loss, 56.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. PETTUS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Brig. Gen. Jackson's Command.

No. 244.

Report of Col. Charles M. Shelley, Thirtieth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement with the enemy on Lookout Mountain November 24:

About 12 m. I was informed that the enemy had crossed Lookout Creek, with a view of attacking our position, and was ordered by General Pettus to proceed immediately to Smith's trail, on the top of the mountain. Arriving there, I received orders from General Stevenson to deploy four of my companies as skirmishers on the point to guard the approaches in that direction. I held the position until 7 o'clock at night, with the loss of 1 man killed and 1 slightly wounded, when I was ordered to withdraw and follow General Brown's brigade down the mountain, which I did, and bivouacked with his command on the east side of Chattanooga Creek.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

C. M. SHELLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Thirtieth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. JOHN S. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 245.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CUMMING'S BRIGADE,
Near Dalton, December 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade on November 24 and 25:

About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, I received an

order from Major-General Stevenson, commanding forces on the left, to form my brigade as quickly as possible, to vacate the position which I had occupied for the previous eight or ten days on the mountain, and to proceed to occupy the line which had just been vacated by General Gist's (Walker's) division. I was at the same time informed that Jackson's brigade, commanded by Colonel Wilkinson, would assist me in holding the line in question, and that he had been already directed to report to me. Owing to the darkness, the exceeding badness of the road, and the number of wagons met going up the mountain, the brigade did not reach the line until about 9 p. m. I found Colonel Wilkinson already in the trenches, and placed my brigade on his right. When thus placed in position the two brigades rested with the right on Chattanooga Creek and the left on the road to Chattanooga which passes by the foot of Lookout Mountain. In consequence of the great length of the line (upward of a mile) when compared with the smallness of the force on hand for its defense, I considered the position to be exceedingly weak. Fortunately, however, neither on that night nor during the next day did the enemy manifest any disposition to attack us. The next day we witnessed, without being able to render them any assistance, the disaster which befell our troops on the mountain.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 24th ultimo, Major-General Cheatham, who had in the course of the day arrived upon the ground, and by virtue of seniority superseded Major-General Stevenson in command, visited my headquarters at the Gillespie house, in company with Major-General Stevenson and Brigadier-General Jackson. The order of detail was at that time given by Major-General Cheatham for the withdrawal of the troops from the west side of Chattanooga Creek. By the terms of this order my command (two brigades) withdrew the last, and at an hour arranged with reference to the withdrawal of the other brigades from the mountain, 2.30 o'clock being designated as the hour for my brigades to retire and 3 o'clock for my picket to be recalled. The order of Major-General Cheatham also directed that the troops having withdrawn should be established in line of battle on the east side of the creek. Shortly after this Major-General Cheatham withdrew, leaving Major-General Stevenson in command at that point.

A short time before the arrival of the hour designated for the withdrawal of my command, a staff officer of the general commanding reached the quarters with directions that all the troops should be withdrawn as rapidly as possible from that side of the creek, and that instead of forming line of battle after having crossed they should be marched with all possible dispatch to the right and report to Lieutenant-General Hardee. It being within a few minutes of the time designated for the withdrawal of my brigades by Major-General Cheatham, and the road being now occupied by the troops which preceded mine, Major-General Stevenson deemed it not advisable to change the time indicated in the order of Major-General Cheatham.

At 2.30 o'clock I withdrew, and having reached the Gillespie house directed Wilkinson's brigade to cross the creek by the upper bridge and report there to Brigadier-General Jackson. My own brigade crossed at the lower bridge, passed through the valley, and ascended the ridge by the road on the right of General Bragg's headquarters. After reaching the top of the ridge we were subjected to a fire of shell. At this time I dispatched a staff officer to find the headquar-

ters of Lieutenant-General Hardee and report my arrival. During his absence I was met by the general commanding and directed by him to push on with all possible speed to the right. Soon afterward Major-General Stevenson, who had been in conference with the commanding general, directed me to halt my brigade until the position of his division should be assigned him.

Shortly after the division took up its position in line of battle on Missionary Ridge—about 9.30 o'clock. In this line my brigade, which was the center of the division, had its right resting upon the top of the tunnel. In front of the position occupied by the right two regiments a wide gorge of not very steep descent, but considerably grown up with the thicket, descended into the plain beneath, and at the foot of which were a collection of houses about 200 yards from the line. Beyond these houses the country spread out in open fields in all directions. Upon my right and somewhat in my front was a strong position on a knob partially fortified and held by a portion of Major-General Cleburne's troops, and upon which it soon became evident the enemy proposed to make a powerful assault.

Shortly after taking position in line of battle, the skirmishers of the enemy appeared in the open country behind the houses (a long line) advancing upon our line, and supported by heavy columns in the rear. Seeing them advancing upon the houses heretofore mentioned, Lieutenant-General Hardee directed me to send down two regiments to take possession of the houses and hold them, but if compelled to retire to burn them. The Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment, Col. J. T. McConnell commanding, and the Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. T. Slaughter commanding (the right two regiments), were designated as the ones to perform this movement. They passed down the ridge—one on the right and the other on the left of the railroad—and engaged the enemy's skirmishers to the rear and right of the houses. Here a brisk skirmish fight occurred between the two regiments and a brigade of the enemy, but at long distance, and resulting in little loss on either side. A considerable amount of ammunition having been wasted, and the two regiments being apparently threatened by a movement of the enemy on their right flank, who had advanced in heavy columns toward the battery on the fortified knob on our right, orders were given them by Major-General Stevenson to retake their position on the ridge. This movement was effected in perfect order under a dropping fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. Owing to some misconception of orders, the troops withdrew without setting fire to the houses.

During the absence of the right two regiments, the left two regiments (the Thirty-sixth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, and the Thirty-fourth Georgia, Colonel Johnson) were moved up to supply their position in the line, and the returned regiments formed in their rear while replenishing their cartridge boxes. While the left two were being brought to supply the place of the right two regiments, each of them sustained a serious loss in the wounding of its commanding officer, Col. J. A. W. Johnson, Thirty-fourth Georgia, being struck by a Minie ball in the leg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Thirty-sixth Georgia, having received a severe contusion from a fragment of a shell. In the placing *hors de combat* of these two brave and experienced officers upon the eve of a hot encounter I felt that the brigade, as well as their respective regiments, had sustained a serious loss. His regiment having been supplied with ammunition, gallant Colonel McConnell requested to be allowed to take it

again to the foot of the hill and drive the enemy from the houses and vicinity. This permission was not accorded, but subsequently he was directed to send four companies to set fire to the houses. This was successfully performed by Captain Milton, who took possession of the houses, burned them, and rejoined his regiment, bringing off with him 9 prisoners and sustaining but little loss.

Shortly after this operation, about 1 p. m., I received an order from Major-General Stevenson to send one regiment of my brigade to report to Major-General Cleburne to continue the left of his line from the direction of the knob hitherto mentioned toward the railroad. This duty was assigned to the Thirty-ninth Georgia, which, forming in line of battle, marched to the position indicated. Immediately afterward I received directions to send another regiment to the same point and with the same instructions. The Thirty-fourth Georgia, commanded now by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, was sent. The two regiments last referred to, in the position they now occupied, held the crest of the ridge between the fortified point heretofore referred to and the railroad.

Immediately upon their arrival at their respective positions each regiment in succession became hotly engaged with the enemy, who occupied a declivity behind a ridge about 30 yards from the ridge occupied by our troops. At this point the gallant Colonel McConnell fell, shot through the head with a rifle-ball. Actuated by a zealous desire to place his troops in a position where they could be most effectively employed against the enemy, he rode forward to the front and right of his regiment. In this he was plainly exposed to the view of the enemy's line. His life fell a sacrifice to his zeal and fidelity to the public cause. In his death the Confederacy lost a most gallant and meritorious soldier, and the State of Georgia a most useful and patriotic citizen.

While the two regiments last referred to had been taking up their position on Cleburne's left, the other two regiments of the brigade, the Fifty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Georgia, had been conducted by the brigadier-general in person in rear of the fortified knob. Shortly after attaining this position an order was received from Major-General Stevenson to send another regiment to Cleburne's left. The Fifty-sixth Georgia was formed and marched in line of battle up the knoll, the brigade commander directing its movements in person. Before attaining the crest of the ridge I encountered Major-General Cleburne, to whom I reported, and by whom I was directed to carry the regiment to the highest point of the knob and to the nearest place behind the breastworks, where it would be sheltered, and to retain that position. In attaining this position the regiment was subjected to a very heavy fire, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Slaughter fell, wounded in the leg by a fragment of shell.

Upon my appearance on the hill I was met by several officers of the rank of colonel, whose troops were engaged in the breastworks, and who were acquainted with the situation of affairs, who advised me that our troops in the outer line were being shot down by the enemy, who was completely under shelter, and that a brisk, effective charge at that point would probably succeed in driving him from the front of the works. I was advised at the same time of an opening of 40 or 50 yards in the breastworks immediately in my front, through which I could make the charge. I at once approved the idea, but felt that another regiment would be necessary to its successful prosecution, and I desired likewise to obtain the consent of the major-gen-

eral commanding to the measure. I at once dispatched my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Phinizy, to bring on the Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiment. At the same time a messenger was sent to Major-General Cleburne to ask his assent to the proposed charge. The Thirty-sixth Georgia was, very shortly, brought up in line of battle and placed in rear of the Fifty-sixth and about 10 paces from it. These regiments were commanded at this time, respectively, by Captain Grice and Captain Morgan. Calling these officers, together with several other of the senior officers of the regiments, around me, I explained to them in detail the movement about to be executed and the mode of proceeding that I desired them to adopt. This was, substantially, to push forward, on the word being given, at the double-quick, passing over every obstacle that they might encounter, breaking over the breastworks and the men that lined them when they should reach that point, and engage the enemy with the bayonet, not opening fire until he should commence to give way.

I observed upon the part of the commanders just mentioned, as well as their subordinates, a manifest disposition to perform the work required at their hands with zeal and alacrity. The rank and file of the regiments also seemed to be moved by a desire to engage the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict. The charge was not delayed by Major-General Cleburne. We had but completed all preparations for it when an order was brought me from that officer to move forward on the charge and engage the enemy. Immediately the word was given, the men stood up in their ranks, and at the word forward rushed on with a cheer, one regiment following immediately in rear of the other. On arriving at the open space heretofore mentioned as existing between the two positions of our breastworks on the hill, it was found that this opening was only sufficiently extensive to admit the passage out of one-third of the regimental front. This compelled the men upon the flanks of the regiments to make their way out by climbing over the men in the ditches and the breastworks. This unavoidably created some confusion, which was added to by a heavy volley poured in by the enemy. By the energetic exertion of their officers, the two regiments were, however, in a few moments reformed and started forward. The two regiments of the brigade upon our left, who up to this time had not been acting in conjunction with us, being apprised of the charge being made by their comrades on the right, under the direction of their regimental commanders, moved forward and engaged the enemy in their front, thus supporting us on the left and making the charge one of brigade front all along the line. The charge was entirely successful. The men, exhibiting great bravery and determination, and gallantly led on by their officers, met the enemy in a short but decisive hand-to-hand encounter and drove him over the slope on which he had been posted. The enemy, who was immediately in front of us, took shelter behind rocks and trees, and, supported by heavy columns in his rear, kept up a brisk and galling fire upon us. This fire was returned with spirit by our troops, who, however, having been considerably broken up by the nature of the ground traversed and by the sharp conflict with the enemy, gradually drew back to the top of the ridge in the neighborhood of the rifle-pits, the enemy closing up behind us cautiously and slowly without any disposition to charge. Having readjusted the lines and given the command for ten or fifteen minutes' rest, the charge was again called, and the troops a third time rushed down the hill-side with great courage and alacrity, and, charging

upon the enemy in the flat, in a short time completely routed him and drove him in confusion beyond his supports. The troops retained their position at the foot of the slope until their dead and wounded were brought in. There being no further indication of an advance upon the part of the enemy, the brigade was then drawn behind the breastworks and rested on its arms in rear of certain fresh troops who were found in that position.

Shortly after our withdrawal to the point designated I received an order from Major-General Cleburne to move my brigade down the ridge toward the left. After moving about half a mile to the left I found the head of my column approaching a line of battle drawn up at right angles to the ridge. On riding forward I ascertained it was Brigadier-General Brown's brigade. On consultation with that officer I was advised to retain my then position until instructions should be received from Lieutenant-General Hardee. At this moment the enemy opened fire upon the troops that were in front of Brigadier-General Brown, and those troops giving back, General Brown's brigade was faced about and marched to the rear, pursuant to orders previously given him. This produced some little confusion in my troops, which was, however, shortly rectified, and they were marched forward and placed in line of battle on General Brown's right and in continuation of his line. Immediately thereafter we received orders from Major-General Cheatham to move our troops from the field by the left flank, moving toward Chickamauga Depot. This was effected under cover of night, without loss or confusion.

In a contest in which all concerned bore themselves so well it is impossible to particularize. The regiments all conducted themselves with distinguished gallantry. In the several charges five colors and many prisoners were taken by the brigade. The commanders of the Fifty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiments (Captains Grice and Morgan) managed their regiments with great boldness and energy. The brigade commander received valuable assistance from Acting Adjutant Brewster, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment.

Captains Cody, Wise, and Phinizy, and Lieutenant Steiner, members of my staff, were with me during the engagement, and were especially active and prompt in the discharge of their duty. They rendered valuable aid in encouraging and leading on the troops. In the final charge Captain Cody, acting assistant inspector-general, had his leg broken by a musket-ball, and Lieutenant Steiner, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell.

I send herewith a list* of the casualties.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 246.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Bate, C. S. Army, commanding Breckinridge's division, Breckinridge's corps.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Dalton, Ga., December 14, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to General Orders, No. 17, dated headquarters Breckinridge's corps, December 4, 1863, I have the honor

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*Not found.

to submit the following report of the part taken by Breckinridge's division in the battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25:

The division I had the honor to command in the recent engagement near Chattanooga, Tenn. (known as Breckinridge's division), was composed of Brig. Gen. J. H. Lewis' (Kentucky) brigade, Brig. Gen. J. J. Finley's (Florida) brigade, and Bate's brigade, composed of Georgians and Tennesseeans, commanded by Col. R. C. Tyler, and a battalion of artillery commanded by Captain Cobb, and composed of Captains Cobb's, Slocomb's, and Mebane's batteries.

Lewis' brigade, by order from army headquarters, was withdrawn from Chickamauga Station on the evening of November 23 to a point on Missionary Ridge between the headquarters of General Bragg and Major-General Breckinridge. On the same evening, when the enemy advanced and took possession of the knoll, or Orchard Hill, capturing pickets on my right, the two brigades commanded by Brigadier-General Finley and Col. R. C. Tyler, then encamping at the base of Missionary Ridge in front of the headquarters of Major-General Breckinridge, were ordered under arms and in the trenches. Assistance being called for on the right, Colonel Tyler was ordered to report with his command to Brigadier-General Anderson as a temporary supporting force. He returned after dark to his designated place in the trenches, with the loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

Thus located, the entire command remained during the 24th without participating in any of the operations of that day. In the early part of that night I was directed by Major-General Breckinridge to move my command to the summit of the ridge immediately in rear of the place I then occupied. This I did by sending the artillery, under command of Captain Slocomb, via Rossville, moving the infantry directly up the hill, as was contemplated in the order effecting the change.

About 12 o'clock at night I received an order from corps headquarters to send Lewis' brigade to report to Major-General Cleburne, on the right, which was promptly done.

Daylight on the morning of the 25th found the two remaining brigades of the division on the crest of the ridge, Tyler's right resting at General Bragg's headquarters and Finley's prolonging the line to the left, while the enemy, like a huge serpent, uncoiled his massive folds into shapely lines in our immediate front. Fatigue parties were detailed and put to work on the defenses which Lewis had commenced the day previous, the command having stacked arms in line of battle a short distance back from the brow of the hill, secure from the shells that occasionally greeted us, and which met a prompt replication from Slocomb's and Cobb's batteries, the former near the center and the latter the right of my line; this reply annoyed and checked a line advancing on our left oblique, and relieved from the peril of capture our pickets yet in the advanced trenches. Requisition having been made, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, to furnish 180 men, with complement of field and line officers, as a picket force to confront the enemy along our immediate line, the First Florida Regiment (dismounted) Cavalry and the Fourth Florida Regiment, both small, were detailed for this duty on the 24th, and Major Wall, of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee Regiments, as division officer of the day.

The pressure of the enemy on our front on the morning of the 25th ultimo forbade the relief of this force, and hence it remained on that day; the officer of the day was substituted by Lieutenant-Colonel

Badger, of the Fourth Florida. By repeated application from the front, representing the picket force there without support on the left, and remembering the misfortunes of the 23d in the picket line to our right, I was induced, upon consultation with the corps commander, to send the Seventh Florida Regiment as a reserve to our picket line. This little force, under the frown of such a horrid front, remained defiant, and, in obedience to orders, maneuvered handsomely amid the peril of capture until, by order, it found a lodgment in the trenches at the foot of Missionary Ridge, with its right resting at Moore's house, on the left of the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment (of Brigadier-General Reynolds' command), and its left adjoining the command of Brigadier-General Strahl at a new redoubt where the main line of defense diverges in the direction of Lookout Mountain. Knowing the disadvantage under which the line, strung out without reserves on the summit of the ridge, would labor in resisting with a plunging fire (no other could be given) the advance of three strong lines, I ordered that it hold the trenches at all hazards. To give them up was to give the enemy a shelter behind them, if he chose to stop there, or to pursue rapidly up the hill, under cover of our retiring line, and gain a lodgment with but little resistance. I give the above interjectional sentence because the obedience of this order may have resulted in the capture of brave and obedient soldiers.

About 1 p. m. I was ordered by my corps commander to remove the division by the right flank until its right should rest on the left of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson's line. In the execution of the order I found Adams' brigade, of Stewart's division (Colonel Gibson commanding), extended on the left of General Anderson's line with a brigade space between. I communicated this fact through Captain McCawley, of my staff, to General Breckinridge, and desired to know if in the adjustment of my line this brigade was to be regarded as a part of Anderson's line. I was answered in the affirmative, and so made my dispositions. In a few moments, however, I received a message from General Breckinridge directing me to report in person to him at General Bragg's quarters, which I did. General Breckinridge was in the act of going toward Rossville, and directed me to General Bragg, who gave instructions to let my left rest on the Crutchfield road where it crossed the hill, as General Anderson wanted space on his left for Reynolds' brigade in case it was retired from the trenches, a fact which General Anderson had made known to me through Captain McCawley, of my staff, and Captain Parker, of General Bragg's staff. My right had under the previous order arrived nearly to the left of General Anderson's brigade, commanded by Colonel Tucker, when the countermanding order caused a left-flank movement until the left of Finley's brigade rested on the Crutchfield road. Cobb's (Kentucky) battery had been detached in the forenoon by General Breckinridge, and by his order detained on the left of General Bragg's quarters in the line subsequently occupied by Adams' brigade, of Stewart's division ; Slocomb's was on an eminence near my right, and Mebane's near the center of my line. The temporary earth-works thrown up at these points was a hinderance to the successful use of the pieces, they being too close to the crest of the hill to admit of being placed in front of them, and being necessarily in rear could not be sufficiently depressed to command the slope of the hill in front. The eminence on which Slocomb's battery was placed projected beyond the general western slope of the ridge,

with a slight depression on the right, which gave the advantage of an enfilading fire in that direction. From the top of the ridge to the intrenchments at the foot is 600 or 800 yards, and beyond this an open field of about 900 yards in width.

When ordered to move to the right at 1 o'clock I sent a staff officer to bring that part of Finley's command in the trenches to the ridge to rejoin his brigade. The order was given and the troops commenced ascending the hill, but upon making the fact known to General Breckinridge he directed it to remain. When we changed locality our relative position to this command was changed, our left on the ridge not reaching to a point opposite its right at Moore's house.

As to the part taken by this command in the trenches, I respectfully refer to the reports of the division officer of the day, Lieutenant-Colonel Badger, and other officers commanding it.

Hindman's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Anderson, was on my right, and Major-General Stewart's division on my left. These dispositions having been made, we awaited the onset of the foe, who seemed confidently resting as a giant in his strength on the plain below, while volleys on the right told of the conflict being waged.

About 3 or 4 p. m. the enemy initiated a movement along my entire front by advancing a heavy line of skirmishers, followed by two unbroken lines of battle, with heavy reserves at intervals. But a slight resistance was given to this advance by the troops of Reynolds' brigade, in the trenches of our immediate front. They abandoned the ditches on the approach of the enemy's skirmishers and sought refuge at the top of the hill, breaking and throwing into slight confusion the left of Finley's brigade as they passed through. Major Weaver, of the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment, seemed to be in command. He rallied and formed these troops (who seemed to be from two or three different regiments of Reynolds' brigade) across the Crutchfield road a few paces in rear of the main line. A well-directed and effective fire having been opened on the advancing line, handsomely repulsed it, throwing a portion of it behind our vacated trenches and precipitated others on their second line, which, being out of range of small-arms, I ordered the firing to cease and the line to fall back a few paces to replenish ammunition and give the artillery an unobstructed sweep. This was executed coolly and without confusion. I took occasion during this interval to push a few sharpshooters forward on the declivity of the hill in front of the smoke as vedettes. Order was soon restored in the ranks of the enemy and another onward movement made in systematic and defiant style. My infantry was again advanced to the verge of the ridge and opened a spirited fire, which was constantly replied to. During this charge my attention was called to some scattered troops a few hundred yards to my right, making their way, apparently without resistance, to the top of the hill. Believing them to be Confederates falling back from the trenches, I forbade my right firing upon them, and sent a staff officer to ascertain who they were. Upon receiving the answer, I directed upon them a right-oblique fire of infantry and artillery from the right of Tyler's command. It drove him to his left, but did not check his ascent of the ridge. In a few moments I saw a flag waving at the point in the line of General Anderson's division, beyond the depression in the ridge, where a section of artillery of Dent's battery had been firing and was then

located. I thought it a Confederate flag, but on a nearer approach and more minute inspection I soon detected the United States colors. The line in my front had recoiled a second time, but was rallied and was advancing up the hill in such numbers as to forbid the displacing of any of my command. I was ordered by General Bragg to withdraw a portion of my command and dislodge him if possible; but upon suggesting that I was without reserves, and the danger of withdrawing when so hard pressed on the front, which would necessarily cause a gap in my line, he directed me to take such as could be best spared. I at once took the command under Major Weaver, which had come from the ditches and were aligned across the Crutchfield road, it being disengaged, and moved it at a double-quick some 500 or 600 yards to the elevation on the right and rear of where the enemy had formed near his flag. I was unable, notwithstanding the assistance of Major Weaver, to get this command farther, and could only form it on the hill at right angles to my line, protecting that flank, and seek to dislodge him by a well-directed fire or hold him in check until the repulsed brigade in Anderson's line could be rallied and retake their lost ground. Having made this disposition and opened fire, I left Lieutenant Blanchard, of my staff, to report the result and returned to my own line, which was being dangerously pressed. It was but a few moments until the second and third flags were on the ridge near the same spot, and the enemy in such numbers as to drive away the command under Major Weaver. This command, upon the advance of the enemy, broke and retired in disorder. The enemy turned our guns upon us and opened a fire of musketry from our right and rear. This advantage gained caused my right to give back.

In seeking to rally the right I did not see the exact time when the flag went up at the left of General Bragg's headquarters, but refer to the reports of Brigadier-General Finley, Lieutenant-Colonel Turner (who subsequently commanded Bate's brigade), and Colonel Mashburn, Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, of Florida brigade, and Major O'Neill, commanding Tenth Tennessee.

The enemy formed a line of battle and moved down upon our right at right angles with that flank. Dent's battery was turned upon us, sweeping our lines from right to left, and, among other effects produced, destroyed two of Slocomb's limbers. Our men of the extreme right gave back in some confusion, and in gallantly seeking to rally them Col. R. C. Tyler was dangerously wounded. Meanwhile the enemy had gained the summit of the ridge on our left and subjected us to a fire from that source. He was rapidly enveloping the division, and yet the larger portion of it was on the front line with the artillery. I then moved the command, which was in much confusion, to the rear, ordering the batteries and that portion still remaining on the front of the ridge to retire to the line on which we were rallying. There was much difficulty in stopping the *débris* which had sloughed off from the first line, but through the personal exertions of General Bragg and staff and many subaltern officers, we formed a line about 1,000 yards from the one just abandoned in a most eligible position across the road leading from General Bragg's quarters to the pontoon bridge at Bird's Mill. During the process of its formation General Bragg ordered me to hold the position as long as tenable, and then cross the Chickamauga and report to him at Chickamauga Station. This line was soon molded into proper shape and organized to resist the assault then threatened by an ex-

ultant foe. Skirmishers were thrown forward, under Major Wall, Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, on the right, and Major Austin, of Adams' sharpshooters (who was there with a part of his command), on my left. Artillery was planted near the road. I sent officers to push the artillery and ordnance across the bridge and to stop all stragglers. I withdrew from this line the Sixth Florida, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, and moved it back as a nucleus for another line. I then placed this main (now front) line under command of Brigadier-General Finley, with instructions to hold it as long as possible; when forced, to fall back on the next line. Colonel Rudler was ordered to take command in Tyler's place, but was soon badly wounded and taken from the field. I remained with this line until the sharpshooters were driven in and it became well and successfully engaged.

It was now nearly dark, and I repaired to a field near the junction of the roads leading to Bird's Mill from Missionary Ridge and established a line, with the field in front, under supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean; this line was formed across the roads. Having thrown out skirmishers along the front and flanks, I proceeded to join General Finley's line, which meantime was hotly engaged, not only checking, but causing the enemy to recede, thus enabling a quiet and orderly withdrawal of that line. This fight was made by a retreating force against an advancing and victorious one. It lasted for nearly an hour after night, and staid the onward movement which was pressing us back to the bridge. For further particulars of this fight, I refer to report of General Finley.

I met the head of this column with Major-General Breckinridge, at whose order it had retired. Not having seen the general since in the earlier part of the evening, when he left General Bragg's quarters to look after the left, I informed him of General Bragg's last order to me and the locality of my next line. He bade me carry out those orders, and with some additional instructions then delivered he proceeded to join General Bragg. Not pursued by the enemy, I leisurely moved the command to the pontoon bridge, leaving the third line under Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, with instructions to hold it until ordered to retire. I saw Major-General Stewart at the bridge, and reported to him my instructions from General Bragg. My command being in good order, I moved it to the east bank of Chickamauga and bivouacked, meantime ordering Lieutenant-Colonel McLean to join me, of which withdrawal I notified General Stewart. I reported to General Bragg as ordered, and in two hours moved my command on the Ringgold road, running east of the railroad; thence through that place and to Tunnel Hill next day, and the succeeding one to Dalton, where I was joined by Mebane's battery and subsequently by Lewis' brigade. Lewis' brigade being separated from the command during the fight and retreat, I respectfully refer to his report for the operations of that command.

The service of the artillery, under command of Captain Cobb, was fought successfully and gallantly.

My accomplished assistant adjutant-general, Maj. George W. Winchester—to whom I feel much indebted for his efficiency and gallantry on this as well as other fields—in seeking to extricate a part of the command as the enemy enveloped us, lost his liberty if not his life, no tidings of his fate having since reached me.

Col. R. C. Tyler, commanding brigade, who bore himself as became his reputation won on other and more fortunate fields, was

dangerously wounded in discharging his duty. Col. A. F. Rudler succeeded him in command. He, too, fell a victim to a severe and disabling wound in the fight after dark.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Turner, of the Thirtieth Tennessee, as ranking officer, then assumed command of this brigade. His coolness and courage was marked throughout.

I cannot, in justice to the generous and brave, consistently close this without expressing my thanks to Brigadier-General Finley for his gallant bearing and prompt assistance in every emergency.

I take the liberty of mentioning Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith, of the Thirty-seventh Georgia, and Maj. J. M. Wall, Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee, for special gallantry on this occasion.

To the members of my staff—Capt. G. W. McCawley, Lieuts. T. E. Blanchard and James H. Bate—I also make my acknowledgments for promptness and gallantry on the field.

The casualties of this command were: Killed, 43; wounded, 224; missing, 590. Most of the latter were Floridians who were in the trenches.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to the reports of subaltern officers.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

WM. B. BATE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *Dalton, Ga., November 28, 1863.*

It is with the deepest pain and regret that the brigadier-general commanding learns that a few of the men of this division abandoned their arms upon the late field of battle and in the retreat, and left them in the hands of an insolent, merciless, and inhuman foe, to be used against them in laying waste their country and desolating their homes. Those arms, which were their protection, should have been their greatest companion and pride, and he who would desert them is a coward and a traitor to himself, his family, and his country, and in order that these men may be known and promptly punished, the division commander directs that the names of all men, with the number of company and regiment to which they belong, who lost their guns either in the late battle or on the retreat, or who may hereafter lose their guns, be reported to these headquarters, that they may be promptly and summarily punished, in addition to being charged upon the rolls with the value of the guns.

By command of Brigadier-General Bate:

G. W. McCAWLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

No. 247.

Return of Casualties in Stewart's division.

[Compiled from brigade reports.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Adams' brigade *a*	4	24	7	89	9	224	357
Stovall's brigade : *b*							
40th Georgia	.....	5	.....	15	.....	16	.....
41st Georgia	.....	.....	.....	9	1	7	.....
42d Georgia	.....	.....	1	7	.....	10	.....
43d Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
52d Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....
Total	.....	5	1	31	2	45	84
Clayton's brigade : *c*							
18th Alabama	.....	4	.....	48	4	153	.....
36th Alabama	.....	9	2	16	4	116	.....
32d and 58th Alabama	.....	8	2	32	6	209	.....
38th Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	201	.....
Total	.....	21	4	96	27	679	827
Strahl's brigade : *b*							
4th Tennessee	1	3	2	30	.....	24	.....
5th Tennessee	.....	4	4	20	1	34	.....
19th Tennessee	.....	2	3	11	.....	18	.....
24th Tennessee	2	1	.....	5	4	45	.....
31st Tennessee	.....	3	.....	14	.....	4	.....
33d Tennessee	.....	.....	2	2	1	19	.....
Total	3	13	11	82	6	144	259
Artillery Battalion *d*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escort company *e*	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Grand total *	7	63	23	299	44	1,093	1,529

a November 25. Losses not given in original by regiments.
b November 25.
c November 24 and 25. Note on original says: "Of the number of men reported wounded in the 18th Alabama, 18 were left on the field. A number of others reported as missing are doubtless killed or wounded. No field or commanding officer being present with 38th Alabama, nothing is known of them, and all are reported missing."
d No report.
e November 24 and 25.

No. 248.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding division, etc., with thanks of the Confederate Congress.

HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 23d November, 1863, I was with my division at Chickamauga Station, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, attending to the transportation of Buckner's and my own division by rail to Loudon, E. Tenn., where, with both divisions, I was ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, then besieging Knoxville.

* But see p. 684.

I had sent off all of Buckner's division except Reynolds' brigade, when I received the following order from army headquarters, viz:

The general commanding desires that you will halt such portions of your command as have not yet left at Chickamauga; such as may have left halt at Charleston. Do not, however, separate brigades; if parts of brigades have gone, let the remaining portion of the brigade go, but halt at Charleston.

In compliance with the above, I sent forward the remainder of Johnson's brigade, but took a portion of Reynolds' brigade off the cars as it was about to start. I also telegraphed to Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson, commanding Buckner's division, directing him to halt the division at Charleston.

I immediately after received the following dispatch from army headquarters, viz:

Order Johnson's troops at Charleston back here. Move up rapidly with your whole force.

I dispatched General Johnson accordingly.

In a few minutes after I received the following, viz:

We are heavily engaged. Move up rapidly to these headquarters.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Instructing Brigadier-General Polk to bring up the division, I galloped forward to headquarters for further instructions. I was ordered to rest for the night immediately behind Missionary Ridge, and placed my division accordingly. Returning to General Bragg's headquarters, he informed me that my division would act as reserve for the army, and would report directly to him. I ordered Reynolds' brigade, which I brought back with me from Chickamauga, to be reported directly to General Bragg, and had no further control of it.

During the night our line along the western front of Missionary Ridge was abandoned, and at early dawn I commenced to construct a new line of defense along the top of the ridge from the Shallow Ford road to General Bragg's headquarters. Before this was completed General Bragg informed me that the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River, both above and below the mouth of the Chickamauga, and directed me to send a brigade and battery to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad bridge over the Chickamauga to guard that point. I sent Brigadier-General Polk's command and Semple's battery.

About 2 p. m. on the 24th November, I received orders to proceed with the remaining three brigades and the batteries of my division to the right of Missionary Ridge, near the point where the tunnel of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad passes through Missionary Ridge, where I would find an officer of General Hardee's staff, who would show me my position. At the same time General Bragg informed me that the enemy had already a division in line opposite the position I was intended to occupy; that he was rapidly crossing another, and had nearly completed a pontoon bridge over the Tennessee opposite my position. He also told me I must preserve the railroad bridge in my rear, where Brigadier-General Polk was stationed, at all hazards. Galloping forward ahead of my command, I found Major Poole, of General Hardee's staff, at the tunnel, who informed me he had been left by General Hardee to show me my position.

I will attempt here a description of the ground. The right of

Missionary Ridge, to which I was ordered, runs nearly north and south, parallel to the Tennessee River, which is about 1½ miles west of it. From the tunnel north along the ridge it is about a mile to the Chickamauga River, which bounds the ridge on that side, flowing thence westwardly into the Tennessee River. To simplify the description, the two rivers and the ridge may be said to form three sides of a square. The Tennessee Valley, between the rivers and the ridge, is mostly level, with a continuation of cleared fields bordering the ridge, but immediately in front of the center of my position, about 1,200 yards north and 600 yards west of the railroad tunnel, was a high detached ridge, which in a military point of view dominated over every point within cannon range.

After passing through the tunnel the railroad runs in a northeasterly direction to the Chickamauga, which it crossed on the bridge Brigadier-General Polk was guarding. From the east side of the main ridge there projected two spurs, one, on the north boundary, with its precipitous north side washed by the Chickamauga; the other, jutting out just north of the tunnel, did not run directly back, but northeasterly for 1,000 yards, forming an acute angle with the parent ridge. Opposite the right of this spur, the main ridge was intersected by a little valley, through which came a road from the Tennessee Valley, where the enemy now was. The highest point on my line, and the point of chief interest in the battle on the right, and which I shall designate in this report as Tunnel Hill, was situated on the main ridge 250 yards north of the tunnel. The position pointed out for my command by Major Poole was to occupy, with one brigade, the detached ridge in the Tennessee Valley, and with the remainder of my command to stretch from the top of Tunnel Hill to the right of Walker's division, three-quarters of a mile south of the tunnel.

I sent Major Poole to inform General Hardee that I had but three brigades, and could not cover so long a line. The head of my division, Smith's (Texas) brigade, was now at hand, and at the same moment reported to me from the detached ridge. Private Henry Smith, of the signal corps of my division, informed me he was just from that point; that the enemy was advancing on it in line of battle. I ordered Smith to move his brigade rapidly and try to get possession of it before the enemy had gained a foothold, but if he found the enemy in possession to fall back on the main ridge. General Smith moved into the valley, but was fired on from the top of the detached ridge as he approached its foot. Smith was too late. The enemy had crowned the ridge. He therefore marched by his right flank on to the main or Missionary Ridge, and formed on its top, his two left regiments facing the detached ridge, his right regiment thrown back in an easterly direction to protect his flanks. Smith had scarcely thrown out skirmishers before he was briskly attacked by the skirmishers of the enemy.

In the meantime, I had placed Lowrey's brigade in position south of the tunnel and was about placing Govan's brigade on his left so as to complete my connection with Walker's division, when my attention was attracted to the fighting on my right. It was evident the enemy was endeavoring to turn my right flank and get possession of the main ridge between my right and the Chickamauga. If he succeeded, my connection with Brigadier-General Polk and my line of retreat by the bridge he was guarding was cut, and the safety of the whole army was endangered. Instead of placing Govan's

brigade on the main ridge, I placed him on that spur in rear of it which jutted out just north of the tunnel and covered the valley and road before described, which led over the main ridge from the direction of the enemy. Govan rapidly threw skirmishers across this road and between it and the Chickamauga.

Lieutenant-General Hardee was soon on the ground in person. He approved my dispositions, directed the destruction of a bridge which crossed the Chickamauga close in rear of my right flank, and ordered two regiments of Lowrey's brigade and some artillery into position in rear of my right flank. Between the left of Smith's brigade and Walker's division, a distance of near a mile, there was now but two regiments of Lowrey's brigade, and it so remained all night and until 7 a. m. next day.

It was now dark; the fighting had ceased in front of Smith's; he had maintained his position. Hearing of the disaster at Lookout, I supposed our army would fall back beyond the Chickamauga, and accordingly had sent my ordnance and artillery across that river, with the exception of the two pieces of cannon planted beyond my right flank. I sent Captain Buck, my assistant adjutant-general, to headquarters of the army so as to receive any orders that might be given as quickly as possible. About midnight he returned with the information that it was determined to await the enemy's attack on Missionary Ridge. I now ordered my artillery and ordnance to join me at daylight, sent to my train for the axes belonging to the division in order to throw up some defenses, and rode out myself to make a moonlight survey of the ground and line of retreat. I found a hill on the north bank of the Chickamauga, between my right and the railroad bridge, guarded by General Polk, which completely commanded my line of retreat.

I ordered Brigadier-General Polk to occupy this hill at once with two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery. Discovering the facility which it afforded for turning me on the extreme right, I determined to immediately throw a line across the other east spur of Missionary Ridge, which jutted out from the north point of the ridge, and was washed by the Chickamauga. I placed the two regiments of Lowrey's brigade, left near the tunnel, on this line. In the meantime, Smith had thrown up some defenses in his front, but at my suggestion he now abandoned them and took up position as follows, viz, his left resting on the crest of the main ridge about 150 yards north of the tunnel, and running north along the crest for the length of one regiment, the Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Texas (consolidated), Col. R. Q. Mills commanding. The right of this regiment rested close under the crest of Tunnel Hill. On the top of Tunnel Hill a space was left clear of infantry, and Swett's battery of four Napoleon guns, commanded by Lieut. H. Shannon, was placed on it so as to sweep north in the direction of Smith's old position. Northwest of the detached ridge, or west into the Tennessee Valley as occasion might require, at a point about 60 yards northeast of the right of Mills' regiment, Smith's line recommenced, but instead of continuing north, it now ran but slightly north of east down the side of the hill for the length of two regiments, the Seventh Texas, Col. H. B. Granbury commanding, and the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Dismounted Cavalry (consolidated), Maj. W. A. Taylor commanding. This formation made the angle on the apex of Tunnel Hill, where Swett's battery was planted, the weak point in Smith's line, but it

secured Smith's flank by throwing his extreme right back within 200 yards of Govan's left, bringing the latter officer's line nearly at right angles to his north front, thus enabling each line to assist the other if attacked. At a favorable point on Govan's line, selected by General Hardee, I placed Douglas' battery, commanded by Lieut. John H. Bingham, so as to enfilade any line attempting to charge Smith's north front. Lowrey's position, across the spur before mentioned, was *en échelon* about 200 paces in front of Govan. I ordered the whole of his brigade to occupy this position, and completed my line from Tunnel Hill to Chickamauga. Lowrey had no artillery, the spur being too steep to admit of its being brought up. Calvert's battery, commanded by Lieut. Thomas J. Key, I placed directly over the tunnel, and between the tunnel and left of Smith's brigade were placed three regiments of Brown's brigade, of Stevenson's division. I was determined to construct a slight work in front of my line. I was prevented for some time by an eclipse of the moon, which rendered the morning very dark, but at length, distributing our few axes, we went to work.

The day broke hazy, so that it was some time before the enemy could discover our operations. As soon as he did, he commenced a heavy fire on General Smith's working party, and prevented us from erecting any work whatever in front of the battery on the top of Tunnel Hill. Up to 10.30 a. m. the enemy contented himself with severe skirmishing, and a heavy artillery fire from batteries erected by him during the night on the detached hill. About this hour he drove in Smith's skirmishers, and possessed himself of the breastworks which Smith had abandoned that morning. A heavy attack on the tunnel and on Smith's line was now imminent. General Hardee sent me directions to take my position at the tunnel, and to take charge of everything in that quarter and to the right of it. The enemy was now in sight, advancing in two long lines of battle, his right stretching far beyond my left, his left stretching beyond Smith's right, where farther view of it was prevented by the woods that covered and bordered the detached hill. For the full understanding of the fierce conflict that followed, it would be proper for me in this place to give a statement of the force of the enemy opposite my position as ascertained at a later hour from prisoners and other sources. It consisted of the divisions of Maj. Gen. Jef. C. Davis, three divisions of the army brought by Sherman from Vicksburg, and Howard's (Eleventh) corps, of the Army of the Potomac, all under the command of Major-General Sherman.

At 11 a. m. the first serious fight of the day commenced. It was heavy along Smith's whole line, and extended some distance south of the tunnel. The right of the enemy's line, exposed to the fire of several pieces of artillery planted over the tunnel, and met by a brigade sent by General Hardee to the foot of the ridge, swayed backward and forward for some time, but did not dare to advance nearer than 400 yards, and finally lay down, contenting itself with sending forward a large body of skirmishers and sending to the rear a much larger number of stragglers. The enemy's left, however, under shelter of Smith's abandoned work of the night before, and protected by the woods on that flank, and by the precipitous, heavily wooded sides of Tunnel Hill, advanced rapidly on Smith's line, and finally made a heavy charge on Swett's battery on the apex of the hill. The artillerymen stood bravely to their guns under a terrible cross-fire, and replied with canister at short range, but still the en-

emy advanced. When he had reached within 50 steps of the battery, Brigadier-General Smith charged him with the right of Mills' regiment and the left of the Seventh Texas, Smith's north front pouring into him from the breastworks a close volley at the same time. The enemy was routed and driven back to his cover behind the hill-side and abandoned work.

In this charge Brigadier-General Smith and Colonel Mills were both severely wounded at the head of their men. Col. H. B. Granbury, Seventh Texas, now assumed command of Smith's brigade. In less than half an hour the enemy made another desperate charge. He was met by the Texas men and artillery in front. Douglas' battery enfiladed him from Govan's hill, and Lowrey's extreme left regiment got a long-range volley on his flank. He was driven back in confusion as before.

In these attacks Lieut. H. Shannon, commanding Swett's battery, was wounded. The command devolved on Lieut. Joseph Ashton; in a few minutes he was mortally wounded. The command then fell on Corpl. F. M. Williams. So many non-commissioned officers and men had been killed and disabled in the battery, Colonel Granbury was forced to make a detail from the infantry to work the guns. There was now a short lull in the battle, during which, at the request of Colonel Granbury, I detailed the Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas (consolidated), under Lieutenant-Colonel Warfield, from Govan's left, and posted them immediately in rear of the battery on top of the Tunnel Hill. I sent two of Swett's 12-pounders to report to Colonel Govan, as Douglas' guns were too light to be effective in their present position. I ordered Key's battery of four light field pieces to move up and replace the guns sent off, and put Lieutenant Key in command of all the artillery on Tunnel Hill.

About 1 p. m. it was evident that another grand attack was soon to be made on my division. In a few minutes after it commenced. The enemy again lined Smith's abandoned works, and from them kept up a close, incessant fire on Smith's north front, and particularly on the artillery on top of the hill. Simultaneously a charge was made on the west face of Tunnel Hill. Warfield's regiment was thrown forward outside of the work to the crest of the hill, looking into the Tennessee Valley, to meet this charge. Key fired rapidly into the charging line as it crossed the open ground at the west foot of the ridge, but it was soon under shelter. At the steep the enemy's line now seemed to form into a heavy column on the march and rushed up the hill in the direction of the batteries. Warfield's fire stopped the head of the charging column just under the crest. Here the enemy lay down behind trees, logs, and projecting rocks, their first line not 25 yards from the guns, and opened fire. Tier after tier of the enemy, to the foot of the hill and in the valley beyond, supplied this fire and concentrated the whole on a space of not more than 40 yards, till it seemed like one continuous sheet of hissing, flying lead. This terrific fire prevented Warfield's men from moving sufficiently forward to fire with effect down the hill, but otherwise it only swept over our heads. The cross-fire from Smith's abandoned work was, however, more fatal. It took Warfield in flank and was constantly disabling men near the top of the hill.

This desperate attack had now lasted more than half an hour. Key was depressing his guns to the utmost and firing shell and canister down the hill in the face of the enemy's fire. Discovering the

impossibility of reaching the enemy by a direct fire, the officers of Warfield's regiment were pitching down heavy stones, apparently with effect.

General Hardee, from a hill south of the tunnel, seeing the stubbornness of the fight, had placed some pieces of artillery in position and was endeavoring to dislodge the enemy with a flank fire, but his right flank was protected by an intervening projection of the hill he was on and this fire was not effective. General Hardee also sent a brigade to move north along the west face of the ridge to strike the enemy in flank, but this brigade returned without accomplishing anything. At this point of the fight Colonel McConnell, commanding a Georgia regiment of Cumming's brigade, came up to the threatened point, and moved his regiment forward to where Warfield's men were fighting. McConnell was shot through the head, and his regiment fell back or was withdrawn. Brigadier-General Cumming, of Stevenson's division, now reported to me with the remainder of his brigade, and was posted in rear of the threatened point. Brigadier-General Maney, of Walker's division, also reported to me with his brigade, and was posted in rear of Smith's line and parallel to it, with instructions to support the Texas brigade behind the works and the artillery at the angle.

The fight had lasted unceasingly for an hour and a half, and the enemy seemed to be constantly re-enforcing. The First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee, of Maney's brigade, Colonel Feild commanding, was moved in front of the work, and placed on Warfield's right, the latter officer and his gallant regiment, still nobly holding their exposed position, although the regiment was diminished in numbers and almost out of ammunition. It was at this critical period of the day that Lieutenant-Colonel Warfield suggested to me that our men were wasting ammunition and becoming disheartened at the persistency of the enemy, and proposed a charge down upon them with the bayonet. Brigadier-General Cumming gallantly proposed to lead the charge with two of his regiments. I immediately consented, and directed General Cumming to prepare for the charge, and went to the left to see that a simultaneous charge was made on the enemy's right flank. I now ordered the left of Mills' (Texas) regiment, being the extreme left of my division, to make the charge on the enemy's flank the moment that Cumming charged them in front, and I remained at the breastwork myself to see the execution of the order.

In the meantime, General Cumming, having placed the Fifty-sixth Georgia in line for the charge, and supported it by placing the Thirty-sixth Georgia 10 paces in rear, moved forward to the charge ; twice he was checked and had to reform. Warfield's (Arkansas) regiment with empty guns, and the gallant First and Twenty-seventh Tennessee prepared to share his next effort. At the command the whole rushed forward with a cheer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, simultaneously leading the left of Mills' (Texas) regiment on the enemy's flank. The enemy, completely surprised, fled down the foot, the Texas troops on the left pursuing him beyond the foot and nearly across the open ground in front. Our charging columns returned with many prisoners and stand of colors; a fresh force of the enemy, attempting to follow us as we returned from this charge, was quickly met and routed by the Fiftieth Tennessee and with troops of my division. Immediately on his last repulse the enemy opened a rapid and revengeful artillery fire on Tunnel Hill from his batteries on the detached hill, and under cover of this fire he went to work felling trees and fortifying his position.

It is but justice for me to state that the brunt of this long day's fight was borne by Smith's (Texas) brigade and the Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas (consolidated), of Govan's brigade, together with Swett's and Key's batteries. The remainder of my division was only engaged in heavy skirmishing. The final charge was participated in and successful through the timely appearance and gallant assistance of the regiments of Cumming's and Maney's brigades before mentioned.

Out of the eight stand of colors shown by me to have been captured, four were presented to me by Mills' (Texas) regiment, two were presented by the Fifty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Georgia Regiments, of Cumming's brigade; one flag was presented by the First Tennessee, of Maney's brigade, and one by the Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas (consolidated), of Govan's brigade; in all, eight colors, six of which I herewith transmit. Among them are the flags of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania and Ninety-third Illinois. About 500 prisoners were captured. At a critical moment of the battle I lost two of the bravest officers of my division—Brig. Gen. J. A. Smith, commanding the Texas brigade, and Col. R. Q. Mills, the same officer who commanded it in the battle of Chickamauga, after General Deshler fell. Including these gallant officers, other noble officers and men, some of whose names are handed down to history in the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I suffered the following losses in the three brigades of my division engaged, viz: 42 killed, 178 wounded, and 2 missing.

Colonel Sugg, of the Fiftieth Tennessee Regiment, Maney's brigade, was dangerously wounded in the last charge. Colonel McConnell, of Cumming's brigade, and other gallant soldiers who fell in front of my works, I can but lament. I did not personally know them, but I saw and can bear witness to their gallant bearing and noble deaths.

The enemy must have suffered severely, the hill-side and the valley were thickly strewn with his dead, and if we may credit his published reports of casualties in this fight, he lost 1 major-general, John E. Smith, wounded; 3 brigadier-generals, Corse, Matthies, and Giles Smith, wounded, the latter mortally, and 1 colonel commanding brigade, Colonel Raum, mortally wounded.*

Soon after the final defeat of the enemy in front of Smith's position, I received a dispatch from General Hardee to send to the center all the troops I could spare, as the enemy were pressing us in that quarter. I immediately ordered Generals Cumming and Maney, with their respective brigades, to report accordingly, and went myself to push them forward. Before I had gone far, however, a dispatch from General Hardee reached me, with the appalling news that the enemy had pierced our center, and were on Missionary Ridge, directing me to take command of my own, Walker's, and Stevenson's divisions and form a line across the ridge, so as to meet an attack upon my flank, and take all other necessary measures for the safety of the right wing. I ordered Brigadier-General Gist, commanding Walker's division, to form it across the ridge; ordered all vehicles, which could be spared, to cross the Chickamauga. Sent Brigadier-General Polk orders to dispatch a force to the Shallow Ford Bridge, and hold it at all hazards, and sent Govan's brigade to dispute the enemy's advance on the Shallow Ford road.

* Neither Smith nor Raum was mortally wounded.

Soon after night was upon us, and General Hardee ordered an immediate retreat across the Chickamauga, and that Smith's (Texas) brigade should remain in position and bring up the rear. General Lowrey attacked and drove back the enemy's skirmishers in his front and then retreated. By 9 p. m. everything was across except the dead and a few stragglers lingering here and there under the shadow of the trees for the purpose of being captured, faint-hearted patriots succumbing to the hardships of the war and the imagined hopelessness of the hour. I now ordered Smith's brigade to move in retreat. Sadly, but not fearfully, this band of heroes left the hill they had held so well and followed the army across the Chickamauga.

To Brigadier-Generals Smith, Cumming, and Maney, and Colonel Granbury, I return my thanks for the able manner in which they managed their commands. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-Generals Polk and Lowrey, and Colonel Govan, commanding brigade; although not actively engaged, they were rendering good service in holding important positions.

Swett's battery, under command of Lieut. H. Shannon, and Calvert's battery, commanded by Lieut. Thomas J. Key, were bravely fought and did great execution. Swett's battery was hotly engaged the whole day and lost some noble officers and men.

A section of Barret's battery, under command of Lieut. Isaiah Lightner, in position where the road crosses the hill, did much toward driving back the right of the enemy's line in its attempted advance across the open fields.

Brig. Gen. John C. Brown's brigade, on my left flank, was engaged in heavy skirmishing most of the day.

The following officers of my staff—Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. K. Dixon, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Irving A. Buck, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Charles S. Hill, ordnance officer (whose horse was shot under him); Surg. D. A. Linthicum, Lieuts. L. H. Mangum, and S. P. Hanly, aides-de-camp, and Capt. C. H. Byrne, volunteer aide-de-camp (whose horse was shot under him)—acted with their usual gallantry and discharged their duties with zeal and intelligence.

Messrs. Henry Smith and William Rucker, of the signal corps, volunteered on my staff for the battle, and were very efficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

Col. KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CLEBURNE'S DIVISION,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 9, 1863.

COLONEL: On the retreat of the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to Ringgold, Ga., my division covered the retreat of Hardee's corps, arriving safely on the west bank of the East Chickamauga River at 10 p. m. on November 26. At this point the river had to be forded. It was nearly waist-deep and the night was freezing cold. I therefore determined to postpone crossing until the morning, and bivouacked on the hills near by.

At 3 a. m. on the 27th, I received the following order, viz:

Major-General CLEBURNE:

GENERAL: The general desires that you will take strong position in the gorge of the mountain and attempt to check pursuit of enemy. He must be punished until our trains and the rear of our troops get well advanced. The reports from the rear are meager and the general is not thoroughly advised of the state of things there. Will you be good enough to report fully?

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Leaving staff officers to conduct the troops across the river to the position designated, I went forward myself to examine the ground and form a plan for its defense.

The town of Ringgold, a place of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, stands on a plain between the East Chickamauga River and the range of hills known as Taylor's Ridge. It is on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about 20 miles southeast of Chattanooga. Taylor's Ridge, which rises up immediately back of the town, runs in a northerly and southerly direction. Opposite the town the ridge is intersected by a narrow gap, which admits the railroad, a wagon road, and a good sized creek, a tributary of the Chickamauga. The creek hugs the southernmost or left-hand hill as you face Ringgold. The wagon and railroad run close to the creek. At its western mouth, next to Ringgold, the gap widens out to a breadth of over 100 yards, leaving room for a patch of level wooded land on each side of the roads. The gap is about half a mile through, but the plain immediately in front of its east or rear mouth is so cut up by the windings of the creek that three bridges, or three fords, have to be crossed in the first half mile of road leading from the gap to Dalton. It will be perceived at once that this was a most dangerous position to be caught in if the enemy should succeed in turning either flank.

The gap and the hills on either hand are thinly wooded, except the base of the right-hand hill, along which, next to the town, a heavy fringe of young timber extends from the gap northward for 300 or 400 yards. Behind this fringe of trees I placed two regiments of Smith's (Texas) brigade, Col. H. B. Granbury, Seventh Texas, commanding; the Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Texas (consolidated), Capt. John R. Kennard commanding, on the left; the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Dismounted Cavalry (consolidated), Maj. W. A. Taylor commanding, on the right; the remaining regiment of the brigade, the Seventh Texas, Capt. C. E. Talley commanding, I sent to the top of the right-hand hill, with instructions to keep out of view, but watch well the right flank of its brigade at the foot. On the precipitous hill to the left of the gap and creek I placed the Sixteenth Alabama, Maj. F. A. Ashford commanding, of Lowrey's (Alabama and Mississippi) brigade, with instructions to conceal itself and guard well the left flank. I also sent on the face of this hill fronting Ringgold three companies of the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas (consolidated), of Liddell's (Arkansas) brigade, under charge of Lieutenant Dulin, of General Liddell's staff. For the defense of the gap itself, I disposed the rest of the Arkansas brigade, under command of Col. D. C. Govan: The Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas (consolidated), Col. John E. Murray commanding, I placed in a small ravine running across the mouth of the gap from the right-hand hill to the railroad embankment; the Eighth

and Nineteenth Arkansas (consolidated), under command of Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison, 50 paces in rear and parallel to the former regiment; the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas (consolidated), under command of Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, and the Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Regiments (consolidated), under Lieut. Col. E. Warfield, at suitable distances in rear and covered as well as the nature of the ground would permit, thus giving me four short lines across the gap. From these regiments I sent a body of skirmishers to occupy the patch of woods at the mouth of the gap and left of the railroad and that portion of the bank of the creek close to the mouth of the gap. In front of the mouth of the gap, supported by Govan's foremost regiment in the ravine, I placed a section of Semple's battery, two Napoleon guns, commanded by Lieutenant Goldthwaite. I had screens of withered branches built up in front of these, so as to effectually conceal them from view, and made the artillerymen shelter themselves in the ravine close by. The remaining three regiments of Lowrey's brigade—consisting of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments (consolidated), under command of Col. A. B. Hardcastle; the Thirty-third Alabama, under command of Col. Samuel Adams, and the Forty-fifth Alabama, Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley commanding—I placed in reserve in the center of the gap. The portion of Polk's (Tennessee and Arkansas) brigade with me—consisting of the First Arkansas, Col. J. W. Colquitt commanding; the Second Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robison commanding, and the Third and Fifth Confederate Regiments (consolidated), under Lieut. Col. J. C. Cole—I ordered to take position temporarily near the rear mouth of the gap with directions to observe my right flank and prevent the enemy from turning me in that quarter.

I had scarcely half an hour to make these dispositions, when I was informed the enemy's skirmishers were crossing the Chickamauga, driving our cavalry before them. Immediately after the cavalry retreated through the gap at a trot, and the valley in front was clear of our troops, but close in rear of the ridge our immense train was still in full view, struggling through the fords of the creek and the deeply cut up roads leading to Dalton, and my division, silent, but cool and ready, was the only barrier between it and the flushed and eager advance of the pursuing Federal army.

Shortly after 8 a. m. the enemy's skirmishers were in view, advancing. He opened fire, and under cover of it his lines of battle were placed and moved with the utmost decision and celerity against the ridge on the right of the gap. So quick and confident was this attack, the enemy must have been acting on a concerted plan, and must have had guides who knew well the nature of the country. As the first line moved toward the ridge its right flank became exposed at canister range to my artillery in the mouth of the gap. Five or six rapid discharges broke the right of this line to pieces and caused them to run for shelter under the railroad embankment. Farther to his left, however, he continued to advance, and made a heavy attack on the right-hand ridge. He continued to advance in the face of a deadly fire from Major Taylor's regiment, with the determination to turn the right flank of the Texas brigade. Major Taylor deployed skirmishers up the hill at right angles to his line of battle, and held him in check, while he informed Colonel Granbury of the state of affairs. Colonel Granbury sent two companies of his left regiment

to re-enforce his right. With three companies of his own regiment Major Taylor charged down the hill upon the force attempting to turn him, and routed it, capturing between 60 and 100 prisoners and the colors of the Twenty-ninth Missouri Regiment.

In the meantime, I had ascertained that the enemy was moving another line of battle some distance beyond my present right with the view of ascending the ridge in that quarter. I instantly notified Brigadier-General Polk, stationed in the rear of the gap, to ascend the ridge and meet this attempt of the enemy. Luckily General Polk had already heard of this movement from a breathless straggler of our army who was fleeing before the enemy, and, anticipating my order, sent the First Arkansas up the hill and met the enemy's skirmishers within a few yards of the top. With the assistance of the Seventh Texas, after an obstinate fight, the enemy was driven down the hill. By this time large bodies of the enemy had crossed the Chickamauga, and it was evident that the main attack was about to be made upon the right. I ordered General Lowrey to move his command up the hill and assist General Polk in defending that position. Moving rapidly ahead of his command, General Lowrey found the First Arkansas again heavily engaged, but heroically holding its ground against great odds. Assuring the regiment that support was at hand, he brought up the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi in double time, and threw them into the fight at the critical moment. The enemy gave way and went down the ridge in great confusion. Lowrey now brought up the two remaining regiments of his brigade and Polk up the two other regiments of his command. The enemy, constantly re-enforcing, made another powerful effort to crown the ridge still farther to the right.

A peculiarity of Taylor's Ridge is the wavy conformation of its north side. The enemy, moving up in a long line of battle, suddenly concentrated opposite one of the depressions in this wavy surface and rushed up it in heavy column. General Polk, with the assistance of General Lowrey, as quickly concentrated a double line opposite this point, at the same time placing the Second Tennessee in such a position as to command the flank of any force emerging from it. The attack was again defeated and the enemy hurled down the hill, with the loss of many killed on the spot, several prisoners, and the colors of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Regiment. The colors and most of the prisoners were captured by the First Arkansas.

In a fight where all fought nobly I feel it my duty to particularly compliment this regiment for its courage and constancy. In the battle the officers fought with pistols and with rocks, and so close was the fight that some of the enemy were knocked down with the latter missiles and captured. Apprehending another attack, General Polk rapidly threw up some slight defenses in his front.

But I must now return to the extreme left, which the enemy attempted to turn. He sent what appeared to be a brigade of three regiments to the creek upon my left, and crossed over some companies of skirmishers. These were promptly met and stopped by a detachment from the Sixteenth Alabama, posted on the left-hand hill, and the main body was for some time held in check by Dulin's skirmishers, on the face of the left-hand hill, and the other skirmishers of Govan's brigade, on the creek bank and in the patch of woods to the left of the railroad. He got possession, however, of some houses and barns opposite this point, from which he annoyed me

with a constant and well-directed fire of sharpshooters. At length, collecting in large numbers behind these houses, he made a charge on Govan's skirmishers on the left of the railroad. Lieutenant Goldthwaite quickly trained round his guns and swept them at quarter range with a load of canister and a solid shot. They ran back, leaving several dead and a stand of colors on the ground. Lieutenant Goldthwaite then shelled the houses, and greatly relieved us of the firing from that quarter. The stand of colors lay temptingly within 60 yards of my line, and some of the officers wanted to charge and get it, but as it promised no solid advantage to compensate for the loss of brave soldiers, I would not permit it.

About 12 m. I received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Hardee, to the effect that the train was now well advanced, and I might safely withdraw. On consultation with Generals Breckinridge and Wheeler, both of whom were present lending me their personal assistance, I determined to withdraw from Taylor's Ridge, and take up a new position on some wooded hills 1 mile in rear.

About 1 p. m. I rebuilt the screen in front of the artillery, which had been partially blown away, and then withdrew both pieces by hand without loss. By this time the enemy had concentrated a large portion of his army at Ringgold, and was doubtless preparing to throw an overwhelming force on my flanks. He opened a rapid artillery fire down the gap and on the crest of the ridge, but showed no disposition to advance in front. I now simultaneously withdrew the brigades, leaving a few skirmishers to hold the front, which they did without difficulty.

Soon after 2 p. m. I withdrew my skirmishers, fired the bridges in my rear, and proceeded to form line of battle in my new position. The enemy was visible on the ridge in about half an hour after I had withdrawn my skirmishers. He saw my new dispositions for defense, but showed no further inclination to attack, and ceased from all farther pursuit of our army.

I took into the fight: In Polk's brigade, 545; Lowrey's brigade, 1,330; Smith's (Texas) brigade, 1,266; Liddell's brigade, 1,016 effective men, making a total of 4,157 bayonets.

My loss was 20 killed, 190 wounded, and 11 missing. I am confident the enemy's loss was out of all proportion greater than mine.

The conduct of officers and men in this fight needs no comment; every man, as far as I know, did his whole duty.

To Brigadier-Generals Polk and Lowrey and Colonels Govan and Granbury, I must return my thanks. Four better officers are not in the service of the Confederacy.

Lieutenant Goldthwaite, of the artillery, proved himself a brave and skillful officer.

The following officers of my staff have my thanks for the efficient manner in which they discharged their responsible and dangerous duties: Maj. Calhoun Benham, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. K. Dixon, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Irving A. Buck, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. C. S. Hill, ordnance officer; Surg. D. A. Linthicum; Lieuts. L. H. Mangum, S. P. Hanly, aides-de-camp; Capt. C. H. Byrne, volunteer aide-de-camp; also Messrs. Henry Smith and William Rucker, of the signal corps, who volunteered their services, and who I found very efficient and useful.

I forward herewith the reports of the brigade, regimental, and battery commanders. General Liddell was absent on leave, but hear-

ing of the fight returned and rendered me all the assistance in his power. He selected and reformed the new line after we withdrew from our first position.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Major-General.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee.

No. 16.—JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for distinguished service at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over superior forces of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon train and most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Major-General Cleburne and his command.

Approved February 9, 1864.

No. 249.

Report of Lieut. Richard W. Goldthwaite, Semple's (Alabama) battery.

SEMPLE'S BATTERY,
December 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I send you the following report of the part taken by Semple's battery in the engagement of November 27:

The artillery of the division, with the exception of Semple's battery, had been moved with the retreating army. Two pieces which, having been ordered to report to Wright's brigade on the night of November 25, had been detached since then, in the morning rejoined the command. Captain Douglas, of Douglas' battery, then commanding battalion artillery, had given orders for these two pieces to be moved forward to where the division was in line of battle awaiting the approach of the enemy, but by order of Major-General Breckinridge, given in person by that general, First Lieutenant McClelland, commanding the section, was made to report to Brigadier-General Lewis. The command of Brigadier-General Lewis was formed in line about a mile in rear of the position held by Major-General Cleburne, and here this section remained during the engagement.

The two remaining pieces, early in the morning of the 27th, had been thrown into battery on a position which had previously been selected by Major-General Cleburne. The position was just at the northern mouth of the gorge called Ringgold Gap. The gap was bounded on the right by a high ridge, and on the left by a steep, almost inaccessible hill, around the base of which ran the Chicka-

mauga River. It was narrow, covered with thick pine undergrowth, and open only where it was traversed by the railroad and the county road, which ran parallel to and alongside of each other. The position occupied by the guns commanded a clear and open view of the ground over which the enemy were forced to advance, except where it was obstructed by a number of houses from 75 to 200 yards distant. The railroad ran through the gorge on the left of the position, and the houses were on the left of the railroad, the nearest not more than 75 and the farthest not more than 200 yards distant. A portion of Liddell's brigade, consisting of, I believe, two regiments, were formed, in rear of the pieces, in two lines, the left of the front line holding a clump of woods at the left of the mouth of the gorge. The guns were screened from sight by bushes placed in their front and on their sides. It was not long before the head of the column of the enemy appeared in sight. Their first attack was made, I think, against the troops which were holding the ridge upon the right. The fight here was short, sharp, and decisive. They were quickly hurled down the hill-side by the infantry. While the troops there were being engaged, they also moved as if to possess themselves of the gap. One portion of their forces moved straight forward down the railroad in column, while three regiments moved forward by a right-oblique as if to flank our left. These three regiments moved in line with the beautiful order and precision characteristic of well-drilled troops until they were distant not more than 300 yards.

Meanwhile, the column on the railroad came slowly on until their advance was arrested by a solid shot from the left piece. Simultaneously a round of canister from the right piece was fired into the line which had marched opposite to our left. Then the left piece was quickly trained to the left and another round of canister from each was thrown into the same line. Owing to the high weeds and the smoke of the discharge, it was not possible to ascertain what, if any, execution had been done in the enemy's ranks, but when the smoke of the second round had lifted, the ground upon which they had stood was abandoned.

Five or ten minutes afterward their skirmishers were seen running up from a distance greatly in rear of the place to which they had first advanced. At no time after that did they move so large a force so close to us; but, sending their skirmishers forward, they were able to cause great annoyance, for one by one, stealthily and rapidly approaching, their sharpshooters gained the cover of the houses before spoken of. From behind these, running from one to the other until there were many behind each, they fired many times and accurately. Not many men were hurt because of the protection afforded by a slight ravine which ran immediately in rear of the pieces, and in which the cannoneers sought cover while not firing. Having but two chests of ammunition I did not deem it advisable to fight with men singly and in groups of twos and threes, but reserved my other ammunition and my last canister for a larger force. In this I was fortunate, for after their sharpshooters had been for some time firing without being able to provoke a reply, except from the infantry upon our left, taking courage from the silence of the pieces, about 300—probably a portion of the three regiments which had been driven back by the first fire and had sought the houses for protection—suddenly springing from behind the houses, made a rapid, daring, and determined dash as if to gain the clump of woods which was im-

mediately upon our left, and from which our infantry had been harassing them with a steady, galling fire. These 300 had gotten within 75 or 60 yards, when both guns were fired into them, one loaded with solid shot, the other with canister. They were driven back, leaving their flag and some of their men upon the ground; nor did they, while our troops held that part of the field, make any effort to regain the flag or carry off the bodies of their comrades. They could not be driven from the houses, for ammunition was too scarce to be fired away without some effect. Three times, however, farther back, they endeavored to cross the railroad, and each time retreated as we fired. Indeed, so discouraged and dispirited were they by their defeat in every quarter that at one time, when attempting to cross, the mere sight of the piece and the cannoneers training it upon them (for the mask of brush had been blown away) made them break in confusion. At last they did succeed in moving over a force which, threatening our left, made it advisable that the pieces should be retired. Although exposed to a very sharp fire, they were taken to the rear without loss.

Only 2 men were wounded in the battery in this fight, which slight loss I attribute to the bush in front, which greatly concealed the cannoneers when firing; to the ravine in rear where they sought protection when not firing, and to the annoying fire of our infantry.

Very respectfully,

R. W. GOLDTHWAITE,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cleburne's Division.

No. 250.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lucius E. Polk, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S BRIGADE,
December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Taylor's Ridge:

Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 27th ultimo, General Cleburne ordered me to move my brigade through the gap in Taylor's Ridge at Ringgold and place my command so as to defend a road leading to his rear, and at same time place myself in communication with Seventh Texas Regiment, placed on top of Taylor's Ridge.

This move was completed by 9 a. m. I went in person to the top of Taylor's Ridge to see the commanding officer of Seventh Texas Regiment. Before arriving there I met a straggler, who told me the enemy were crossing Taylor's Ridge to the right of General Cleburne's position. I immediately ordered up the First Arkansas Regiment, and, arriving in column at the top of the ridge, found the skirmishers of the enemy within 20 steps of the top on the Ringgold side of the ridge. Firing commenced before the First Arkansas had formed line of battle and continued during the entire time of bringing the regiment into position. After a stubborn contest for some half hour, I succeeded in driving the enemy back to the foot of the ridge, where they immediately formed, and being heavily re-enforced, commenced to move up the hill again. I now ordered up the Fifth Confederate Regiment, and General Lowrey coming up with three

of his regiments arrested their approach. The enemy, advancing up the hill, continued to oblique rapidly to the left; so I was compelled to move by the right flank to meet them. They advanced in columns of regiments and fought stubbornly, coming within 20 yards of my line. They were again repulsed with heavy loss and fell back in the greatest confusion some distance beyond the foot of the ridge.

In this attack, the First Arkansas Regiment took some 20 prisoners and 2 stand of colors.

I could now see heavy columns of infantry approaching Ringgold by way of the railroad bridge. After a considerable delay, about 12 m., the enemy commenced moving a column rapidly by the left flank on a road running some 200 yards from the foot of the ridge. I again moved by the right flank and watched their movements. Having moved by the left flank some half mile, the enemy by a rapid movement threw their line in a column of regiments and advanced up the hill. They were again met by the same stubborn resistance that before repulsed them. General Lowrey coming to my assistance with one of his regiments, I had it moved in rear of my line until the enemy had advanced within 40 yards of my line, when I ordered it up in line with First Arkansas Regiment, and at the same time throwing Second Tennessee down the hill upon the left flank of the enemy, they were again driven back to the foot of the hill in great confusion.

The enemy still continued moving over the railroad bridge in heavy column, and about 1 o'clock commenced moving rapidly to our right in two columns, one coming direct from the railroad bridge and the other moving some 300 yards beyond the foot of the ridge. This being reported to General Cleburne, he ordered my command to withdraw and take a position some 2 miles to the rear of Taylor's Ridge. This move was made in perfect order. The enemy did not advance upon Taylor's Ridge until we had taken our position 2 miles to the rear.

We remained here until 9 o'clock, when leaving our bivouac fires brightly burning, we moved to Tunnel Hill.

In this fight the officers and men all acted with the greatest bravery. Colonel Robison, Second Tennessee, was slightly wounded in the arm, and Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, First Arkansas, in the leg. Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Fifth Confederate Regiment, was, I fear, mortally wounded.

A correct list of casualties has been furnished from my brigade.

My thanks are due to all the members of my staff for services rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. POLK,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 251.

Report of Capt. M. H. Dixon, Third Confederate Infantry, commanding Third and Fifth Confederate Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD AND FIFTH CONFEDERATE REGTS.,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: From a position behind what I learned to be Taylor's Ridge, covering the road and railroad bridge, the regiment advanced in

line of battle some 300 or 400 yards to the summit of the hill. Our sharpshooters encountered the enemy's, and immediately after he appeared in line of battle, making his way up the opposite steep. The firing was opened on both sides, and continued for about three-quarters of an hour, the enemy pressing with great obstinacy and perseverance in the face of the continuous fire until he was within 30 or 40 yards of our line, the more adventurous and daring leading to within that number of feet. These were mostly killed or wounded and captured. After sustaining, as he must have done, a heavy loss the enemy broke and fled down the hill.

Our loss, 2 killed and 17 wounded. Among the latter, Lieut. Col. J. C. Cole, who was shot—and believed mortally—while directing and encouraging his men. Upon the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, the command devolved upon Capt. W. A. Brown, senior officer present, until my arrival with a detachment of the regiment ordered to guard Shallow Ford Bridge.

The officers distinguished for gallant bearing are Captain Brown, Lieuts. R. H. Hayes, E. H. Fite, and Sergt. Maj. W. B. Clark.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. DIXON,
Captain, Comdg. Third and Fifth Confederate Regiments.

Capt. W. A. KING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 252.

Report of Lieut. Col. William J. Hale, Second Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 3, 1863.

SIR: The following report of the part taken by the Second Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. William D. Robison, in the battle of Ringgold on the 27th ultimo, is respectfully submitted:

On the morning of November 27, the regiment moved through the town of Ringgold with the brigade and was placed in position in rear of Taylor's Ridge about 9 a. m. The left of the brigade becoming engaged very soon thereafter, and being heavily pressed by the enemy, the regiment was ordered up to support the regiment on its left (the First Arkansas), reaching the top of the ridge almost simultaneously with the enemy. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss, and the position held until the regiment was ordered off the field. The regiment entered the engagement with 115 men and 18 officers.

Loss: Killed, —; wounded, 6 men and 3 officers; missing, —. Total 9.

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. J. HALE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. A. KING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 253.

Report of Col. Daniel C. Govan, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Liddell's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LIDDELL'S BRIGADE,
Tunnel Hill, December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this brigade in the battle of Ringgold on November 27:

Reaching that place about daylight, I marched through the town and was ordered to halt my command, stack arms, and await further orders.

About 8 a. m. it was ascertained that the enemy had crossed in force the ford on the east branch of Chickamauga Creek, a mile in our rear, and were moving rapidly upon us. By direction of General Cleburne, I immediately took position in the gap in Taylor's Ridge, through which the rail and dirt roads run to Tunnel Hill, in the following order in columns of regiments: The Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments, commanded by Col. John E. Murray, supporting two Napoleon guns of Semple's battery, occupied a small ravine running across and near the mouth of the gap. The Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison; the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, and the Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Regiments, Lieutenant-Colonel Warfield commanding, successively alike in distance, in rear.

Skirmishers were deployed along the creek to our left and front, and soon thereafter the enemy made his appearance, moving by the flank and then forward in line of battle on our position. Approaching within 150 yards of our front line, the two Napoleon guns masked opened upon him with canister with terrible effect. The line reeled and staggered and was finally driven back in confusion. Every attempt to force our line met with a similar repulse as the first, until the enemy seemed content to keep up only a heavy skirmish, turning his more serious attention to other portions of our line.

About 3 p. m. I was ordered to deploy a heavy line of skirmishers in rear of my front line, and make the necessary dispositions to withdraw my command, which I did, moving to the rear in good order and undisturbed by the enemy, who, severely punished, showed little disposition to follow us. Moving 1 mile on the Tunnel Hill road, I was ordered to halt, and formed line of battle on a hill commanding the road, and at dark moved with the rest of the division to Tunnel Hill.

In the engagement, both officers and men displayed their usual gallantry.

My casualties were few, a list* of which is herewith forwarded. That of the enemy must have been very heavy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. GOVAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

No. 254.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. Warfield, Second Arkansas Infantry, commanding Second, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Arkansas Infantry.

TUNNEL HILL, *December* 2, 1863.

SIR: Report of the battle of Ringgold, November 27.

The brigade being formed by columns of regiments, right in front. My regiment became the rear, and was used principally as a reserve, four companies of the Second (Companies I, G, F, and A, Lieutenant McKenney, Company I, senior officer, in charge) being the only portion engaged. By General Cleburne's order, they took position on the left center of the line near Chickamauga Creek. They were in an excellent position, inflicting severe loss upon the enemy and suffering but little themselves. They formed the rear line of skirmishers in the retreat.

Meanwhile, the regiment was exposed to a heavy fire of shell without being able to participate in the engagement. My regiment having participated so slightly in the engagement, I deem that further remark would be superfluous.

Respectfully submitted.

E. WARFIELD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2d, 15th, and 24th Arkansas Regiments.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 255.

Reports of Col. John E. Murray, Fifth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.

TUNNEL HILL, GA.,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of November 27, just after my command had passed through the village of Ringgold, Ga., on the march from Missionary Ridge, Tenn., to Tunnel Hill, Ga., my command was halted, by order of Major-General Cleburne, and filed to the left and marched perpendicularly to the road for a short distance, then filed to the right and formed on the right by file into line, facing the road from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill, Ga. I then changed front forward on my first company, which threw my regiment facing toward Ringgold, my left resting on the Ringgold and Tunnel Hill road and my right resting on the side of a high hill, which was on the right of the road facing toward Ringgold. I then deployed, by order of Major-General Cleburne, two companies as skirmishers. These skirmishers were placed a little in advance of the position occupied by the regiment and to the left of it, with their left resting on a creek which ran around the base of a high hill which was on the left of the road, facing toward Ringgold. The regiment was then moved forward a little and placed in a ravine which ran perpendicularly to the road, and thus concealed entirely from the view

of any person coming from Ringgold. A section of Semple's battery of 12-pounder Napoleon guns was placed immediately in my front and masked with bushes, &c. The skirmishers were also ordered to keep concealed and not to fire until the enemy came in close range. My whole command was thus placed in the gap between the two high hills on the Ringgold and Tunnel Hill road, nearest to Ringgold and entirely concealed from view. Scarcely had these dispositions been made, when the enemy's skirmishers came in sight closely followed by a line of battle, which seemed to be composed of about two large regiments. They marched forward very confidently, and seemed to think that they had nothing more to contend with than a few scattering cavalrymen. My skirmishers opened fire when they were about 150 yards distant. This checked the skirmishers, but the line of battle continued to advance. When it was about 150 yards from the section of artillery and about 50 yards from my front skirmishers, both pieces of the artillery posted in my front opened upon them with canister. The canister seemed to strike about the center of their line, and scattered them like chaff before the wind. Seeing my skirmishers wavering at the instant that the artillery opened fire, I immediately moved a little to the left, in order to be in better supporting distance. It was this movement which Captain McGehee mistook for a retreat when he reported to the colonel commanding the brigade that I was falling back.

The enemy was so much surprised at finding infantry and artillery when he only expected a few cavalry, that he fell back in great disorder, leaving one stand of colors lying about 50 or 60 yards in front of my line of skirmishers. My men were very anxious to charge for these colors, but I, not wishing to give up the advantage of my position and fight the enemy on equal terms for a stand of colors, prohibited them from doing so.

The enemy soon advanced in line again, but was repulsed as before. He afterward advanced several times, but never succeeded in getting another line of battle as close to my position as his first had come, but he succeeded in getting a large number of sharpshooters in some houses and barns about 60 yards in my front. These endeavored to pick off the cannoneers, but I ordered the lieutenant commanding the artillery to throw canister and solid shot into these houses, which he did with such good effect that they ceased to annoy the artillerists from these positions. They, however, continued to fire on the skirmishers from behind these houses. I would have kept up a constant fire of artillery on these houses had it not been for the scarcity of artillery ammunition, which rendered it necessary to use it very sparingly. After holding the enemy in check here for several hours, without receiving much injury myself, though the injury inflicted on him must have been severe, I caused the artillery, by order of Major-General Cleburne, to be carried by hand to the rear until it reached a place where the limbers could be brought to it with safety. I then withdrew my command, by direction of General Cleburne, by the right flank, and left the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas, with some skirmishers from the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas, to hold the position.

The enemy did not get a battery into position until about the time that I withdrew my command. One was then brought up by him and posted on an eminence in the suburbs of Ringgold, which shelled us rapidly for awhile, without, however, inflicting much damage.

My loss in this action was 2 killed, 16 wounded, and 3 missing. That of the enemy in my immediate front must have been several times as large.

I send herewith a list* of the casualties in my command.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. MURRAY,
Colonel, Comdg. 5th and 13th Arkansas Regiments.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Liddell's Brigade.

HDQRS. FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH ARKANSAS REGTS.,
Tunnel Hill, December 6, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 27, General Orders, No. 93, I have the honor to report the following-named men of my command for gallant and meritorious conduct in the recent engagement, on November 27, at Ringgold, Ga. These men were elected, as provided, by a majority of those in their companies who were in the battle of Ringgold as most entitled to the Badge of Honor provided for in the above-mentioned order, or to the distinction of having their names inscribed upon the Roll of Honor, as provided for in General Orders, No. [131], Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, [October 3,] 1863:

Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment.—Private Thomas Lynch, Company A; Private George W. Stephens, Company B (since died from wounds received); Private P. W. H. Dillehay, Company C; Sergt. Wiley Barbee, Company D; Private James Davis, Company E; Private James R. Smith, Company F; Private G. W. Greer, Company G; Private Isham J. Gibson, Company H; Sergt. John Bynam, Company I; Private James L. Clem, Company K.

Fifth Arkansas Regiment.—Private J. M. Edwards, Company K; Private W. W. Duncan, Company D. The other companies of the Fifth Arkansas made no selection.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the election certificates now filed in the adjutant's office of this regiment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MURRAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 256.

Report of Lieut. Col. Peter Snyder, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH AND SEVENTH ARKANSAS REGIMENTS,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments (consolidated), under my command, in the engagement at Ringgold on November 27:

At about 6 a. m. I forded the creek west of Ringgold, marched through the town to an old field near the depot, where I remained

*Not found.

with the other regiments of the brigade for near an hour, when the bugle sounded the call to arms. We moved down the Western and Atlantic Railroad to the gorge in the mountain, about a half mile east of the depot, when the following dispositions were made of my regiment: I sent out my three right companies in charge of Lieutenant Dulin, of General Liddell's staff, to the hill on the left flank of the brigade. They were deployed as skirmishers, their right communicating with the main line of skirmishers, the creek only intervening.

At about 11 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Govan to send forward two companies to support the skirmishers of the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas Regiments. I immediately ordered forward Companies D and K, in charge of Captain Todd. They behaved with coolness and bravery. When they had about exhausted their ammunition, I sent forward my two left companies to report to Captain Todd and give him their support if he needed them.

At about 2 p. m. I was ordered by Colonel Govan to deploy the remainder of my regiment and move forward on the line to relieve all the skirmishers of the brigade. I moved forward with my three companies, while Captain Griggs, acting major of my regiment, went forward and withdrew the old skirmishers and conducted them to the rear. I held my position with my line of skirmishers under a very heavy fire of artillery and small-arms until all of General Cleburne's division had crossed the first bridge on the Western and Atlantic Railroad below Ringgold, when I commenced retiring, the enemy not following. When I reached the bridge I found it on fire. I waded the creek with my command and moved down the railroad a short distance below the Catoosa house and joined the other regiments of the brigade.

My entire loss during the day's engagement was 13 privates and 3 officers wounded.

Both officers and men behaved in a manner to meet my warmest commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER SNYDER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth and Seventh Arkansas Regiments.

Lieut. W. S. SAWRIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 257.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchison, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, commanding Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH AND NINETEENTH ARKANSAS REGTS.,
December 2, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I beg leave to submit the following report of the Eighth and Nineteenth Arkansas at the battle of Ringgold on November 27:

At about 9 a. m. on the 27th, I received orders to form my regiment in line of battle about 50 yards in rear of the Fifth and Thirteenth Arkansas, which was guarding a section of artillery at the mouth of the gap and on the road leading from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill. Soon after I had taken up my position, heavy skirmishing commenced in front. I ordered my men to lie down. In this position I remained

about 2 hours; a continuous shower of balls passing over me all the while. My regiment being on a slight elevation did not escape from this position entirely unharmed. Several men were wounded, though generally slightly. At length I was ordered forward to the support of Colonel Murray. With bayonets fixed I moved forward and strengthened the line of Colonel Murray, my men occupying the trenches with his promiscuously. Here I remained and fought during the balance of engagement, when I was ordered to move out by the right flank around the crest of the ridge in the direction of Tunnel Hill. Just as we commenced the march by the right flank the enemy opened fire from a battery posted in our immediate front with shell and shot, but fortunately did no damage, as we were soon out of range.

Men and officers generally acted gallantly.

Our loss was 2 killed and 14 wounded. Some few of the severely wounded probably fell into the enemy's hands.

We moved off in good order and without confusion; crossed Chickamauga Creek and formed again to meet him, but the enemy did not again attack us.

Respectfully submitted.

A. S. HUTCHISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 8th and 19th Arkansas.

Lieutenant SAWRIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 258.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mark P. Lowrey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LOWREY'S BRIGADE,
Tunnel Hill, December 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade on Taylor's Ridge in the battle of November 27:

Early in the morning Major-General Cleburne called on me for my smallest regiment to be placed on the mountain to the left of the gap through which the railroad and wagon road passed, leading out from Ringgold in the direction of Tunnel Hill. I sent the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, and Captain Palmer, assistant adjutant-general, to place them in position. My other three regiments were then placed in the gap. After the skirmishing had commenced between Smith's brigade and the enemy, Major-General Cleburne informed me that the enemy was moving in force to his right, and he wished me to go on the ridge to the right and protect his right flank. I moved my brigade at once by the right flank, and after ascending the hill I heard firing several hundred yards to the right, and, leaving a staff officer to bring up the command, I went in haste to see what it meant. I found the First Arkansas Regiment engaging the enemy's skirmishers, who had already gained the top of the hill. After assuring this regiment that support was at hand, and directing them to hold their position, I hastened to the head of my brigade, which was coming up the ridge at a double-quick with the right flank to the enemy, and the bullets from the enemy's guns already flying down the line. I knew that nothing but the most prompt and rapid

movement could save the position, and that I could not take time to put the whole brigade in position before moving upon the enemy. Hence, on reaching the head of the column, composed of Hawkins' sharpshooters and the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments, I commanded by company into line, and deployed the column on the tenth company, continuing the movement to the front with all possible rapidity at the same time. I sent Lieutenant Hall, my aide-de-camp, to bring up the next regiment in the same manner, and I went with the first to their important work, and nobly did they perform it. Our spirited fire, the sight of re-enforcements, and a terrific rebel yell combined to strike terror to the foe, and he fled in confusion. The Thirty-third Alabama Regiment was soon brought up and formed on the left of the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi, and the Forty-fifth Alabama on their left, while Brigadier-General Polk came up with two regiments and formed them on the right.

The enemy, in the meantime, was pressing up the hill with great determination, but the heavy fire from our advantageous position rendered their ascent impossible. But as they continued to move to the right, it was necessary for our line also to move to the right and to leave a bare line of skirmishers to hold the crest of the hill on the left. When Brigadier-General Polk was severely pressed, he sent to me in great haste for assistance, when I moved the Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment in double-quick to his support, and the general said as his ammunition was nearly exhausted they were just in time to save the position. When my ammunition was nearly exhausted and I had sent for more, my men and officers gave me assurance with great enthusiasm that they would hold the position at the point of the bayonet and with clubbed muskets if the enemy dared to charge them. The position was held until I was ordered to retire from it, which was done in good order.

The whole command behaved with great gallantry and inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy.

My loss was slight, but 4 killed and 35 wounded.

My staff officers present—Capt. J. P. Walker and Lieut. A. J. Hall—rendered me great assistance in this expeditious movement by their promptness and great gallantry.

I was deprived of the valuable services of Capt. O. S. Palmer until near the close of the engagement, he being with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. For the performance of this regiment, please see report of Major Ashford.

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. LOWREY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 259.

Report of Maj. Frederick A. Ashford, Sixteenth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 27th ultimo at 7 o'clock, my command was detached from Lowrey's bri-

gade, of which it formed a part, and was posted on an elevated point to the left of and resting on the road leading from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold, which position I was ordered to hold. The enemy advanced to the suburbs of the town (Ringgold) nearest my position, threw forward a line of skirmishers, and opened a brisk fire upon a battery which was firing upon them from the mouth of the gap. I ordered forward a company of skirmishers, which soon drove them from their position, without sustaining any loss. As soon as the engagement became general on my right, I advanced two more lines of skirmishers and moved the remainder of my command over the crest of the hill, as if intending to attack, endeavoring, if possible, to create a diversion in that direction. But the enemy failed to attack, and my command was not further engaged during the battle of the 27th ultimo.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

F. A. ASHFORD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 260.

Report of Col. Samuel Adams, Thirty-third Alabama Infantry, commanding Thirty-third Alabama Infantry and Gibson's battalion.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD ALABAMA REGIMENT,
Near Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 3, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully report that in the battle of Taylor's Ridge, November 27, mine was next to the left regiment of Lowrey's brigade. On my left was Forty-fifth Alabama Regiment; on my right was Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments.

About 8.30 a. m. my regiment was formed in line of battle in the gap east of Ringgold, Ga., on the side of the hill, north of the railroad and about 40 paces from it. My orders from Brigadier-General Lowrey were to follow the movements of the regiment on my right. After remaining in this position a short time, I moved to the right, following the movements of the regiment on my right about 250 yards. After remaining in this position a short time, I moved to the right about 600 yards, following the direction of the ridge. Immediately after halting, my regiment was formed in line of battle. In my front, near the foot of the hill, 200 or 300 yards distant, the enemy had a strong line of skirmishers. A column of the enemy, about 600 yards distant, was moving forward to make an attack, inclining to my right. I advanced a line of skirmishers, about 50 yards, to engage that of the enemy. As the attacking column inclined to the right, the regiment on my right moved in that direction, and I followed its movements. When the column reached the base of the ridge, about 300 yards distant, I moved my regiment to the right until I lapped about half of the regiment on my right, as it seemed at that time that the main attack would be made at that point. The vacant space on my left I covered with a company of skirmishers. The attacking column still inclined to the right, and,

after advancing a short distance up the side of the ridge, broke and retired. My regiment fired but 2 or 3 rounds at the main line. My line of skirmishers, placed in advance, I have good reason to believe did much execution. My men have never gone into a fight so eagerly as they did in this. They moved with the greatest promptness to any position that they were ordered. They fired with the greatest deliberation.

I lost 2 killed and 9 wounded.

About 1 p. m. I received an order from Brigadier-General Lowrey to follow the movements of the regiment on my right and retire from the position. I had several men engaged in the fight who had marched from Missionary Ridge to that place entirely barefooted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. ADAMS,
Colonel, Comdg. 33d Alabama Regt. and Gibson's Battn.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 261.

Report of Lieut. Col. H. D. Lampley, Forty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIFTH ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
December 2, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of November 27, being in march with the rest of the brigade, I was halted with it just beyond the gap of Taylor's Ridge through which the railroad to Ringgold passes. After resting for an hour or more the brigade was formed in line inside the gap and on the ridge to the left, coming from Ringgold. In a little while my regiment was moved up the ridge and to the right about half a mile, and on arriving at the crest of the ridge I found a part of our brigade (Lowrey's) and Polk's hotly engaging the enemy, who were pressing toward the top of the hill. I formed as quickly as possible and moved farther to the right, where the enemy was pressing Polk's brigade, whose ammunition was nearly expended. Seeing an interval between two of General Polk's regiments, I threw my regiment into this gap (the left of my regiment a little overlapping one of General Polk's regiments), and at once engaged the enemy with my whole line. A brisk fire was kept up for some minutes, when the enemy was driven back in much disorder.

In this engagement I lost 1 killed and 8 wounded, 5 of whom so slightly that they are now on duty.

The regiment remained in line on the ridge for about an hour after the repulse of the enemy, when we were withdrawn this side of the Chickamauga and reformed in line on the first eminence this side of the stone church, where we remained until night.

Very respectfully,

H. D. LAMPLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 262.

Report of Col. A. B. Hardcastle, Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 32D AND 45TH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENTS,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Taylor's Ridge on November 27:

At daylight I received an order from Brigadier-General Lowrey to move my regiment from its position on the west bank of East Chickamauga, near Ringgold, Ga., to the ford, where the men halted and prepared to wade across the river. After crossing over we halted and built fires, where we remained for one hour, then moved forward through Ringgold, Ga., and took position at the foot of Taylor's Ridge.

At about 7.30 a. m. I received an order to move by the right flank up the side of the ridge to the right. After having formed and remained in this position for a short time, I was again ordered to move farther to the right and higher up on the top of the ridge. On arriving at the top of the ridge, Brigadier-General Lowrey gave the command, "by company into line," and then, "on the tenth company deploy column, and move rapidly forward, obliquing to the right, and take position on the crest of the ridge to the front," which movements were executed rapidly, and under a hot fire of the enemy at short range, and, from the fatigue occasioned by the toilsome ascent of the steep ridge, some little confusion occurred, and the four right companies formed on the right and the remainder of the regiment on the left of the First Arkansas Regiment, which was in position on the ridge. The enemy were near gaining the top of the ridge when we arrived and drove them back in disorder and confusion, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy.

In about three-quarters of an hour the First Arkansas Regiment moved to the right, and I then formed my left on the right wing, and reformed my regiment in good order while subject to a heavy fire from the enemy.

During this brisk engagement of three or four hours, I lost 1 man killed and 17 wounded.

The entire command, both officers and men, behaved themselves in a gallant and praiseworthy manner.

About 12 m. I received an order from Brigadier-General Lowrey to withdraw my regiment and to leave a small picket force to observe the movements of the enemy, which was done without further casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. HARDCASTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. O. S. PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 263.

Report of Capt. T. M. Steger, Fifteenth Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.

HEADQUARTERS SHARPSHOOTERS,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 2, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders, the following report is most respectfully submitted:

Soon after skirmishing had commenced between Colonel Govan's advance and the enemy, the sharpshooters, with Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments, were moved out of the gap in Taylor's Ridge and took position on the side of the ridge to the right of the gap. They were soon again moved at a double-quick still farther to the right, and formed line on the crest of the ridge. The ridge extended about 400 yards to the right of the position held by the regiment to a point, and then broke off in a steep slope. The skirmishers who had occupied the ridge before our coming had been forced back and a few of the enemy's skirmishers had gained the crest. I took about 30 men and drove them off, and established a line of skirmishers along the crest, who engaged sharply the enemy's skirmishers on the side of the ridge. I then placed 8 or 10 men on the extreme point of the hill to the right as a vedette to report any move of the enemy. The enemy soon appeared in force, forming line and extending toward our right. The information was sent to General Lowrey by three messengers, for fear one might miscarry. Brigadier-General Polk came up with two regiments and occupied the ground, and my skirmishers were withdrawn and assembled on the right of Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments. After the repulse of the enemy's assault, 4 or 5 men were stationed to engage the enemy's skirmishers while the company built temporary works of logs. We soon moved off and left the hill.

Several of my men were slightly injured; only 1 disabled from using his gun. The enemy's skirmishers were very severely punished, as they were very much exposed in their retreat when driven off the top of the hill. At one time the enemy was so close that stones were used by some men as well as officers.

All my officers acted gallantly. Many of the men acted most nobly. More of them deserve special notice than can here be mentioned.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. M. STEGER,
Captain, Sharpshooters.

Captain PALMER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 264.

Report of Col. H. B. Granbury, Seventh Texas Infantry, commanding Smith's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S BRIGADE,
Near Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the Texas brigade, of Major-General Cleburne's division, in the battle of Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, Ga., on the 27th ultimo:

About sunrise I received orders from the major-general to send the

Seventh Texas, Capt. C. E. Talley commanding, to the top of the ridge, and to form the other two regiments along the slope fronting the town, and far enough in the timber to conceal the line from the view of the approaching enemy. The Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Texas Regiments (united), Captain Kennard commanding, were on the left, the extreme left of this regiment being within 150 paces of the railroad where it enters the pass, and where two pieces of our artillery were put in position. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Regiments (united), Maj. W. A. Taylor commanding, constituted the right of my line, extending to a considerable swell in the ridge immediately in front of the town, from which point the course of the ridge deflected to the right and rear. Along this swell Major Taylor deployed one of his companies as skirmishers to protect the right flank. In the course of the engagement I had occasion to order two companies from the left of Captain Kennard's regiment to re-enforce this point. I had skirmishers thrown out down the slope covering the entire front of my line and the right flank. By the time these dispositions were completed the enemy had occupied the town, deployed a strong line of skirmishers, and advanced upon our position. The firing was very spirited on the right from the beginning, and soon became general along my entire skirmish line, the enemy taking position behind the embankment of the railroad and in some houses immediately in our front.

About 11 a. m. I received a message from Major Taylor to the effect that the enemy were moving a large body of troops with the evident intention of scaling the ridge where his right flank rested, and to the right of that point. Feeling apprehensive for the safety of the Seventh Texas, I sent Lieutenant English, acting assistant inspector-general, to Major-General Cleburne with this information. The general relieved my solicitude by assuring Lieutenant English that Brigadier-General Lowrey's brigade was also on the top of the ridge and other troops were moving there. To further protect my own immediate flank, I ordered two companies from the left of Captain Kennard's regiment to report to Major Taylor to re-enforce that portion of the line which deflected to the right, and also sent instructions to Major Taylor to move one or more of his own companies to that point. Major Taylor promptly drew off two of his companies, and formed them along the swell of the ridge at a right angle with his main line.

The enemy coming up in gallant style to the assault, Major Taylor ordered the three companies to charge, and they swept down the hill, routing an entire regiment, the Twenty-ninth Missouri (Federal), capturing their colors and between 60 and 100 prisoners, and causing the attacking brigade to withdraw. Considering the fact that this portion of my line was attacked by an entire brigade of the enemy, it will be conceded that Major Taylor handled his men with great judgment and effect. Nothing could exceed the noble gallantry which distinguished the three companies led into this charge by their chivalrous major.

Receiving intimation from Major-General Cleburne that the enemy would probably attempt to charge and carry our battery in the gorge by the railroad, I moved Captain Kennard's regiment farther down the hill, slightly swinging the right to the front, ordered bayonets fixed, and sent Captain Hearne, assistant adjutant-general, to the line of skirmishers to notice when the attacking column should advance. From prudential or other considerations, the

enemy changed his design in this regard, much to the disappointment of Captain Kennard and his gallant men.

As at Missionary Ridge on the 25th, Captain Hearne and Lieutenant English were ever prompt in the discharge of their perilous duties, passing from point to point, as directed, under the shower of balls that continually swept the hill-side.

I refer the major-general to the report of Captain Talley for the part taken by the Seventh Texas in the engagement.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very severe, their bodies being strewn from near our lines to the middle of the village.

The Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Regiments lost 9 wounded and 3 missing. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments lost 5 killed, 20 wounded, 20 missing. The Seventh Texas lost 5 wounded. Total loss of the brigade, 5 killed, 34 wounded, 23 missing.

At 2 p. m. I received orders from the major-general to retire, which was done promptly and in good order, the skirmishers covering the retreat.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. GRANBURY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. IRVING A. BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 265.

Report of Capt. John R. Kennard, Tenth Texas Infantry, commanding Sixth and Tenth Texas Infantry and Fifteenth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry.

HDQRS. 6TH, 10TH, AND 15TH TEXAS VOLUNTEERS,
December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: As captain commanding the Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Regiments of Texas Volunteers, I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by said regiments in the battle of Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, Ga., on November 27:

On the night of the 26th, we marched to the bank of the Chickamauga River near Ringgold. Bivouacked until about 2.30 a. m. the 27th, when we were ordered up to strip and prepare for wading the river, which was soon accomplished. After the river had been crossed the men redressed, and, the morning being very cold, were formed in line and arms stacked, and fires built to warm by.

About break of day were ordered to fall in, and commenced the march through the town of Ringgold, taking the railroad in town. After passing town 400 or 500 yards, the brigade filed to the left, marched to the edge of timber, and filed to the left again and halted when the whole had got into line along the timber at the foot of the ridge, where arms were stacked and fires built in rear. The men warmed and rested a short time, when I received an order from brigade commander to detail vedettes from each company, all in charge of a commissioned officer, to remain along the line to watch and report any movement on the part of the enemy, who was said to be not

far in our rear. Lieutenant Peareson, of Company D, Sixth Texas, was put in command of the vedettes, with instructions to keep concealed and not to fire. Our main line was then faced by the rear rank, and marched silently up the side of the hill about 100 yards; halted, faced about, making our new line parallel to the first. Company F, under Lieutenant Atkins, Tenth Texas, was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, covering our front in the edge of the woods. We were ordered to keep close and in line, and refrain from firing under any circumstances till ordered, the object being to draw the enemy as near as possible. The enemy's cavalry were soon reported within a few hundred yards of town, and in a few minutes after the enemy's cavalry was reported moving toward the right of our brigade and his infantry as occupying the town.

In a short time firing was heard in front of Colonel Wilkes' (Texas) regiment, on our right, and the enemy's skirmishers were seen advancing; also, forces of the enemy passing round below our left. Firing became general among the skirmishers along the whole line of our brigade.

About this time I received orders to detach the two left companies of the regiment, and order them to report to Major Taylor to re-enforce the right of his regiment, which was accordingly done, being Company C, under Lieutenant Flynt, and Company L, under Captain Nutt. Colonel Granbury, commanding brigade, ordered me to prepare the line for a charge, which was done by ordering all the men into their proper places in line and having bayonets fixed.

The line of the regiment extending both ways over the turn of the hill, so as to obscure the two flanks from each other, I directed Captain Fisher, of Company G, of the Sixth, to take charge of the left wing, while I would remain with the right and Adjutant Willingham near the center, so that the orders could be better observed and passed. The signal for charge was to come from Capt. J. T. Hearne, assistant adjutant-general, placed in front of our center by Colonel Granbury to watch the movement of the enemy. This position was maintained during the fight, a destructive fire being kept up by our skirmishers, vedettes, and sharpshooters all the while upon the enemy, who in turn kept up a scattering fire upon us.

After thus holding our position, ready to charge at any moment the enemy should show himself in the proper position for it, for about two hours, we received an order to move off by the left flank silently, which was promptly executed by moving along the side of the hill until we intercepted the railroad, which we then followed.

The officers, without exception, so far as I could observe, performed their duties promptly and well, as also the men, with but rare exceptions.

I take this occasion to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me by Adjt. J. A. Willingham, of the Tenth Texas, from the time I assumed command of the regiment, and to bear testimony particularly to his courage, and the cool and prompt manner with which he executed all the duties devolving upon him in this action.

Our casualties in this action are as follows: None killed, 9 wounded, and 3 missing.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. KENNARD,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 266.

Report of Capt. C. E. Talley, Seventh Texas Infantry.

CAMP OF SEVENTH TEXAS INFANTRY,
Near Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 1, 1863.

SIR: On the morning of November 27, near Ringgold, I received orders from Major-General Cleburne to move this regiment to the top of Taylor's Ridge, in rear of the position occupied by the brigade in the valley near the town, for the purpose of holding in check any portion of the enemy's forces attempting to obtain possession of that point. Immediately on reaching the top of the hill I threw out skirmishers to the right, and passed myself to the left and right, for the purpose of gaining an accurate knowledge of the position. On returning to the regiment, and while preparing to place vedettes along the front of the hill, Lieutenant Adams, who was in front, discovered that a party of three of the enemy had succeeded in very nearly reaching the top of the hill by sheltering themselves behind the timber and rough ground. They were ordered to surrender, when two of the number attempted to escape, but were fired upon and one killed and the other wounded and captured; the third (a first lieutenant, Seventeenth Missouri) was also captured and sent to the rear. I immediately threw out Companies A and D, as skirmishers, along the hill in front.

At this time a body of troops (First Arkansas Regiment) moved up and took position some distance to my right. Soon after this I was informed that the enemy was approaching in front of the Arkansas regiment, and I was very soon ordered to move to the right and act with that regiment. I immediately moved in that direction at double-quick, but found that I would not be able to reach that regiment in time to act with it. This regiment was thrown into line across the hill, and poured a volley into the enemy's right flank, which was kept up until he was driven from the field in front of the Arkansas regiment.

Immediately after this, Brigadier-General Lowrey's brigade moved up and took position to my right, and I immediately reported to him for orders. His orders were that I should form along the hill, and hold my position if I had to do so with stones. General Polk soon passed and ordered me to have breastworks thrown up of timber, &c., which was done, and I remained in this position until I received orders from Colonel Granbury to leave the field when General Lowrey's troops should do so. I moved off in rear of General Lowrey's troops, and, after crossing the creek, I was ordered by Major-General Cleburne to detach one company and post it on the top of a hill immediately to the right of the bridge, to hold the enemy in check as long as possible, which was done.

During the day 5 men were wounded.

The officers and men acted with marked coolness during the entire time without an exception.

Inclosed please find statement* of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. TALLEY,
Captain Company D, Comdg. Seventh Texas Infantry.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

No. 267.

Report of Maj. William A. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry, commanding Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas (dismounted) Cavalry.

HDQRS. 17TH, 18TH, 24TH, AND 25TH TEXAS REGTS.,
Camp near Tunnel Hill, Ga., December 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: About 4 a. m. on November 26, orders to retreat from Chickamauga were given, and the line of march was taken up for the rear and continued to Ringgold; encamped near the ford west of the town.

Early on the morning of the 27th, a line of battle was formed a short distance east of and fronting the town of Ringgold. Company K, Captain Manion, was thrown forward as skirmishers, with orders to conceal themselves, and not to fire until the enemy were very near to them.

About 9 a. m. the enemy advanced a heavy line of skirmishers. When within about 20 yards of my line of skirmishers, and on the right of the regiment, they were fired upon and the engagement commenced, our fire slightly checking their advance. The enemy, heavily re-enforced, advanced steadily and with the intention of flanking my right. Informing Colonel Granbury, commanding brigade, of this fact, I immediately withdrew Company K, Captain Manion, from the front, and ordered First Lieutenant Basye, Company E, to take his position; ordered Captain Manion to deploy his company a little in advance and at right angles with the regiment, and ordered Captain Speir, Company B, to support him. The enemy being close upon my flank, rapid firing soon commenced, which told with terrible effect upon the enemy, owing to the coolness and the accuracy of the aim and the bravery of the men. Seeing the enemy again heavily re-enforcing, I ordered Captain Marsh, Company I, to deploy his company, take command of the skirmishers, to advance, and drive the enemy back, which he did, charging them with a shout in gallant style, routing the enemy and driving them back in confusion, killing quite a number, capturing a stand of colors (Twenty-ninth Missouri), and between 60 and 100 prisoners, among them a number of officers.

I would call attention to the gallantry of Captains Marsh, Manion, and First Lieutenant Basye, of Companies I, K, and E. In this engagement, as at Missionary Ridge, with but few exceptions, the men and officers behaved as men and soldiers should fighting for their homes and country.

The enemy making no farther advance, about 2 p. m. orders to retreat were given, which was done in good order.

Your attention is respectfully called to list* of casualties, marked B, accompanying this report.

W. A. TAYLOR,
Major, Comdg. 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Regiments.

Capt. J. T. HEARNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

No. 268.

Report of Brig. Gen. John H. Kelly, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION,
Six Miles East of Dalton, Widow Jackson's House,
November 28, 1863.

MAJOR: Attacked the enemy, some six regiments strong, yesterday morning at Cleveland, with three regiments and a squadron. Drove him from the town and pursued him 4 miles, but was forced to relinquish the pursuit for want of ammunition. Loss slight. Captured 8 prisoners.

Very respectfully,

J. H. KELLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps.

APPENDIX.

NOVEMBER 23–27, 1863.—The Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign.

Report of Lieut. Col. George H. Hildt, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, commanding detachment Thirtieth Ohio and Fourth West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, November 28, 1863.

SIR: By order of General J. A. J. Lightburn, we left camp on the evening of the 23d of November, and marched to the Tennessee River near the Caldwell house, and at about 3 a. m. we crossed the river on pontoon boats, swimming our horses alongside holding their heads to the boats out of water, and, as it was icy cold, and they were forced to remain in it for near thirty minutes, they were so chilled and stiffened that they could scarcely ascend the bank to get out. After landing took position on a beautifully rounded elevation near the river, just south of the mouth of Chickamauga River, and intrenched it. At 2 p. m. started in line of battle for the hills known as Mission Ridge, under cover of a dense mist and fog of the river bottom, and met with no enemy on summit of first hill.

Were then ordered to the main hill immediately in front of one we occupied and found the enemy advancing from the opposite side. As it was dark, misty, and foggy, and it not being desirous to bring on a battle so late in the day, we were ordered to hold and intrench the hill we occupied during the night, and worked to that end most of the night, making a fine work by daylight next morning, and one in which we felt perfectly safe, the Thirty-seventh Ohio being on our left flank and rear protecting it.

At about 9 a. m., November 25, General Sherman visited us in position and gave verbal order to General Lightburn to send an officer and 200 men to occupy Tunnel Hill, and I was ordered with six companies of the Thirtieth Ohio and two of the Fourth [West] Virginia, the latter under command of Capt. J. L. Mallernee, to execute the order.

The six companies of the Thirtieth Ohio were at once formed in line of battle just outside of our works, with the Fourth [West] Virginia companies in reserve.

The Thirtieth was started immediately on double-quick, with orders to deploy as skirmishers forward, and to take the first work, the reserve to follow. Scarcely had we moved, when the enemy opened fire with their battery on reserve. As they were still closed and marching by company front they were immediately ordered to deploy also forward, but to be held well in hand, for use on either flank or center, as might be required.

In this order the first work was taken after a sharp fight lasting perhaps ten minutes; we captured a prisoner from a Texas regiment, and running over the captured work we continued on to crest of east end of Tunnel Hill, closing in around it on three sides.

We here found the enemy well posted and protected by good works, and as they commanded us entirely on both flanks, they were closed in upon the center where their fire was less deadly to us, although they shot down at us at an angle of about 40 degrees all day until the grand charge of the army was made in the evening.

We continued to keep up a galling fire upon them from our position, about 50 yards from their works, and kept ourselves busy keeping down their skirmish fire. Owing to the rapidity of our movement and to deployment of line and reserve, as soon as formed outside of our work, and after becoming at home against the spur of east end of Tunnel Hill, our casualties were few.

Two dashes were made upon their work in full force at intervals during the day, only to find their force in our front still heavier each charge.

We were relieved by First Brigade of our division at dusk after battle, and bivouacked for the night on the intrenched hill we had left in the morning.

On the morning of the 26th were ordered to march for Chickamauga Station with three days' rations at 12 m.

Our regimental loss on the 25th was 7 killed and 32 wounded; of the Fourth [West] Virginia companies 7 wounded—in all 7 killed and 39 wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HILDT,

Lieut. Col. Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. J. C. HILL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., 15th Army Corps.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 33d Regiment and 18th Battalion.*
Ahl's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Aiken's (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Aiken's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
Aldrich's (Simeon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Aleshire's (Charles C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
Alexander's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Allison's (R. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*
Anderson's (R. W.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas H. Dawson's Artillery, post.*
Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Ashby's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ashford's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Austin's (J. E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Ayres' (Oliver H. P.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bacon's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Badger's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bainbridge's (Edmund C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Baker's (Myron) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Norman A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Ball's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Banbury's (Jabez) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Company.*
Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Barclay's (E. S.) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, post.*
Barker's (John D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Barnes' (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Sidney M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barnum's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Barret's (Overton W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Barrett's (Wallace W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Bates' (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Baumbach's (Carl von) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Baxter's (Edmund D.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Beach's (Albert F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Beck's (Arnold) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Beck's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Bell's (Hiram P.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Bell's (John W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Bell's (Leroy S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bell's (Robert A.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Bellamy's (Richard H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, 20th Battalion, Battery B.*
Bennett's (John E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Benton's (Samuel) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Berry's (William W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bibb's (J. B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bingham's (George B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bingham's (John H.) Artillery. See *James P. Douglas' Artillery, post.*
Birch's (William) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Bishop's (Judson W.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bishop's (Loomis K.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Bishop's (William H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Blakey's (D. T.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops. 1st Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Blessingh's (Louis von) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Bonnaffon's (Augustus B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Bostick's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, P. A.*
Bouck's (Gabriel) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Boughton's (Horace) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Bounds' (J. M.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Boutell's (Ira) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Bowen's (H. J.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Bowles' (Pinckney D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Boyd's (James P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Boynton's (Henry V. N.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Bradley's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Brandon's (William L.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Brantly's (William F.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Bratton's (John) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Brewer's (George E.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Briant's (Cyrus E.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (George P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brown's (Jack) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Bruhn's (Anton) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Budd's (Joseph L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Buford's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Bulger's (Michael J.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Bullen's (H. W.) Artillery. See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Bullitt's (William A.) Infantry.* See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Burton's (George) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Burton's (Josiah H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (J. R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (William R.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th and 26th Regiments.*
Butler's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Butt's (Edgar M.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Butterfield's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Callender's (Byron M.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Calvert's (J. H.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, post.*
Campbell's (Calvin D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Carnes' (William W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carskaddon's (David) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carter's (James E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (John C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Champion's (Thomas E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Chandler's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Chandler's (William P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Charlton's (R.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 32d and 45th Regiments.*
Cheney's (John T.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chess' (William E.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Christopher's (Alexander C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Church's (Josiah W.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Clark's (Samuel F.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Clark's (Whitfield) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Clark's (William) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 3d Battalion.*
Clarke's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Clay's (Ezekiel F.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion Rifles.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Robert) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cogswell's (William) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Cole's (J. C.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Coleman's (Daniel) Sharpshooters.* See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Coleman's (David C.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Colms' (Stephen H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Colquitt's (John W.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Coltart's (J. G.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Comparet's (John M.) Infantry.* See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Conner's (C. H.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (Gustave) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) Artillery. See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
Coward's (A.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cox's (Nicholas N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Cram's (George H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Cramer's (John F.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Crane's (Orrin J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Creighton's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cribbs' (Harvey H.) **Artillery.** See *Charles L. Lumsden's Artillery, post.*
Crofton's (Robert E. A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment, 1st Battalion;* also *19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (Frank S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Cushing's (Harry C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Daniels' (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Daniel's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Darden's (Putnam) **Artillery.** See *Jefferson Artillery, post.*
Davies' (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Davis' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Davis' (N. N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Davitte's (S. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dawley's (Richard L.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Dawson's (Thomas H.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Dayton's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dean's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Dean's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Deavenport's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Deimling's (Francis C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Dent's (S. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Devol's (Hiram F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickerman's (Willard A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Dickerson's (Christopher J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dillard's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 2d Battalion.*
Dillon's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Dilworth's (Caleb J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Dixon's (M. H.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Dobb's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Donnell's (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Doscher's (John) **Artillery.** See *William L. Scott's Artillery, post.*
Douglas' (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops.*
Dowd's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 24th and 27th Regiments.*
Dowdell's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Du Bose's (Dudley M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Duncan's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *M. W. Havis' Artillery, post.*
Dunlap's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Eaton's (Willard G.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Edmundson's (H. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
Eldredge's (Milo B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Emery's (Winslow D.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, 20th Battalion, Battery A.*
Erdelmeyer's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Esembaux's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Estep's (George) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*

Estes' (W. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Farquharson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Feild's (Hume R.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Ferguson's (T. B.) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Ferrell's (C. B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Fickling's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Finley's (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Fitch's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Floyd's (Watt W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*
Flynn's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Folk's (George N.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Fowler's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Fox's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Fox's (Perrin V.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Foy's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Frayser's (R. Dudley) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
French's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Froehlich's (George) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Gambee's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Garrity's (James) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Gary's (Marco B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Gary's (Martin W.) **Infantry.** See *Hampton Legion, post.*
German's (Obadiah) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Gibson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Gibson's (R. T.) **Artillery.** See *Evan P. Howell's Artillery, post.*
Gillmore's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gimber's (Frederick L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Gist's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gleason's (Newell) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Glenn's (Luther J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Godard's (Abel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) **Artillery.** See *Henry C. Semple's Artillery, post.*
Goode's (Charles T.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Gooding's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Gordon's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Gordon's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Grace's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Gracey's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*
Granbury's (Hiram B.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Gray's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gray's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Greathouse's (Lucien) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Greene's (A. A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Greenwood's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Grey's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Grey.*
Grice's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*

Griffin Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Henry H.) Artillery. See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Grosskopff's (Edward) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Grosvenor's (Edward) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Guenther's (Francis L.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Gwynne's (Andrew D.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment and 22d Battalion.*
Hale's (Clayton) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hale's (Francis E.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Hale's (William J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Hall's (Hiram W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hall's (John G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*
Halpin's (William G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Hambrick's (J. M.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment (Russell's).*
Hamilton's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hamilton's (William P.) Artillery. See *David D. Waters' Artillery, post.*
Hammerstein's (Herbert von) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hampson's (James B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hanna's (James J.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Hannon's (M. W.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Hapeman's (Douglas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Happel's (Christian) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Hardcastle's (A. B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 32d and 45th Regiments.*
Harmon's (Oscar F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Harper's (J. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Hart's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Havis' (M. W.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Hawkins' (A. T.) Sharpshooters. See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Hawkins' (Hiram) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Haymond's (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Hays' (William H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Heath's (Albert) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hegler's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Henagan's (John W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henderson's (M. J.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Paris P.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Henderson's (R. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Herring's (John B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hicks' (George) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Higley's (John H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hildt's (George H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th and 48th Regiments.*
Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops.*
Hodges' (Wesley C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Holder's (William D.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*

Holman's (Daniel W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (James T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Howell's (Evan P.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Hubbard's (Hiram F.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Huggins' (A. L.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hull's (James S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Humphreys' (John T.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Hundley's (D. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Hunter's (Morton C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Hurd's (Orrin D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hurst's (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hutchins' (N. L., jr.) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Hutchins' (Rue P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Hutchison's (A. S.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 8th, 19th, and 24th Regiments.*
Huwald's (Gustave A.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ingram's (Tillman) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Inzer's (John W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Ison's (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Jackson's (Allan H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Jaquess' (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Jaquith's (Austin E.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Jarvis' (Dwight, jr.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jeffress' (William C.) Artillery. See *Nottoway Artillery, post.*
Jenkins' (Jeremiah W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jessee's (George M.) Rifles. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Abda) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Johnson's (J. A. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Rifles.*
Johnson's (William A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment (Roddey's).*
Johnston's (George D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Jolly's (John H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Jones' (A. J.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Jones' (Patrick H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Jones' (Theodore) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jordan's (Henry) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) Artillery. See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Kaercher's (Jacob) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kammerling's (Gustave) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Keegan's (Patrick H.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kelley's (Daniel F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kelsey's (R. G.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Kennard's (John R.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Kennedy's (John D.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Ketchum's (Charles T.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Keteltas' (Henry) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Key's (J. C. G.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) Artillery. See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Key's (T. J.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, 20th Battalion, Battery C.*

Kilpatrick's (Franklin W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment (Volunteers).*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Koch's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Kolb's (R. F.) **Artillery.** See *Barbour Artillery, ante.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Knefler's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Krieger's (Ernst J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Lackey's (Robert G.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Laiboldt's (Bernard) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Lamb's (Jonathan J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Lampley's (H. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Landgraeber's (Clemens) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lane's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Langdon's (Bassett) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lanier's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Ledig's (August) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Leeson's (Richard L.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Lennard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Lightner's (Isaiah) **Artillery.** See *Overton W. Barret's Artillery, ante.*
Lister's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment*
Little's (F. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Locher's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Logie's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Lynam's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McAfee's (A. L.) **Cavalry.** See *George M. Jessee's Rifles, ante.*
McAloon's (Peter A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
McCafferty's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
McCammon's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
McCants' (Robert P.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, post.*
McConnell's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
McConnell's (S. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 27th Battalion.*
McConnell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
McCook's (Anson G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCullough's (James) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McDowell's (Samuel M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*
McElroy's (Kennon) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McEnery's (John) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Battalion.*
McEwen's (John L., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 25th and 44th Regiments.*
McGill's (James D.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
McGlashan's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
McGroarty's (Stephen J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McGuire's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
McIlvain's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
McIntire's (William T. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
McKenzie's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

McKinney's (Christopher C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
McLean's (A. D.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
McLemore's (William S.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McLennan's (John D.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion; ante, 4th Battalion.*
McManus' (William S.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
McMillan's (Robert) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McNeill's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
McSpadden's (Samuel K.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Magee's (David W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Mallarnee's (J. L.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Malmborg's (Oscar) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Manderson's (Charles F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Maney's (Frank) Sharpshooters. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
Mangham's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Manning's (Van H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops.*
Marsh's (Jason) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Marshall's (Alexander) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Martin's (John A.) Infantry. See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Massenburg's (Thomas L.) Artillery. See *Jackson Artillery, ante.*
Mauldin's (T. H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maxwell's (G. Troup) Cavalry. See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Merkle's (Christopher F.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Metham's (Pren) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Meumann's (Theodore) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Mihalotzy's (Geza) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Miles' (Jonathan R.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Miller's (Samuel D.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Miller's (Silas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Mills' (Roger Q.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 6th and 10th Regiments;* also *15th Regiment Cavalry.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mindil's (George W.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (James H. M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Moody's (George V.) Artillery. See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moody's (Young M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moore's (John J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moreland's (M. D.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops.*
Morgan's (J. L.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Otho H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Morrison's (Alfred) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Moss' (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Mott's (Samuel R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Mullen's (Bernard F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Murphy's (Philip H.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*

Murray's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments.*
Murray's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 22d Battalion.*
Nabers' (James F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, 17th Battalion.*
Nance's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Napier's (Leroy) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Battalion.*
Naylor's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neff's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Neff's (Elias) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Neville's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Newman's (Tazwell W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Nicholas' (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Nisbet's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Battalion.*
Nodine's (Richard H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Oates' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Oliver's (McDonald) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
Olson's (Porter C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
O'Meara's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Opdycke's (Emerson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Palmer's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Palmetto Sharpshooters. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Ario, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Partridge's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Patrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Pearcy's (Jacob W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Peckham's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Peeples' (Tyler M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery D.*
Peloubet's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Perry's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Piepho's (Carlo) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Pitman's (R. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*
Plant's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (R. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Prather's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Prescott's (Mark H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Price's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Putnam's (Douglas, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Putnam's (Holden) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Raffen's (Alexander W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Rainey's (A. T.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Randall's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Randals' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Ransom's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Rexinger's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (W. G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Rice's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Rice's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*

Richardson's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Rickards' (William, jr.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Rider's (Godfrey, jr.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Riedt's (August) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Rivers' (John W.) Artillery. See *John T. Humphreys' Artillery, ante.*
Roberts' (Aurelius) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Milton S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Robison's (William D.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Roby's (Jacob W.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John B.) Artillery. See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Rucker's (E. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rudler's (A. F.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Ruff's (S. Z.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Ruffin's (Shep.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Rumsey's (Israel P.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Russell's (A. A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Sahm's (Nicholas) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sampson's (Ezekiel S.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sanford's (John W. A.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 3d Battalion.*
Saxon's (W. T.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Schueler's (Gustavus) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Schultz's (Frederick) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Scogin's (John) Artillery. See *Griffin Light Artillery, ante.*
Scott's (William L.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Searcy's (Anderson) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment and 23d Battalion.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Semple's (Henry C.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Sengstak's (Henry H.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Shaaff's (Arthur) Sharpshooters. See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Shane's (James M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Shannon's (H.) Artillery. See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
Sheffield's (James L.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Shelley's (Charles M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Sherer's (Samuel B.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Showers' (Benjamin H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Shy's (W. M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Simms' (James P.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Simpson's (Samuel P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Skeels' (David) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Slaughter's (John N.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Slaughter's (J. T.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Slocomb's (C. H.) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Smith's (Baxter) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Smith's (Charles C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (Correll) Pioneers. See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Smith's (Frank G.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (George W.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (John F.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Smith's (Melancthon) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smith's (Milo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Smith's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Snyder's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spooner's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Stanford's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Stanley's (Timothy R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Stanton's (Sidney S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Steger's (T. M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Battalion.*
Stienhausen's (Albert von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Stevens' (Clement H.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Stewart's (Charles J.) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Stone's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Strawbridge's (James) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment, Regulars.*
Street's (Ogden) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Stuart's (Owen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Sugg's (Cyrus A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Sullivant's (Lyne S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Swain's (Edgar D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Swanwick's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Swett's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Warren Light Artillery, post.*
Taft's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.*** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Talley's (C. E.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Tansil's (Egbert E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Taylor's (Jacob E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Taylor's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Taylor's (Marion C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Marsh B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Osmond B.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Taylor's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regiments.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First Cavalry.** See *James E. Carter's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.** See *Henry M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth Cavalry.** See *William S. McLemore's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth [Eighth] Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifth Cavalry.** See *George W. McKenzie's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Sixth Cavalry.** See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eighth [Thirteenth] Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Tenth Cavalry.** See *Nicholas N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eleventh Cavalry.** See *Daniel W. Holman's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Ninth [Nineteenth] Cavalry.** See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Tenney's (O. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Rifles.*
Thomas' (Henry P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Thompson's (R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Thompson's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Thomson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Thomson's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment (Rifles).*
Tillson's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Tilton's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Tolles' (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Topping's (E. Hibbard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Toulmin's (Harry T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Tourtellotte's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Towers' (Joel) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Towers' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Treanor's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Trimmier's (Theodore G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Troy's (Daniel S.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, ante, 1st Battalion.*
Trusler's (Gilbert) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Tucker's (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Tucker's (W. W.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Tupper's (Nathan W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Turner's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Turner's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *M. Smith's Artillery, ante.*
Van Buskirk's (Matthew) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Van Tassell's (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Vantine's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Vanosdol's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Van Vleck's (Carter) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Vaught's (W. C. D.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Wade's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Waddell's (J. D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Walcutt's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Walden's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Walker's (Calvin H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Walker's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Walker's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Walker's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Walker's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Palmetto Sharpshooters, ante.*
Walker's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Wallace's (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Walworth's (Nathan H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Wangelin's (Hugo) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Ward's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Warfield's (E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d, 15th, and 24th Regiments.*
Warmoth's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Warner's (Willard) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Warren Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Waters' (David D.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops.*
Waters' (Louis H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Watkins' (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Watkins' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th and 47th Regiments.*
Weaver's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Weems' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Welman's (Wilford H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*

Welsh's (Pinckney J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Welton's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Wever's (Clark R.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Wharton's (Gabriel C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Wheeler's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wheeler's (William) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Whitaker's (Richard T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
White's (B. F., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
White's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
White's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th and 19th Regiments.*
White's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Whiteley's (Richard H.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Whittemore's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Wickliffe's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Wiedrich's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Wiggins' (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Wiley's (Aquila) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Wilkes' (F. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th, 18th, 24th, and 25th Regiments.*
Wilkinson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Williams' (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Williams' (Reuben) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Williams' (Robert, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Williams' (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Willits' (Henry J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Wilson's (Claudius C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Wilson's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Winans' (W. P.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Winkler's (Frederick C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Wolihin's (Andrew M.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion, Battery C.*
Wood's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Wood's (Edward J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Wood's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Wood's (James, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Wood's (Peter P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Woodruff's (Lewis T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Woolfolk's (Pichegru, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Ashland Artillery, ante.*
Woodward's (Thomas G.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Yager's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
York's (Billington W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops. 9th Battalion, Battery E.*
Young's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Young's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Zickerick's (William) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*
Zinken's (Leon von) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 13th and 20th Regiments.*

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 783–796.)

Page.

Abandoned and Captured Property. Communication from F. H. Parker .. 583

Abbott, Sidney M. Mentioned 88

Acton, Thomas. Mentioned 89, 153, 158, 165, 324

Adair, Lewis D. Mentioned 226

Adams, A. G. Mentioned 777

Adams, Daniel W. Mentioned 661, 676, 740, 745

Adams, Samuel.

Mentioned 660, 755

Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 770

Adamson, Thomas. Mentioned 274

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. Orders, General, series 1863: **No. 68**, 596; **No. 398**, 52.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. Correspondence with

Bragg, Braxton 673, 677, 679, 681, 682

Hardee, William J 683

Stevenson, Carter L 717

Adney, Henry H. Mentioned 523

Agard, Joseph J. Mentioned 312

Ahl, Thomas J.

Mentioned 18, 83, 404, 407, 421, 424, 427, 440

Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 413, 415

Aiken, D. Wyatt. Mentioned 657

Aiken, John A. Mentioned 659

Alabama Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **20th** (*Batteries*), **A, B, C**, 662. *Batteries:* **Barbour**, 660, 707, 708, 716; **Dent's**, 659, 741, 742; **Eufaula**, 661; **Fowler's**, 659; **Garrity's**, 659, 675, 677, 725, 728; **Lumsden's** 663; **Semple's** 661. 746, 755, 757–760, 763, 765; **Sengstak's**, 663; **Waters'**, 659.

Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Moreland's**, 664. *Regiments:* **1st, 3d**, 663; **4th** (*Roddey's*), 664; **4th** (*Russell's*), 663; **5th**, 664; **7th, 51st**, 663; **53d**, 664.

Infantry—*Battalions:* **17th Sharpshooters**, 659; **18th**, 770, 771. *Regiments:* **4th, 15th**, 658; **16th**, 660, 754, 756, 768–770; **18th**, 606, 608, 661, 745; **19th**, 659; **20th**, 662, 724, 731, 732; **22d**, 308, 659; **23d**, 129, 662, 724–726; **24th, 25th**, 659; **28th**, 251, 255, 281, 283, 297, 298, 659; **30th**, 662, 724–726, 733; **31st**, 662, 724, 731, 732; **32d**, 383, 661, 745; **33d**, 660, 755, 769–771; **34th**, 659; **36th**, 472, 661, 745; **37th**, 658, 691, 704; **38th**, 464, 474, 661, 745; **39th**, 659; **40th**, 658, 691, 704; **41st**, 659; **42d**, 266, 658, 691, 704; **43d**, 659; **44th**, 658; **45th**, 660, 755, 769–771; **46th**, 383, 662, 724, 731; **47th, 48th**, 658; **50th**, 659; **58th**, 661, 745.

Miscellaneous—**Hilliard's Legion** (*Battalions*), **1st, 2d, 3d, 4th**, 659.

Page.
Aldrich, Simeon C. Mentioned 22
Aldridge, George. Mentioned 163
Aldridge, William. Mentioned 163
Alexander, ———. Mentioned 211
Alexander, E. Porter. Mentioned 658
Alexander, Isaac N. Mentioned 23
Alexander, Jesse I.
Mentioned 23, 87, 569, 574, 575, 582, 641–645, 647, 649, 651
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 645
Allen, Frank H. Mentioned 193
Allen, George E. Mentioned 202
Allen, Malachi. Mentioned 700
Allen, Richard. Mentioned 153, 176
Allen, Robert. Mentioned 570
Allen, William G. Mentioned 622
Allhands, F. M. Mentioned 267
Allison, R. D. Mentioned 663
Allison, Robert. Mentioned 89, 637
Almond, Lathan C. Mentioned 518
Andel, Casimir. Mentioned 606
Anderson, Edward L. Mentioned 504
Anderson, George T. Mentioned 658
Anderson, James N. Mentioned 566
Anderson, John B. Mentioned 56, 61, 63
Anderson, John H.
Mentioned 658, 707, 708, 713
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 710, 711
Anderson, Patton. Mentioned 136, 659, 665, 675, 677, 684, 701, 725, 739–742
Anderson, Paul F. Mentioned 663, 670–672
Anderson, R. W. Mentioned 661
Anderson, William B. Mentioned 19
Angelbeck, Henry J. Mentioned 283
Anthony, D. C. Mentioned 570
Aplin, Alfred M. Mentioned 522
Archer, Samson M. Mentioned 582
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Helena**, 661, 749, 750, 752, 753; **Humphreys'**, 661; **Wiggins'**, 663.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 662.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 660, 755, 756, 760–762, 768, 772, 777; **2d**, 660, 750–752, 755, 763, 764; **3d**, 658; **5th**, 660, 754, 763–767; **6th**, **7th**, 660, 754, 755, 763, 765–767; **8th**, 660, 754, 763, 765, 767, 768; **13th**, 660, 754, 763–767; **15th**, 660, 750–752, 755, 763, 764; **19th**, 660, 755, 763, 765, 767, 768; **24th**, 660, 750–752, 755, 763, 764.
Armstrong, David. Mentioned 278
Armstrong, Frank C. Mentioned 662, 663
Armstrong, Robert H. Mentioned 287
Army Corps, 4th.
Congratulatory addresses to.
Granger, Gordon 138
Thomas, George H 138
Special mentions. List of 152
Army Corps, 11th. Itineraries.
Hecker, Frederick, 3d Brigade, 3d Division 384
Tyndale, Hector, 1st Brigade, 3d Division 383

Page.
Army Corps, 14th. Itinerary, Nov. 1–30, 1863 456
Army Corps, 15th. Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Nathan W. Tupper 628
Army Headquarters. Correspondence with U. S. Grant 25, 26, 325
Army Transportation. See *Munitions of War.*
Arndt, Henry F. Mentioned 89, 278
Arter, J. R. Mentioned 458
Ashby, Henry M. Mentioned 662
Ashcraft, John. Mentioned 163
Ashford, Frederick A.
Mentioned 660, 754, 769
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 769
Ashton, Joseph. Mentioned 750
Askew, Frank.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 274
Asmussen, Charles W. Mentioned 355
Atkins, S. H. Mentioned 776
Atlantic, U. S. S. Mentioned 569
Audenried, Joseph C.
Correspondence with William T. Sherman 591
Mentioned 41, 578
Aughe, John W. Mentioned 210
Austin, J. E. Mentioned 661, 743
Austin, Richard H. Mentioned 208
Aveline, Frank H. Mentioned 88
Averdick, Henry G. Mentioned 154
Avery, Isaac W. Mentioned 663
Avery, Robert. Mentioned 444
Avery, William L. Mentioned 133, 190
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Gordon Granger.*
Ayers, Henry. Mentioned 325
Ayres, Oliver H. P. Mentioned 17
Ayres, R. Mentioned 488
Babcock, William H. Mentioned 274
Bache, A. D. Mentioned 75
Bacon, Bowman W. Mentioned 202
Bacon, George M.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151, 169, 170, 173
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 186
Badger, E. Mentioned 661, 740, 741
Bailey, Moses. Mentioned 272
Bailey, Thomas J. Mentioned 700
Bainbridge, Edmund C. Mentioned 18
Baird, Absalom.
Mentioned 13, 14, 20, 34, 62, 69, 79, 85, 94, 96, 98, 103–105, 117, 119, 128, 133, 134, 137, 188, 189, 253, 265, 301, 302, 304, 309, 455–460, 462, 486, 512, 514, 516, 521, 527, 528, 545, 548, 553, 555, 558–560
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 507
Baker, Charles W. Mentioned 617
Baker, Myron.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 543
Balding, Thomas E. Mentioned 208

Page.
Baldwin, E. D. Mentioned 635
Baldwin, Norman A. Mentioned 21, 552, 556
Baldwin, William. Mentioned 226
Ball, Alfred. Mentioned 151, 153, 324
Ball, Edward. Mentioned 657
Banbury, Jabez.
Mentioned 24, 88
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 654
Bangs, Lester G. Mentioned 484
Banks, George L. Mentioned 215, 216
Banks, Nathaniel P. Mentioned 667
Barbee, Wiley. Mentioned 766
Barber, Abram V. Mentioned 522
Barber, Gershom M. Mentioned 14
Barclay, E. S. Mentioned 657
Barker, John D. Mentioned 19
Barnard, John. Mentioned 447
Barnes, John. Mentioned 289
Barnes, Milton.
Mentioned 15, 193, 210
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 226
Barnes, Sidney M.
Mentioned 15, 142, 146, 151–157
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 162
Barnett, James.
Mentioned 21, 385, 387, 552, 557
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 556
Barnett, William H. Mentioned 237, 239
Barnum, Henry A. Mentioned 18, 436, 437, 448
Barr, Jacob C. Mentioned 293
Barret, Overton W. Mentioned 663
Barrett, Wallace W.
Mentioned 15, 192, 194–197
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 199
Barrows, A. C. Mentioned 489
Barstow, Herman J. Mentioned 198
Bartlett, Joseph R. Mentioned 261
Barton, William S. Mentioned 89
Basye, W. F. T. Mentioned 778
Batchelder, John H. Mentioned 504
Bate, James H. Mentioned 744
Bate, William B.
Mentioned 191, 660, 661, 665, 666, 673, 679–681, 739, 742, 744
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 738
Bates, Edward P.
Mentioned 16, 229, 232, 233, 235, 243
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 243
Baugh, Joel R. Mentioned 700
Baumbach, Carl von.
Mentioned 15
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 207
Baxter, Edmund D. Mentioned 662
Baxter, H. B. Mentioned 205 206
Baxter, Morris. Mentioned 89, 419
Baylor, Thomas G. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 99

Page.
Beach, Albert F. Mentioned 21
Beach, Edwin. Mentioned 489
Beach, John N. Mentioned 151, 153, 154
Beard, William H. Mentioned 153, 176
Beatty, John. Mentioned 19, 84, 492, 493, 496, 500, 501, 504, 505, 523
Beatty, J. R. Mentioned 529
Beatty, Samuel.
Mentioned 17, 66, 82, 130, 132, 135, 136, 254, 256, 260, 262, 265, 267, 271, 304, 308, 312, 372, 508, 512–514
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 300, 303
Beck, Arnold.
Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 206
Beck, Benjamin. Mentioned 658
Beckham, Robert L. Mentioned 310
Beebe, Isaac N. Mentioned 198
Beebe, Yates V. Mentioned 21, 564
Beeson, Hezekiah. Mentioned 88
Beetle, Richard. Mentioned 153, 165
Bell, Hiram P. Mentioned 661
Bell, James B. Mentioned 516, 519
Bell, John W. Mentioned 661
Bell, Leroy S. Mentioned 19
Bell, Robert A. Mentioned 659
Bellamy, Richard H. Mentioned 662
Bellows, George L. Mentioned 88, 250
Bender, J. S. Mentioned 431
Benham, Calhoun. Mentioned 324, 338, 753, 757
Benham, D. W. Mentioned 489
Bennet, Benjamin G. Mentioned 89, 481, 485
Bennett, Edward W. Mentioned 200
Bennett, John E.
Mentioned 15, 142, 144, 151, 169, 170, 173, 180, 181
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 177
Benning, Henry L. Mentioned 658
Benson, Harmon. Mentioned 457
Benton, Samuel. Mentioned 658
Berry, William W.
Mentioned 16, 261, 280–282, 287, 291
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863 285
Bestow, Marcus P. Mentioned 261
Betzold, William. Mentioned 433
Bibb, J. B. Mentioned 662
Bickle, Henry. Mentioned 272
Biddulph, George G. Mentioned 198
Bierce, Ambrose G. Mentioned 288
Biffle, Jacob B. Mentioned 663
Bingham, George B. Mentioned 19
Bingham, Henry L. Mentioned 88, 204
Bingham, John H. Mentioned 749
Birch, William. Mentioned 16, 89, 256, 260, 280, 281, 283, 297, 298
Bishop, Judson W.
Mentioned 20, 527–529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 533

Page.
Bishop, Loomis K. Mentioned 21
Bishop, William H. Mentioned 659
Bissell, Francis M. Mentioned 485
Black, Alexander A. Mentioned 423
Blackburn, James M. Mentioned 612
Blair, Frank P., jr.
Correspondence with William T. Sherman 592
Mentioned 13, 22, 32, 48, 65, 86, 87, 90, 93, 345, 349, 353, 370, 493, 569–572, 576–578, 580, 581, 584, 588–590, 593–595, 597, 641, 644, 646, 647, 649
Blair, James. Mentioned 538
Blair, W. W. Mentioned 141, 261
Blake, I. A. D. Mentioned 432
Blakey, D. T. Mentioned 663
Blanch, Willis. Mentioned 220
Blanchard, T. E. Mentioned 742, 744
Blanchard, Walter. Mentioned 88
Bledsoe, Hiram M. Mentioned 660
Blessingh, Louis von. Mentioned 23, 629
Blodgett, E. A. Mentioned 153, 160
Bloomfield, Ira J. Mentioned 634
Bodman, Henry A. Mentioned 201
Boggs, William G. Mentioned 89, 362
Bogue, R. J. Mentioned 458, 511
Bohm, E. H. Mentioned 419
Boice, Leonard. Mentioned 180
Bolin, James. Mentioned 465, 466, 471
Bonnaffon, Augustus B. Mentioned 19
Boone, J. Rowan. Mentioned 152, 157
Bope, James A. Mentioned 168
Bostick, Joseph. Mentioned 660
Bouck, Gabriel. Mentioned 23, 645
Boughton, Horace. Mentioned 17, 353
Bounds, J. M. Mentioned 662
Boutell, Ira. Mentioned 22
Bowen, H. J. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 703
Bowen, Rodney S. Mentioned 214
Bowles, Pinckney D. Mentioned 658
Bowman, Daniel. Mentioned 16, 297, 298
Bowman, William H. Mentioned 502
Boyd, James P. Mentioned 22
Boyd, John L. Mentioned 700
Boynton, Henry V. N. Mentioned 20, 527, 529, 538
Braden, William D. Mentioned 419
Bradley, Cullen. Mentioned 17, 261
Bradley, Hugh H. Mentioned 713
Bradley, Joel. Mentioned 152, 156, 164
Bradley, J. W. Mentioned 736
Brady, John I. Mentioned 228
Bragg, Braxton.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 673, 677, 679, 681, 682
Cheatham, Benjamin F 680
Cleburne, Patrick R 746, 754
Davis, Jefferson 667
Grant, U. S 32

Page.

Bragg, Braxton—Continued.
Correspondence with
Hardee, William J 668, 669, 674, 678
Johnston, Joseph E 681, 683
Stevenson, Carter L 674, 678, 718, 721, 723
Wheeler, Joseph 681
Wright, Marcus J 709, 710
Mentioned 12, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 41, 45–49, 58–60, 62–64, 67, 69–71, 78, 79, 94, 119, 122, 136, 137, 157, 191, 238, 252, 282, 341, 342, 347, 350, 351, 354, 355, 373, 380, 384, 401–403, 491, 499, 576, 579, 587, 592, 602, 610, 611, 630, 631, 638, 640, 656, 667–669, 674, 678, 680, 681, 684, 686–688, 690, 691, 706, 717, 718, 720–723, 726, 740, 742, 743, 746, 753
Relieved from command of the Army of Tennessee 682
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 664
Brandenburgh, John. Mentioned 163
Brandon, William L. Mentioned 657
Brannan, John M.
Mentioned 13, 21, 58, 92, 385, 556, 558, 559, 571
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 551
Brantly, William F.
Mentioned 693, 695, 696, 703
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 701
Bratton, John. Mentioned 658
Breckinridge, J. Cabell. Mentioned 615
Breckinridge, John C.
Correspondence with Alexander P. Stewart 676, 679
Mentioned 47, 55, 57, 69, 136, 191, 282, 402, 499, 602, 615, 656, 657, 660, 661, 665, 676, 679, 680, 684, 721, 723, 726, 738–741, 743, 744, 757, 758
Breckinridge, William C. P. Mentioned 663
Bremner, David F. Mentioned 483, 484
Brennan, John. Mentioned 237, 238
Brent, George William. Mentioned 706–708, 710
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Braxton Bragg.*
Brewer, Charles. Mentioned 312
Brewer, George E. Mentioned 662
Brewster, James P. Mentioned 738
Briant, Cyrus E.
Mentioned 19, 462, 473
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 471
Bridgeport, Ala., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with U. S. Grant 39
Bridges, Lyman. Mentioned 17, 261
Brink, Jesse A. Mentioned 437, 447
Brinton, Daniel G.
Mentioned 355
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 356
Brison, William T. Mentioned 565
Brixey, Calvin. Mentioned 92
Bromley, Edward. Mentioned 89
Brooks, John W. Mentioned 178, 182
Brooks, Marion. Mentioned 274
Brosnahan, John. Mentioned 484
Brouse, Charles W. Mentioned 634
Brown, Allen W. Mentioned 518
Brown, D. H. Mentioned 419
Brown, George P. Mentioned 22

Page.
Brown, Jack. Mentioned 658
Brown, John C.
Correspondence with Carter L. Stevenson 669, 670, 672
Mentioned 400, 586, 630, 662, 667, 719–721, 724, 725, 728–731, 733, 738, 749, 753
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 725
Brown, J. T. Mentioned 727
Brown, Lewis G. Mentioned 521
Brown, Philander P. Mentioned 700
Brown, Robert B. Mentioned 276
Brown, W. A. Mentioned 762
Brown, William B. Mentioned 23
Brownlow, James P. Mentioned 92
Brown's Ferry, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 27, 1863. See *report of Grant*, p. 28. Also Part I.
Bruff, Joseph. Mentioned 243, 244
Bruhn, Anton. Mentioned 17
Bryan, Goode. Mentioned 657
Bryant, Charles H. Mentioned 272
Bryant, Francis M. Mentioned 88, 530
Buck, Irving A. Mentioned 748, 753, 757
Bucke, William H. Mentioned 506, 507
Buckland, R. P. Mentioned 568
Buckner, Allen.
Mentioned 16, 192, 228, 232, 233
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 235
Buckner, Simon B. Mentioned 33, 56, 57, 69, 124, 136, 656, 659, 745, 746
Budd, Joseph L.
Mentioned 20, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 537
Budlong, S. M. Mentioned 645
Buell, George P. Mentioned 21, 74, 75, 124, 345, 346, 454
Buford, J. W. Mentioned 660
Bulger, Michael J. Mentioned 658
Bullen, H. W. Mentioned 660
Bullitt, William A.
Mentioned 16, 193, 229, 232, 233, 235
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 241
Burns, William W. Mentioned 305
Burnside, Ambrose E.
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 30
Sherman, William T 36, 579
Mentioned 12, 25–27, 29–31, 35–37, 45, 47, 49–51, 54, 56–59, 67, 72, 79, 92, 97, 134, 139, 141, 291, 340, 341, 344, 351–356, 379, 456, 490, 499, 502–505, 562, 570, 571, 577–580, 638, 659, 682
Burroughs, Wilson. Mentioned 201
Burt, Andrew S. Mentioned 489
Burton, George.
Mentioned 22, 613
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 618
Burton, Josiah H. Mentioned 23, 552, 556
Buschbeck, Adolphus.
Mentioned 17, 82, 348–350, 356, 359, 360, 362, 364–368, 372, 373, 377, 380, 382, 388, 581, 631–634
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 360

Page.
Bushnell, Douglas R. Mentioned 88, 324, 581, 605, 609
Bushy Knob, Tenn. Skirmish at. See *Orchard Knob, or Indian Hill, and Bushy Knob, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Nov.* 23, 1863.
Buswell, Nicholas C.
Mentioned 24
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 653
Butler, Jacob. Mentioned 152, 153, 157, 168
Butler, J. R. Mentioned 663
Butler, William R.
Mentioned 662, 670, 672, 725, 727
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 729
Butler, W. L. Mentioned 659
Butt, Edgar M. Mentioned 658
Butterfield, Benjamin F. Mentioned 20, 89, 516, 520
Butterfield, Daniel.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 331, 334, 336, 337
Mentioned 147, 319, 325, 340, 344, 345, 385, 420, 453, 454, 463, 465, 615, 622, 625
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Joseph Hooker.*
Bynam, John. Mentioned 766
Byrd, John G. Mentioned 276
Byrd, Robert K. Mentioned 72, 353
Byrne, C. H. Mentioned 753, 757
Cahill, James A. Mentioned 522
Cahill, James B. Mentioned 19
Calhoun, Tenn. Action at, and skirmish at Charleston, Dec. 28, 1863. See *report of Long*, p. 563. Also Part I.
Callender, Byron M. Mentioned 23, 575, 636, 637, 641
Calvin, John. Mentioned 518
Campbell, Archibald P. Mentioned 21
Campbell, Calvin D.
Mentioned 16, 280, 286
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 284
Campbell, James A. Mentioned 694, 700
Campbell, James G. Mentioned 484
Campbell, John. Mentioned 632, 635
Campbell, John W. Mentioned 691, 697
Campbell, Thomas P. Mentioned 211
Campion, Patrick. Mentioned 635
Candy, Charles.
Mentioned 18, 83, 390–392, 397, 407, 413, 417, 422
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 411
Canfield, George W. Mentioned 153, 176
Cannan, John. Mentioned 564
Canon, John A. Mentioned 243
Captured Property. See *Abandoned and Captured Property.*
Carlile, William S. Mentioned 522
Carlin, W. E. Mentioned 465, 476, 477
Carlin, William P.
Correspondence with Daniel F. Griffin 470
Mentioned 14, 19, 33, 44, 67, 84, 95, 96, 111, 115, 116, 118, 144, 317, 318, 324, 326, 336, 398, 399, 404, 455, 456, 458–461, 467, 470, 474–476, 479, 482, 560, 622
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 462
Carnahan, James R. Mentioned 305, 307

Page.
Carnes, William W. Mentioned 662
Carney, P. H. Mentioned 205, 206
Carpenter, A. B. Mentioned 488
Carr, Dudley C. Mentioned 235, 236
Carr, Eugene A. Mentioned 569
Carroll, B. Mentioned 196
Carroll, Chandler W. Mentioned 276
Carskaddon, David.
Mentioned 22, 613
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 619–621
Carter, Abner B. Mentioned 235
Carter, George H. Mentioned 184
Carter, James E. Mentioned 662
Carter, John C. Mentioned 707
Carter, M. A. Mentioned 727
Carter, William L. Mentioned 465, 468, 469
Case, Charles T. Mentioned 198
Cass, Edward P. Mentioned 198
Cassell, Washington C.
Correspondence with Hugh Ewing 588
Mentioned 587, 632
Cassiday, William D. Mentioned 431
Casualties in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops.*
Caswell, Russell W. Mentioned 153, 182
Caton, John. Mentioned 205
Catterson, Robert F. Mentioned 23
Centreville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 2, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 92. Also Part I.
Chalmers, James R. Mentioned 570
Chambers, David W. Mentioned 170, 180, 186
Champion, Thomas E. Mentioned 15, 142, 146, 151–157, 159, 160, 163
Chandler, George W.
Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 203
Chandler, William P.
Mentioned 16, 261, 263, 265
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 266
Charleston, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
Nov. 26, 1863. See *East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Raid on the*, Nov. 24–27, 1863, etc.
Dec. 18, 1863. See *Calhoun, Tenn. Action at, and skirmish at Charleston.*
Charlton, R. Mentioned 660
Chase, Salmon P. For correspondence, etc., see *Treasury Department, U. S.*
Chattanooga, Steamer. Mentioned 45, 53
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battles at and about. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign*, Nov. 23–27, 1863.
Union troops at and about, Nov. 20, 1863. Organization, strength, etc. 12, 13
Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863.
Casualties. Returns of.
Confederate Troops 684, 691, 692, 697, 724, 745
Union Troops 80–90, 98, 135, 136, 159, 194, 262, 326, 410, 455, 456, 481, 490, 495, 512, 542
Communications from
Army Headquarters 25, 26
Audenried, Joseph C 591

Page.
Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863—Continued.
Communications from
Baylor, Thomas G 99
Bragg, Braxton 673, 674, 677-682, 709, 710, 721, 723, 746, 754
Breckinridge, John C 676, 679
Butterfield, Daniel 334, 336, 337
Cheatham, Benjamin F 724
Cleburne, Patrick R 338
Connelly, J. H 107, 114
Cruft, Charles 182
Dana, Charles A 108, 109
Davis, Jefferson C 102
Geary, John W 332-334, 336
Gibson, Randall Lee 676
Granger, Gordon 99, 103, 104, 109, 116, 138, 139, 254, 257
Granger, Robert S 92, 93
Grant, U. S 42-47, 50, 325, 596
Griffin, Daniel F 470
Hardee, William J 670-675, 677
Hazen, William B 137
Hooker, Joseph 47, 106-109, 111, 113, 114, 116, 118-122, 182, 313, 329-339
Howard, Oliver O 591, 592, 595
Howgate, Henry W 108
Jackson, John K 105, 677, 724
Johnson, G. M. L 108, 116
Lincoln, Abraham 25
McCook, Daniel 105
McKibbin, Joseph C 104, 105
Menzies, S. G 153
Merrill, Jesse 103, 110, 113, 114
Moore, John C 677
Osterhaus, Peter J 606
Palmer, John M 103, 105, 119, 333
Polk, Lucius E 678
Quinton, William 107
Sheridan, Philip H 117
Sherman, William T 44, 591-594, 596, 606
Stevenson, Carter L 102, 103, 674, 675, 717, 718, 723
Thomas, George H 44, 103-106, 110-119, 128, 131, 137-139, 253, 257, 495, 596
Walthall, Edward C 723
Wheeler, Joseph 680
Whitaker, Walter C 109, 112
Williamson, James A 612
Wood, Bradford R., jr 110, 115
Wood, Thomas J 263
Congratulatory addresses (Missionary Ridge).
Granger, Gordon 138
Thomas, George H 138
Congratulatory letter of Abraham Lincoln 51
Congratulatory Orders.
Geary, John W 411
Grant, U. S 51
Hooker, Joseph 117
Howard, Oliver O 355
Stevenson, Carter L 725

Page.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863—Continued.
Itineraries.
Hecker, Frederick (3d Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Army Corps) 384
Palmer, John M. (14th Army Corps) 456
Tupper, Nathan W. (1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps) 628
Tyndale, Hector (1st Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Army Corps) 383
Record of events, 1st Division, Artillery Reserve, Army of the Cumberland 557
Reports of
Adams, Samuel 770
Ahl, Thomas J 413, 415
Alexander, Jesse I 645
Anderson, John H 710, 711
Ashford, Frederick A 769
Askew, Frank 274
Bacon, George M 186
Baird, Absalom 507
Baker, Myron 543
Banbury, Jabez 654
Barnes, Milton 226
Barnes, Sidney M 162
Barnett, James 556
Barrett, Wallace W 199
Bate, William B 738
Bates, Edward P 243
Baumbach, Carl von 207
Beatty, Samuel 300, 303
Beck, Arnold 206
Bennett, John E 177
Berry, William W 285
Bishop, Judson W 533
Bowen, H. J 703
Bragg, Braxton 664
Brannan, John M 551
Brantly, William F 701
Briant, Cyrus E 471
Brinton, Daniel G 356
Brown, John C 725
Buckner, Allen 235
Budd, Joseph L 537
Bullitt, William A 241
Burton, George 618
Buschbeck, Adolphus 360
Buswell, Nicholas C 653
Butler, William R 729
Campbell, Calvin D 284
Candy, Charles 411
Carlin, William P 462
Carskaddon, David 619–621
Chandler, George W 203
Chandler, William P 266
Christopher, Alexander C 294
Church, Josiah W 558
Cleburne, Patrick R 745, 753
Cobham, George A., jr 424
Cockerill, Joseph R 639

Page.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863—Continued.

Reports of

Corput, Max Van Den 728
Cram, George H 308
Crofton, Robert E. A 487
Cruft, Charles 141
Cumming, Alfred 733
Cummins, John E 168
Curly, Thomas 610
Dana, Charles A 52–73
Davis, Jefferson C 490
Deimling, Francis C 649
Devol, Hiram F 522
Dick, George F 306
Dixon, M. H 761
Doan, Thomas 533
Dowd, William F 698
Dunlap, Henry C 237
Eldredge, Milo B 445
Erdelmeyer, Frank 270
Espy, Harvey J 271
Ewing, Hugh 630
Fitch, William T 419
Foy, James C 288
Gambee, Charles B 379
Geary, John W 390, 410
German, Obadiah 559
Gibson, R. T 716
Gleason, Newell 531
Godard, Abel 441, 442
Goldthwaite, Richard W 758
Gooding, Michael 204
Gordon, John A 279
Govan, Daniel C 763
Granbury, Hiram B 773
Granger, Gordon 127
Grant, U. S 24–27
Gray, Horace 567
Gray, Samuel F 277
Greenwood, Charles 550
Griffin, Daniel F 467
Grose, William 169
Gross, Ferdinand H 457
Grosvenor, Edward 525
Hale, Clayton 174
Hale, William J 762
Hall, John G 715
Halleck, Henry W 11
Hammond, Charles M 213
Hanna, James J 485
Hapeman, Douglas 466
Hardcastle, A. B 772
Harker, Charles G 228
Harmon, Oscar F 504
Hays, William H 540
Hazen, William B 279, 280

Page.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Hegler, Benjamin F ... 216
Hicks, George ... 159
Hildt, George H ... 781
Holmes, James T ... 505
Hooker, Joseph ... 314
Howard, Ocran H ... 596, 597
Howard, Oliver O ... 346
Hunter, Morton C ... 517
Hurst, Samuel H ... 380
Hutchins, Rue P ... 478
Hutchison, A. S ... 767
Ireland, David ... 435
Jackson, Allan H ... 364
Jackson, John K ... 684
Jaquess, James F ... 200
Jarvis, Dwight, jr ... 311
Jenkins, Jeremiah W ... 627
Johnson, James M ... 702
Johnson, Richard W ... 458
Jolly, John H ... 524
Jones, A. J ... 700
Jones, Patrick H ... 366
Jordan, Henry ... 566
Kammerling, Gustave ... 536
Keegan, Patrick H ... 485
Kelly, John H ... 779
Kelly, Robert M ... 545
Kennard, John R ... 775
Kimberly, Robert L ... 295
Kingsbury, Henry D ... 549
Kitchell, Edward ... 565
Knefler, Frederick ... 304
Kolb, R. F ... 716
Krieger, Ernst J ... 417
Lampley, H. D ... 771
Lane, James C ... 443
Lane, John Q ... 211
Lennard, George W ... 219
Lightburn, Joseph A. J ... 629
Lister, Frederick W ... 521
Long, Eli ... 560
Loomis, John M ... 633, 635
Lowrey, Mark P ... 768
McConnell, Thomas ... 420
McCook, Anson G ... 473
McCook, Daniel ... 503
McGuire, John P ... 730
McIlvain, Alexander ... 240
McIntire, William T. B ... 470
McKinney, Christopher C ... 712
Manderson, Charles F ... 312
Marsh, Jason ... 201
Martin, John A ... 273
Matthies, Charles L ... 651

Page.
Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Meigs, Montgomery C ... 77
Merkle, Christopher F ... 389
Miles, Jonathan R ... 248
Miller, Samuel D ... 370
Mindil, George W ... 361
Montgomery, James H. M ... 475
Moore, John C ... 704
Moore, Joseph ... 221
Moore, Marshall F ... 481
Morgan, James D ... 495
Mullen, Bernard F ... 160
Murray, John E ... 764, 766
Naylor, William A ... 250
Neff, Elias ... 217
Nodine, Richard H ... 266
Olson, Porter C ... 196
Opdycke, Emerson ... 233
Osborn, Thomas W ... 384
Osterhaus, Peter J ... 598
Palmer, John M ... 455
Pardee, Ario, jr ... 421
Patrick, John H ... 416
Peloubet, David A ... 363
Pettus, Edmund W ... 731
Phelps, Alonzo J ... 139
Pickands, James ... 299
Polk, Lucius E ... 760
Price, Samuel W ... 498
Raffen, Alexander W ... 484
Randall, Charles B ... 447, 451
Randals, Benjamin ... 713
Rexinger, Samuel ... 207
Reynolds, John A ... 452
Richardson, Henry ... 640
Rickards, William, jr ... 428
Rider, Godfrey, jr ... 376
Riedt, August ... 367
Roberts, Aurelius ... 625
Robinson, Milton S ... 529
Schurz, Carl ... 381
Searcy, Anderson ... 731
Shelley, Charles M ... 733
Sheridan, Philip H ... 188
Sherman, Francis T ... 194
Sherman, William T ... 568
Showers, Benjamin H ... 520
Smith, George W ... 488
Smith, John E ... 641
Smith, Milo ... 624
Smith, Orland ... 371
Smith, Samuel B ... 298
Smith, William F ... 73
Snyder, Peter ... 766
Stafford, Joab A ... 292

Page.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863—Continued.
Reports of
Stanton, Sidney S 714
Steger, T. M 773
Steinwehr, Adolph von 358
Stevenson, Carter L 717
Stokes, James H 554
Stone, George A 621–623
Stoughton, William L 479
Stout, Alexander M 309
Street, Ogden 518
Suman, Isaac C. B 183
Swain, Edgar D 249
Swanwick, Francis 247
Talley, C. E 777
Taylor, Jacob E 164
Taylor, Marsh B 542
Taylor, William A 778
Thomas, George H 90–92, 124
Tilton, Albert M 250
Tolles, William R 539
Tourtellotte, John E 646
Trusler, Gilbert 185
Turchin, John B 512
Van Derveer, Ferdinand 527
Van Tassell, Oscar 500
Van Vleck, Carter 501
Wagner, George D 209
Walcutt, Charles C 636, 637
Walker, Thomas M 433
Walthall, Edward C 692, 696
Walworth, Nathan H 245
Warfield, E 764
Warner, Willard 611
Waters, Louis H 180
Wever, Clark R 647
Wharton, Gabriel C 517
Wharton, Henry C 345
Wheeler, William 387
Whitaker, Richard T 287
Whitaker, Walter C 154
White, Frank 214
Wiedrich, Michael 386
Williams, William D 269
Williamson, James A 613
Willich, August 263
Wood, Charles H 166
Wood, James, jr 377
Wood, Thomas J 251, 252
Woods, Charles R 606
Wright, Marcus J 706
Young, William H 222
Resolution of thanks of C. S. Congress to Patrick R. Cleburne and the officers and men under his command 758
Resolution of thanks of U. S. Congress to William T. Sherman and the officers and soldiers who served under him 596

Page.

Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863—Continued.
Sketch of position stormed by Turchin's brigade, at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863 515
Statements of
Ammunition expended by Union forces 582
Arms and accouterments captured by Union forces 583
Movements, etc., of Confederate troops 136
Ordnance and ordnance stores captured by Union forces 99
Ordnance and ordnance stores expended and lost by Union forces 100
Prisoners captured by Union forces 99, 609
Cheatham, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 680
Jackson, John K 724
Mentioned 48, 55–58, 342, 656–658, 660, 665, 684–686, 690–692, 695–697, 701, 705, 718, 721, 722, 727, 734, 738
Cheevers, John. Mentioned 204
Cheney, E. M. Mentioned 375
Cheney, Harrison. Mentioned 367
Cheney, H. J. Mentioned 727
Cheney, John T. Mentioned 23, 552, 556, 557
Chess, William E. Mentioned 21
Chester, Dean R. Mentioned 204
Chickamauga Station, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 26, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*

Dana, Charles A.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Howard, Oliver O.
Lane, John Q.
Lightburn, Joseph A. J.
McCook, Daniel.
Morgan, James D.
Palmer, John M.
Price, Samuel W.
Riedt, August.
Sheridan, Philip H.
Thomas, George H.
Turchin, John B.
Van Tassell, Oscar.
Van Vleck, Carter.
Wagner, George D.

See also *Howard to Sherman*, p. 591.
Chivas, Robert J. Mentioned 90, 208
Christopher, Alexander C.
Mentioned 16, 280–282, 287–289
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 294
Church, Josiah W.
Mentioned 21
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 558
Churchill, Thomas J. Mentioned 394
Cialdini, Enrico. Mentioned 255
Cilley, C. A. Mentioned 529
Clare, William. Mentioned 726
Clark, C. T. Mentioned 243, 244
Clark, George F. Mentioned 153, 177
Clark, James G. Mentioned 689
Clark, John S. Mentioned 152, 157, 164
Clark, Samuel F. Mentioned 24
Clark, W. B. Mentioned 762
Clark, Whitfield. Mentioned 659
Clark, William. Mentioned 21
Clark, William H. Mentioned 198
Clarke, W. L. Mentioned 661
Clawson, John. Mentioned 307
Clay, Ezekiel F. Mentioned 663
Clayton, Henry D. Mentioned 611, 661, 701, 703, 720, 721, 732, 745

Page.

Cleburne, Patrick R.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 746, 754
Hooker, Joseph 338
Mentioned 47, 124, 149, 403, 656, 657, 660, 665, 666, 673, 678–680, 684, 726, 727, 729, 735–739, 758, 760, 761, 763–765, 767, 768, 773–775, 777
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 745, 753
Resolution of thanks of C. S. Congress to 758
Clem, James L. Mentioned 766
Clement, Sylvester. Mentioned 202
Cleveland, Tenn. Skirmishes at.
Nov. 27, 1863. See *East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Raid on the, etc., Nov.* 24–27, 1863.
Dec. 22, 1863. See *reports of Thomas*, p. 126; *Long*, p. 563. Also Part I.
Clune, W. H. Mentioned 632
Cobb, Robert. Mentioned 662, 739, 743
Cobham, George A., jr.
Mentioned 18, 83, 155, 316, 322, 391–399, 401, 402, 404–407, 409, 417, 428–433, 435–437, 441–413, 446
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 424
Cockerill, Giles J. Mentioned 21
Cockerill, Joseph R.
Correspondence with Hugh Ewing 588
Mentioned 23, 87, 568, 574, 582–586, 630–632
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations since Sept. 28, and march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 639
Cody, Adolphus. Mentioned 738
Coe, Albert L. Mentioned 497
Coenzler, Peter J. Mentioned 90, 487
Coffey, Oliver N. Mentioned 470
Cogswell, William. Mentioned 24, 552
Cole, J. C. Mentioned 660, 755, 761, 762
Coleman, Daniel. Mentioned 660
Coleman, David C. Mentioned 22
Collierville, Tenn. Action at, Oct. 11, 1863. See *report of Sherman*, p. 570. Also Vol. XXX, Part II.
Collins, Freeman. Mentioned 243
Collis, Henry G. Mentioned 634
Colms, Stephen H. Mentioned 661
Colquitt, John W. Mentioned 660, 713, 755
Coltart, J. G. Mentioned 659
Comparet, John M. Mentioned 15, 210
Compton, H. M. Mentioned 722
Compton, S. C. Mentioned 203
Conant, George H. Mentioned 89
Confederate Troops.
Casualties. Returns of. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 684, 691, 692, 697, 724, 745
Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st, 3d, 8th, 10th**, 663.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 658, 691; **3d**, 660, 755, 761, 762; **5th**, 660, 755, 760–762.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc., of Army of Tennessee 656–664

Page.
Congress, C. S. Resolution of thanks to Patrick R. Cleburne and to the officers and men under his command 758
Congress, U. S. Resolutions of thanks to
Grant, U. S., and the officers and soldiers under his command 52
Sherman, William T., and the officers and soldiers who served under him.. 596
Connelly, J. H. Correspondence with Jesse Merrill 107, 114
Conner, C. H. Mentioned 663
Connolly, James A. Mentioned 511
Conover, John. Mentioned 274
Conrad, Joseph. Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Conway, James. Mentioned 88
Cook, D. R. Mentioned 277, 279
Cook, Gustave. Mentioned 662
Coonrod, A. Mentioned 243
Cooper, Albert G. Mentioned 93
Cooper, Samuel. For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Cornyn, John W. Mentioned 632
Corput, Max Van Den.
Mentioned 662, 675
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 728
Corse, John M.
Correspondence with Hugh Ewing 585, 587, 589
Mentioned 23, 69, 87, 568, 574, 575, 582–588, 630–633, 636–639, 752
Cotter, Charles S. Mentioned 21, 385, 387, 388, 557
Coulter, Samuel L. Mentioned 232
Coursault, Theodore G. Mentioned 431
Courtney, Alfred R. Mentioned 659
Coward, A. Mentioned 658
Cox, Caleb B Mentioned 153, 182
Cox, Nicholas N. Mentioned 663
Craig, John. Mentioned 423
Cram, George H.
Mentioned 17, 130, 300, 302, 303, 312
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 308
Cramer, John F. Mentioned 22, 603–605, 607
Cramer, Thomas H. Mentioned 89, 617
Crane, Orrin J. Mentioned 18, 89, 324, 404, 407, 414, 418, 419
Crane, William E. Mentioned 564
Creighton, William R. Mentioned 18, 83, 89, 316, 321, 324, 397, 398, 401–404, 407, 412, 413, 415, 417–419, 421, 423, 437, 446
Crentz, Charles. Mentioned 176
Cribbs, Harvey H. Mentioned 663
Crofton, Robert E. A.
Mentioned 19, 481
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 487
Cronkhite, Stephen. Mentioned 306
Crook, George. Mentioned 13, 58, 93, 125, 565
Cross, Emanuel. Mentioned 201
Crowell, W. H. Mentioned 243
Croxton, B. F. Mentioned 151, 182
Cruft, Charles.
Correspondence with
Hooker, Joseph 182, 329–331, 337
Menzies, S. G 153
Waters, Louis H 182

Page.
Cruft, Charles—Continued.
Mentioned 12, 14, 17, 41, 80, 95, 118, 124, 128, 130, 135, 141, 154, 156, 157, 169–171, 177, 178, 184, 314, 316, 318–320, 322–324, 326, 329, 330, 334, 336–338, 400–402, 406, 413, 454, 601, 602, 607, 615
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Nov. 22–Dec. 2 141
Cryne, Joseph. Mentioned 89, 419
Culbertson, S. S. Mentioned 488
Cumberland, Army of the.
Congratulatory address of Gordon Granger to 4th Army Corps 138
Deserters and prisoners of war received and captured, Oct. 20–Dec. 1, 1863. Statement of 99
Orders, Circular, series 1863: **Nov. 30** (*Hooker*), 338.
Orders, General, series 1863: **No. 7** (*Hooker*), 117; **No. 32** (*Howard*), 355; **No. 79** (*Geary*); 411.
Orders, Special Field, series 1863: **No. 313**, 102; **No. 314**, 106; **No. 315**, 112; **No. 316**, 117.
Organization, strength, etc.
Nov. 20, 1863 ..... 12, 13
Nov. 22–27, 1863 14–24
Nov. 25, 1863 529
Dec. 6, 1863 158
Cumberland, Department of the. Orders, General, Special, etc. See *Cumberland, Army of the.*
For operations, etc., in, see *Mississippi, Military Division of the.*
Cumming, Alfred.
Mentioned 400, 586, 662, 666, 671, 687, 718–721, 724, 725, 751–753
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 733
Cummins, G. W. Mentioned 276
Cummins, James C. Mentioned 89, 275, 276
Cummins, John E.
Mentioned 15, 142, 149, 151–154, 157
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 168
Curly, Thomas.
Mentioned 22, 601, 606
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 610
Curtis, Alfred. Mentioned 488
Curtis, David K. Mentioned 89, 519
Curtis, William B. Mentioned 516
Curtiss, Frank S. Mentioned 22
Curtiss, William E. Mentioned 661
Cushing, Harry C. Mentioned 142
Cushing, W. W. Mentioned 243
Cutler, Lyman B. Mentioned 93
Dana, Charles A.
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 42
Thomas, George H 42, 108, 109
Mentioned 30, 52
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Oct. 30–Dec. 12 52–73
Daniel, Charles P. Mentioned 658
Daniel, William A. Mentioned 660
Darling, F. Benjamin. Mentioned 617, 622

Page.

Davidson, Henry B.
Correspondence with William J. Hardee 670
Mentioned 662
Davidson, James I. Mentioned 193, 200, 201
Davies, Edwin G. Mentioned 445
Davies, John R. Mentioned 21
Davis, Charles S. Mentioned 90
Davis, Charles W. Mentioned 16, 193, 229, 232, 250
Davis, George W. Mentioned 504
Davis, Harris H. Mentioned 152, 156, 164
Davis, Harrison. Mentioned 89
Davis, James. Mentioned 766
Davis, Jefferson.
Correspondence with Braxton Bragg 667
Mentioned 59, 342, 682, 758
Davis, Jefferson C.
Correspondence with
Sherman, William T 593
Thomas, George H 101, 102
Mentioned 13, 19, 22, 33, 35, 40, 41, 46–48, 60, 62, 67, 70, 84, 91, 95, 97, 98, 102, 125, 350, 354, 355, 360, 373, 456–458, 479, 495, 496, 501, 503–505, 553, 572–574, 576–578, 580, 581, 591, 594, 595, 632, 749
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 490
Davis, John W. Mentioned 662, 732
Davis, N. N. Mentioned 659
Davison, George L. Mentioned 168
Davison, Orin S. Mentioned 88
Davitte, S. W. Mentioned 663
Dawley, Richard L. Mentioned 20
Dawson, Andrew R. Z. Mentioned 275, 276
Dayton, James H. Mentioned 23, 629
Deacon, William H. Mentioned 532
Deal, George W. Mentioned 648
Dean, Benjamin D. Mentioned 24, 88, 653
Dean, Henry S. Mentioned 21
Deane, Charles H. Mentioned 504
Deas, Zach C. Mentioned 659
Deavenport, Thomas D. Mentioned 662
De Bruin, Edward M. Mentioned 465, 476
De Gress, Francis. Mentioned 23, 552, 556
Deimling, Francis C.
Mentioned 23, 88, 644
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 649
De Motte, Luther M. Correspondence with Jesse Merrill 100
Dent, S. H. Mentioned 659
Deshler, James. Mentioned 752
Devol, George H. Mentioned 465, 475
Devol, Hiram F.
Mentioned 20, 514, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 522
Diana, Steamer. Mentioned 638
Dibrell, George G. Mentioned 663

Page

Dick, George F.
Mentioned 17, 300–302, 306
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 306
Dick, Jacob C. Mentioned 306
Dick, Samuel J. Mentioned 511
Dickerman, Willard A. Mentioned 23
Dickerson, Christopher J. Mentioned 19, 495
Dilger, Hubert. Mentioned 16, 18, 384–386
Dillard, John H. Mentioned 659
Dillehay, P. W. H. Mentioned 766
Dillon, Henry. Mentioned 24
Dilworth, Caleb J. Mentioned 20
Dimmitt, Burton S. Mentioned 466
Dirlam, Henry S. Mentioned 89
Dixon, J. K. Mentioned 753, 757
Dixon, John. Mentioned 641
Dixon, M. H. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. 761
Doan, Thomas.
Mentioned 20, 527, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 533
Dobb, George W. Mentioned 21, 560, 561
Dodge, Grenville M. Mentioned 61, 63, 125, 570, 571
Doherty, Francis. Mentioned 89
Donn, J. W. Mentioned 75
Donnell, D. M. Mentioned 658, 707, 710, 714
Dooley, John H. Mentioned 218
Dorr, F. W. Mentioned 75
Doscher, John. Mentioned 659
Douglas, James P. Mentioned 661, 758
Dowd, William F.
Mentioned 658, 693
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 698
Dowdell, James F. Mentioned 658
Dresser, George W. Mentioned 73–75, 572
Droste, John H. Mentioned 207
Dubois, Joseph N. Mentioned 276
Du Bose, Dudley M. Mentioned 658
Dudley, Erwin G. Mentioned 516
Duff, William L. Mentioned 48
Dufficy, John P. Mentioned 152, 157, 161
Duke, J. P. Mentioned 291
Dulin, James M. Mentioned 754, 756, 767
Dunbar, Steamer. Mentioned 33, 53, 56, 63, 64, 66, 74, 75, 77, 95, 573
Duncan, James R. Mentioned 663
Duncan, R. Mentioned 235
Duncan, William. Mentioned 152, 153, 157, 168
Duncan, W. W. Mentioned 766
Dunlap, Henry C.
Mentioned 16, 192, 228, 232, 233, 235
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 237
Dunn, Addison M. Mentioned 218
Dunn, E. H. Mentioned 457
Dunn, James L. Mentioned 427
Dusenberry, G. W. Mentioned 210, 211

Page.
Dutton, Albert H. Mentioned 518
Dyer, R. F. Mentioned 457
East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Raid on the, Nov. 24–27, 1863, with skirmishes at Charleston, Tenn. (26th), and Cleveland, Tenn. (27th). See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*
Dana, Charles A. Jordan, Henry. Kitchell, Edward.
Grant, U. S. Kelly, John H. Long, Eli.
Gray, Horace.
Eaton, Lucien B. Mentioned 236
Eaton, Willard G. Mentioned 21
Echelberry, Llewellyn. Mentioned 228
Edgarton, Warren P. Mentioned 16, 193
Edie, J. R. Mentioned 461, 479, 480
Edmonds, James E. Mentioned 478
Edson, Milan C. Mentioned 646
Edwards, A. C. Mentioned 706
Edwards, Daniel. Mentioned 163
Edwards, J. M. Mentioned 766
Elcan, J. H. Mentioned 709
Eldredge, Milo B.
Mentioned 18, 435–438
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 445
Elliott, Burges. Mentioned 163, 164
Elliott, Charles T. Mentioned 218
Elliott, Gilbert M. Mentioned 89, 324, 406, 437, 444
Elliott, Jacob Y. Mentioned 88
Elliott, James A. Mentioned 489
Elliott, Robert P. Mentioned 518
Elliott, T. H. Mentioned 408
Elliott, Washington L. Mentioned 13, 36, 72, 92, 124, 125, 127, 563
Ellis, James. Mentioned 475
Ellis, Milo D. Mentioned 532
Ellsworth, A. Mentioned 606
Emery, John. Mentioned 283
Emery, John B. Mentioned 474
Emery, Winslow D. Mentioned 662
English, R. H. Mentioned 774, 775
Ennis, Thomas J. Mentioned 637
Enyart, D. A. Mentioned 142
Erb, Jacob. Mentioned 466
Erdelmeyer, Frank.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 270
Erwin, Leonard. Mentioned 565
Erwin, Samuel C. Mentioned 89, 260, 281, 283, 294
Esembaux, Michael. Mentioned 17
Espy, Harvey J.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 271
Estep, George. Mentioned 21
Estes, W. N. Mentioned 663
Evans, James C. Mentioned 491
Evans, Rowland W. Mentioned 489

Page.

Ewing, Hugh.
Correspondence with
Cassell, Washington C 588
Cockerill, Joseph R 588
Corse, John M 585, 587, 589
Loomis, John M 585, 586, 588
O'Meara, Timothy 589
Sherman, William T 583, 584, 586, 588
Mentioned 13, 22, 23, 32, 37, 39, 41, 56, 60, 62, 64, 72, 87, 349, 359, 360, 368, 491, 568, 569, 571–575, 580, 581, 590, 592, 633–635, 640, 642–644, 647, 649, 651, 652, 675
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Sept. 28–Nov. 28 630

Falconer, Kinloch. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Braxton Bragg.*

Fall, William R. Mentioned 198

Farquharson, Robert. Mentioned 660

Faull, John. Mentioned 363

Fee, Marcellus. Mentioned 518

Feeney, Patrick. Mentioned 635

Feild, Hume R. Mentioned 660, 751

Fergus, W. C. Mentioned 302, 307

Ferguson, Samuel W. Mentioned 570

Ferguson, T. B. Mentioned 660

Ferreby, T. G. Mentioned 624

Ferrell, C. B. Mentioned 664

Fessenden, James D. Mentioned 325

Fickling, William W. Mentioned 658

Field, Charles J. Mentioned 362

Fields, Joshua M. Mentioned 88

Fike, Henry. Mentioned 163

Finley, Jesse J. Mentioned 661, 739–744

Finnel, J. B. Mentioned 566

Fisher, Joseph. Mentioned 19

Fisher, Rhoads. Mentioned 776

Fisk, Alonzo. Mentioned 538

Fitch, Michael H. Mentioned 461

Fitch, William T.
Mentioned 18, 390
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 419

Fite, E. H. Mentioned 762

Fitz Gibbon, Thomas C. Mentioned 93

Fitzwilliams, Francis J. Mentioned 476

Fitzwilliams, James. Mentioned 161

Flad, Henry. Mentioned 570, 642

Flickinger, Robert. Mentioned 274

Florida Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Marion,** 659.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 661, 739.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st, 3d,** 661; **4th,** 661, 739; **6th,** 661, 743; **7th,** 661, 740.

Floyd, Watt W. Mentioned 659

Flynn, John. Mentioned 18

Flynt, T. L. Mentioned 776

Fogg, James F. Mentioned 730

Folk, George N. Mentioned 662

Page.
Folks, John H. Mentioned 635
Fontaine, Joe. Mentioned 125
Foot, Seth. Mentioned 264
Forbes, W. T. Mentioned 408–410
Ford, George E. Mentioned 614, 617
Ford, J. W. Mentioned 465
Forrest, Edwin. Mentioned 365
Forrest, Nathan B. Mentioned 125
Forsyth, James W. Mentioned 481, 483
Fortner, S. Mentioned 529
Fort Wood, Tenn., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 114, 115
Foster, Edgar J. Mentioned 308
Foster, John G. Mentioned 50, 125
Foster, Jonas. Mentioned 277
Foster, Lyman B. Mentioned 226
Fowler, Alexander. Mentioned 23
Fowler, William H. Mentioned 659
Fox, Charles H. Mentioned 17
Fox, Perrin V. Mentioned 21, 73, 75
Foy, James C.
Mentioned 16, 280, 293, 294
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 288
Franklin, Abel A. Mentioned 597, 598
Franklin, Asahel R. Mentioned 226
Frayser, R. Dudley. Mentioned 661
Frazier, Alexander. Mentioned 226
Fregon, John. Mentioned 236
Frei, Ulrich. Mentioned 207
French, Ira P. Mentioned 89, 609, 612
French, James M. Mentioned 659
Froehlich, George. Mentioned 22
Frost, James H. Mentioned 89
Frost, William S. Mentioned 178
Fry, John. Mentioned 55
Fullerton, J. S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Gordon Granger*.
Gage, M. D. Mentioned 634
Gallagher, Hugh D. Mentioned 153, 161
Gallihue, Warren C. Mentioned 152, 158
Galvin, Thomas F. Mentioned 632
Galyen, William R. Mentioned 713
Gambee, Charles B.
Mentioned 17, 375
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1873, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 379
Gamble, Hamilton R. Mentioned 610
Gardiner, David.
Mentioned 136
Statement of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 136
Gardner, George Q. Mentioned 20, 556
Garrett, Joseph M. Mentioned 201
Garrity, James. Mentioned 659
Gary, Marco B. Mentioned 21, 552, 556

Page.
Gary, Martin W. Mentioned 658
Gaston, Joseph W. Mentioned 151, 153, 154
Gates, F. P. Mentioned 564
Geary, John W.
Congratulatory Orders. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 411
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 326–330, 332–334, 336
Mentioned 13, 14, 17, 18, 28, 29, 31, 33, 60, 67, 70–72, 83, 90, 91, 93, 95, 98, 107, 108, 118, 121, 122, 124, 126, 143, 144, 146–149, 151, 153–159, 162, 170–172, 182, 185, 314–322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 331, 334, 336, 337, 339, 343, 410–415, 417, 419–422, 424–429, 431, 432, 434, 435, 439–442, 446, 452–454, 462, 463, 468, 476, 553, 599, 600, 610, 614, 618, 625, 627, 693
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 390, 410
Geisinger, John W. Mentioned 634
Geisy, H. H. Mentioned 632
Gemmer, Philip. Mentioned 307
George, Thomas B. Mentioned 303
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **9th** (*Batteries*), **C, D, E**, 658. *Batteries:* **Cherokee**, 662, 725, 728, 729; **Dawson's**, 661; **Ferrell's**, 664; **Griffin Light Artillery**, 659, 710; **Havis'**, 663; **Howell's**, 660, 716, 717; **Jackson**, 663; **Stephens Light Artillery**, 662.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st, 2d, 3d, 4th** (*Avery's*), **6th**, 663.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **1st Sharpshooters**, 660; **2d Sharpshooters**, 658, 691; **3d Sharpshooters**, 657; **4th Sharpshooters**, 661; **8th, 26th**, 660. *Regiments:* **2d**, 658; **5th**, 658, 691; **7th, 8th, 9th**, 658; **10th**, 657; **11th, 15th**, 658; **16th**, 657; **17th**, 658; **18th**, 657; **20th**, 658; **24th**, 657; **25th, 29th, 30th**, 660; **34th**, 662, 724, 735, 736; **36th**, 662, 724, 735–738, 751, 752; **37th**, 661; **39th**, 662, 724, 735, 736, 751; **40th**, 661, 745; **41st, 42d, 43d**, 661, 745; **46th**, 660; **47th**, 658, 691; **50th, 51st**, 657; **52d**, 661, 745; **53d**, 657; **56th**, 662, 724, 735–738, 751, 752; **59th**, 658; **65th**, 658, 691.
Miscellaneous—**Cobb's Legion**, 657; **Phillips Legion**, 657.
German, Obadiah.
Mentioned 21, 559
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 559
Gibson, Charles C. Mentioned 478
Gibson, George W. Mentioned 205
Gibson, Isham J. Mentioned 766
Gibson, Randall Lee.
Correspondence with Alexander P. Stewart 676
Mentioned 740
Gibson, R. T.
Mentioned 691
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 716
Gilbreth, Frederick W. Mentioned 355
Gill, John U. Mentioned 489
Gillem, Alvan C. Mentioned 124
Gillespie, George L. Mentioned 722
Gillespie, Joseph W. Mentioned 634
Gillette, James. Mentioned 408
Gilley, William P. Mentioned 228
Gillmore, Robert A. Mentioned 23, 633
Gilmore, Alexander W. Mentioned 151, 153, 154, 185

Page.
Gimber, Frederick L. Mentioned 18, 390, 427
Gist, Joseph F. Mentioned 657
Gist, S. R. Mentioned 660, 666, 671, 675, 679, 686, 718, 734, 752
Glass, Jacob. Mentioned 88, 260, 271
Gleason, Newell.
Mentioned 20, 527, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 531
Glenn, Luther J. Mentioned 657
Glick, Elias B. Mentioned 141, 211
Glover, Amos. Mentioned 275, 276
Gober, Daniel. Mentioned 661
Godard, Abel.
Mentioned 18, 435–438
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 441, 442
Goebel, C. H. Mentioned 370
Goettel, Philip. Mentioned 452
Goldthwaite, Richard W.
Mentioned 661, 755, 757
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 758
Goode, Charles T. Mentioned 663
Goodhue, Justin A. Mentioned 226
Gooding, John. Mentioned 205
Gooding, Michael.
Mentioned 15, 195
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 204
Gooding, Robert. Mentioned 175
Gordon, George W. Mentioned 659
Gordon, James C. Mentioned 658
Gordon, John A.
Mentioned 16, 263, 267
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 279
Gordon, Thomas W. Mentioned 228
Gordon, W. A. Mentioned 605, 622
Gordon, William S. Mentioned 206
Gorgas, Josiah. For correspondence, etc., see *Ordnance Department, C. S. A.*
Gorman, George. Mentioned 89, 637
Gould, J. McKee. Mentioned 733
Govan, Daniel C.
Mentioned 747–750, 752–757, 765, 767, 773
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 763
Govan, George M. Mentioned 696
Grace, William. Mentioned 661
Gracey, Frank P. Mentioned 662
Gracie, Archibald, jr. Mentioned 659
Graham, James M. Mentioned 274
Graham, Thomas N. Mentioned 215, 216
Granbury, Hiram B.
Mentioned 660, 748, 750, 753–755, 757, 776–778
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 773
Granger, Gordon.
Congratulatory address to 4th Army Corps 138
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 49
Hazen, William B 137
Sheridan, Philip H 136–139

Page.

Granger, Gordon—Continued.
Correspondence with
Thomas, George H 99, 103, 104, 116, 117, 119, 128, 131, 137–139, 253, 257
Whitaker, Walter C 109
Wood, Thomas J 40, 104, 137–139, 254, 257, 263
Mentioned 12, 14, 26, 35, 36, 43, 45–47, 49, 50, 60, 62, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 80, 90, 91, 94–99, 104, 109, 116, 124, 126–128, 136, 138, 143, 150, 152, 156, 188–190, 192, 193, 209, 253, 256, 261, 301, 302, 310, 313, 315, 347, 348, 353, 354, 372, 493, 508, 512, 525, 560, 577–580, 602, 622
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Nov. 18–27, 1863 127

Granger, Robert S.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 92, 93
Mentioned 61, 92

Grant, U. S.
Congratulatory Orders. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 51
Correspondence with
Army Headquarters 25, 26, 325
Bragg, Braxton 32
Bridgeport, Ala., Commanding Officer at 39
Burnside, Ambrose E 30
Dana, Charles A 42
Granger, Gordon 49
Hooker, Joseph 47, 48, 50
Howard, Oliver O 43
Lincoln, Abraham 25, 51
Sherman, William T 32, 37, 39, 41–47, 49, 596
Thomas, George H 31, 38–41, 43–47
Whiteside's, Tenn., Commanding Officer at 39
Woods, Charles R 39, 42
Mentioned 11, 14, 36, 39, 40, 45, 46, 50–54, 56–60, 63–69, 71–73, 75, 77–79, 90, 91, 94, 97, 106, 112, 117, 119–121, 123–125, 257, 265, 313, 314, 322, 339–341, 344, 347, 349, 351, 354, 382, 568–572, 576–582, 592–594, 597, 642
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Oct. 18–Dec. 23 24–27
Resolution of thanks of U. S. Congress to 52

Graves, Thomas J. Mentioned 307

Gray, Cyrus N. Mentioned 206

Gray, Horace.
Mentioned 21, 560
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 567

Gray, Samuel F.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 277

Graysville, Ga. Skirmish near, Nov. 26, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*

Briant, Cyrus E.	Dana, Charles A.	McIntire, William T. B.
Carlin, William P.	Griffin, Daniel F.	Stoughton, William L.
Crofton, Robert E. A.	Hanna, James J.	Thomas, George H.

Greathouse, Lucien. Mentioned 23

Green, John P. Mentioned 427

Green, Shepherd. Mentioned 264

Greene, A. A. Mentioned 704

Greene, Albert R. Mentioned 436, 440

Greene, Charles T. Mentioned 439, 440, 444

Page.
Greene, George. Mentioned 516, 519
Greene, George S. Mentioned 439
Greene, Howard. Mentioned 90, 208
Greenwood, Charles.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 550
Greer, G. W. Mentioned 766
Greer, John. Mentioned 277
Gregg, John. Mentioned 660–662
Gregory, James. Mentioned 305, 307
Grey, Captain. Mentioned 93
Grice, John A. Mentioned 737, 738
Griffin, Daniel F.
Correspondence with William P. Carlin 470
Mentioned 19, 462
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 467
Griffin, Thomas M. Mentioned 657
Griffith, Benjamin A. Mentioned 176
Griffiths, D. J. Mentioned 141, 193
Griffiths, Henry H. Mentioned 22
Griggs, A. J. Mentioned 767
Grigsby, J. Warren. Mentioned 663, 679, 708
Grimes, John T. Mentioned 637
Groesbeck, Steamer. Mentioned 638
Grose, William.
Mentioned 14, 15, 47, 80, 95, 128, 140, 142–147, 149–151, 156, 157, 161, 167, 174–184, 187, 315, 316, 318, 323, 324, 392, 395, 398, 399, 425
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 169
Gross, Ferdinand H. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 457
Grosskopff, Edward. Mentioned 17, 21
Grosvenor, Edward.
Mentioned 20, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 525
Grove, George J. Mentioned 293
Guenther, Francis L. Mentioned 16, 19, 193
Gunkle, William H. Mentioned 356
Guthrie, James V. Mentioned 481, 483, 484
Guthrie, Presley N. Mentioned 484
Guy, Erastus. Mentioned 226
Gwynne, Andrew D. Mentioned 658
Haldeman, Peter. Mentioned 261
Hale, Clayton.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151, 153, 169–173
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 174
Hale, Francis E. Mentioned 19
Hale, William J. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 762
Hall, A. J. Mentioned 769
Hall, Hiram W. Mentioned 23, 636
Hall, John G.
Mentioned 658, 710
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 715
Hall, Edwin L. Mentioned 565
Hall, Robert F. Mentioned 730
Hall, Robert H. Mentioned 325, 334

Page.
Hall, William. Mentioned 163
Halleck, Henry W.
Mentioned 30, 72, 92, 325, 344, 345, 516, 569, 570
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 11
For correspondence, etc., see *Army Headquarters*.
Halliday, Alexander W. Mentioned 523
Halpin, William G. Mentioned 22
Hambrick, J. M. Mentioned 663
Hamilton, O. P. Mentioned 663
Hamilton, William P. Mentioned 659
Hammel, Nelson. Mentioned 272
Hammerstein, Herbert von. Mentioned 18, 390, 435
Hammond, Charles M.
Mentioned 15, 193, 210
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 213
Hampson, J. B. Mentioned 280
Hanlin, J. M. Mentioned 523
Hanly, S. P. Mentioned 753, 757
Hanna, James J.
Mentioned 19, 481, 483
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 485
Hanna, James M. Mentioned 88, 218
Hanna, John L. Mentioned 305
Hannah, William M. Mentioned 700
Hannon, M. W. Mentioned 664
Hapeman, Douglas.
Mentioned 19, 462
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 466
Happel, Christian. Mentioned 23, 650
Hardcastle, A. B.
Mentioned 755
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 772
Hardee, William J.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 683
Bragg, Braxton 668, 669, 674, 678
Davidson, Henry B 670
Stevenson, Carter L 102, 103, 667–675, 677, 718
Mentioned 47, 59, 69, 119, 125, 136, 305, 400, 657, 658, 664–668, 670, 673–675, 677, 679, 680, 682–687, 704, 706, 717–719, 726, 734, 735, 738, 746–749, 751–753, 757
Supersedes Bragg in command of Army of Tennessee 682
Harding, Henry P. Mentioned 89
Harding, James S. Mentioned 366
Harker, Charles G.
Mentioned 16, 81, 132–136, 188–194, 197, 209–211, 233, 234, 236, 237, 240–242, 244, 246, 248, 249
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 228
Harlan, E. B. Mentioned 632
Harland, James M. Mentioned 88
Harmon, Oscar F.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 504
Harnish, Carl R. Mentioned 88, 199
Harper, J. J. Mentioned 658

Page.
Harrington, John C. Mentioned 634
Harris, E. T. Mentioned 709
Harris, John B. Mentioned 634
Harrison, John C. Mentioned 696
Harrison, Thomas. Mentioned 662
Hart, John R. Mentioned 663
Hartmann, Herman. Mentioned 89
Hartpence, John W. Mentioned 305
Hartsough, D. Mentioned 277
Haslehurst, Charles. Mentioned 198
Hasty, Amacy M. Mentioned 201
Hatcher, R. A. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Alexander P. Stewart.*
Hawkins, Hiram. Mentioned 661
Hawkins, William S. Mentioned 92
Hawley, William. Mentioned 632, 634
Hayden, James R. Mentioned 516
Hayden, J. B. Mentioned 564
Hayden, John T. Mentioned 521, 522
Hayes, Barnett. Mentioned 239
Hayes, Hiram. Mentioned 388
Hayes, R. H. Mentioned 762
Haymond, Henry. Mentioned 19, 481, 488, 489
Hays, William H.
Mentioned 20, 85, 511, 540, 546, 548
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 540
Hazen, William B.
Correspondence with Gordon Granger 137
Mentioned 16, 28, 65, 66, 82, 116, 129, 132, 135–137, 190–192, 209, 221, 254–256, 260, 262–264, 274, 289, 293, 296
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 279, 280
Hazzard, Lemuel. Mentioned 634
Headington, Emmett. Mentioned 632
Hearne, J. T. Mentioned 774–776
Heath, Albert. Mentioned 23, 633
Heath, Thomas T. Mentioned 563, 580
Hecker, Frederick.
Itinerary of 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Army Corps, Nov. 22–30, 1863 384
Mentioned 18, 83, 350, 353, 354, 373, 382–384
Hegler, Benjamin F.
Mentioned 15, 210, 215, 216, 226
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 216
Henagan, John W. Mentioned 657
Henderson, Daniel W. Mentioned 175
Henderson, M. J. Mentioned 662
Henderson, Paris P. Mentioned 24
Henderson, R. J. Mentioned 661
Henly, Captain. Mentioned 351
Henry, Thomas F. Mentioned 687, 688, 691
Hensey, Frederick. Mentioned 203
Herring, John B. Mentioned 658
Hess, Henry. Mentioned 371
Hicks, George.
Mentioned 15
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 159
Hicks, H. G. Mentioned 654

Page.
Hicks, Stephen G. Mentioned 637
Hiese, A. W. Mentioned 141
Higgins, Thomas W. Mentioned 375
Hight, J. J. Mentioned 222
Higley, John H. Mentioned 658, 704
Hildt, George H. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 781
Hill, Benjamin J. Mentioned 660, 709
Hill, Charles S. Mentioned 753, 757
Hill, Cyrus. Mentioned 226
Hill, Franklin S. Mentioned 547
Hill, George. Mentioned 222
Hillyer, Giles M. Mentioned 680
Hindman, Thomas C. Mentioned 57, 65, 656, 657, 659, 684, 741
Hodges, Wesley C. Mentioned 658
Hodsden, S. P. Mentioned 183
Hoffmann, Ernest F. Mentioned 355
Hogan, Thomas. Mentioned 267
Hohn, John. Mentioned 272
Holcomb, Joel B. Mentioned 153, 176
Holder, William D. Mentioned 657
Holland, L. F. Mentioned 467
Holman, Daniel W. Mentioned 662
Holmes, James T.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 505
Holtzclaw, J. T. Mentioned 695, 720, 732
Homan, Solomon. Mentioned 293
Hood, John B. Mentioned 57, 58, 656, 658
Hooker, Emanuel T. Mentioned 293
Hooker, Joseph.
Congratulatory Orders. Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863. 117
Correspondence with
Butterfield, Daniel 331, 334, 336, 337
Cleburne, Patrick R 338
Cruft, Charles 182, 329–331, 337
Geary, John W 326–330, 332–334, 336
Grant, U. S 47, 48, 50
Howard, Oliver O 327, 329
Moccasin Point, Tenn., Officer Commanding Batteries at 331
Naylor, William A 332
Nicholas, Thomas P 328, 335
Osterhaus, Peter J 331, 335, 337, 606
Palmer, John M 333, 337
Thomas, George H 105–116, 118–123, 327, 335
Treasury Department, U. S 339
War Department, U. S 313
Mentioned 11, 12, 17, 24, 27–35, 37, 42–44, 46–48, 52, 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 67–72, 77–79, 90, 91, 94–97, 113, 114, 116, 119, 123, 124, 128, 130, 135, 140, 142–144, 146, 147, 151, 156, 157, 159, 169–171, 174, 178, 181, 182, 251, 253, 257, 325–331, 335, 337–339, 346, 348, 350, 378, 385, 390, 396, 399–401, 403, 420, 432, 441, 444, 453, 454, 456, 458–460, 462, 463, 465, 469, 473, 487, 493, 507, 517, 552, 558, 572, 576, 583, 584, 589, 593, 594, 598, 600, 606–608, 610, 614, 620, 624, 631
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 314

Page.
Hooton, M. M. Mentioned 503, 504
Hopkins, Robert E. Mentioned 448
Hotchkiss, T. R. Mentioned 661
Hotchkiss, William A. Mentioned 20
Hotsenpiller, C. W. Mentioned 487, 488
Hough, Jerry. Mentioned 306
House, W. T. Mentioned 600, 603, 605
Houston, Samuel. Mentioned 268
How, James F. Mentioned 602, 609
Howard, Benjamin. Mentioned 358
Howard, C. H. Mentioned 350, 355
Howard, C. O. Mentioned 494
Howard, H. R. Mentioned 516, 519
Howard, Ocran H. Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 596, 597
Howard, Oliver O.
Congratulatory Orders. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 355
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 43
Hooker, Joseph 327, 329
Sherman, William T 591, 592, 594, 595
Thomas, George H 113
Mentioned 11, 13, 14, 17, 22, 28, 29, 31–35, 38, 42, 43, 45–48, 57, 59, 60, 62–67, 71, 72, 77, 78, 82, 90, 94, 95, 97, 98, 103, 104, 108, 116, 125, 128, 130, 253, 256, 263, 300, 301, 312, 314, 325–327, 331, 339, 343, 346, 355–357, 359, 361, 363, 368, 370, 371, 374, 377–380, 382, 383, 385, 388–390, 412, 420, 491, 493, 499, 553, 557, 573, 576–581, 591, 593, 596, 644, 749
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 346
Howe, Daniel W. Mentioned 305
Howell, Evan P. Mentioned 660, 716
Howgate, Henry W. Correspondence with Jesse Merrill 108
Hranitzky, August F. Mentioned 89
Hubbard, Hiram F. Mentioned 21
Hubbard, Robert. Mentioned 355
Huggins, A. L. Mentioned 663
Hughes, Alex. Mentioned 268
Hull, James S. Mentioned 19
Hulse, R. K. Mentioned 243
Hume, James R. Mentioned 226
Humes, William Y. C. Mentioned 663
Humphreys, Benjamin G. Mentioned 657
Hundley, D. R. Mentioned 662, 726
Hunt, Gavine D. Mentioned 89, 238
Hunter, Alfred G. Mentioned 518
Hunter, Charles N. Mentioned 518
Hunter, David. Mentioned 444
Hunter, John. Mentioned 389
Hunter, Morton C.
Mentioned 20, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 517
Hunter, William F. Mentioned 210, 211
Huntington, A. C. A. Mentioned 57, 58

Page.
Huntington, Charles P. Mentioned 346
Hurd, Orrin D. Mentioned 142
Hurlbut, Stephen A. Mentioned 569,570
Hurley, John P. Mentioned 89,285
Hurst, Samuel H.
Mentioned 17,375
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 380
Huston, John M. Mentioned 286
Hutchins, N. L., jr. Mentioned 657
Hutchins, Rue P.
Mentioned 19,462
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 478
Hutchison, A. S.
Mentioned 660,755,763
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 767
Hutton, William H. H. Mentioned 467
Huwald, Gustave A. Mentioned 663
Hyde, J. J. Mentioned 701
Igoe, Martin. Mentioned 152,158
Iler, Jacob W. Mentioned 277
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Bridges'**, 17, 95, 130, 256, 277; **Chicago Board of Trade**, 21; **Cogswell's**, 24, 552, 556. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 23, 87, 575; **B**, 23, 552, 556; **C**, 19, 552; **F**, 23, 552, 556, 639, 640; **H**, 23, 552, 556; **I**, 23, 552, 556, 640; **M**, 16, 552; **2d** (*Batteries*), **H**, 93; **I**, 20, 491, 492, 496.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **15th**, 17, 314.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **10th**, 19, 84, 492, 495, 496, 499; **13th**, 22, 86, 321, 398, 598–600, 604, 606, 608, 609; **16th**, 19, 84, 126; **19th**, 19, 84, 479, 481–484; **22d**, 16, 81, 188, 229, 230, 232, 246–248, 250; **24th**, 19; **25th**, 16, 81, 263–268, 272, 273, 277; **26th**, 23, 87, 633; **27th**, 16, 81, 188, 229, 230, 232, 246–250; **34th**, 19, 84, 500, 501; **35th**, 16, 81, 263–268, 271, 272, 279; **36th**, 15, 81, 188, 194–200, 205, 248; **40th**, 23, 87, 574, 636, 638; **42d**, 16, 81, 188, 193, 219, 229, 232, 246–250; **44th**, 15, 81, 188, 194, 195, 199, 200; **48th**, 23, 87; **51st**, 16, 81, 188, 229, 230, 232, 246, 247, 250; **55th**, 22, 86; **56th**, 23, 88, 648–650; **59th**, 15, 80, 142, 153, 166, 169–177, 187; **60th**, 19, 84, 495, 496; **63d**, 23, 87, 645, 646; **73d**, 15, 81, 188, 194, 195, 197, 199–201; **74th**, 15, 81, 188, 194, 195, 199, 201–203, 205; **75th**, 15, 80, 142, 144, 169–171, 173, 174, 177–181; **78th**, 19, 84, 501–503; **79th**, 16, 81, 188, 228, 230, 232–236, 243, 244; **80th**, **82d**, 18, 83; **83d**, 360, 369; **84th**, 15, 80, 142, 144, 153, 169–171, 173, 174, 177–182, 186; **85th**, 20, 85, 504; **86th**, 20, 85, 504, 506; **88th**, 15, 81, 188, 193–195, 199, 203–205, 208, 237; **89th**, 16, 81, 263–265, 269, 270, 277; **90th**, 23, 87, 633; **92d**, 14, 142, 152; **93d**, 24, 88, 360, 648, 652–654, 752; **96th**, 15, 80, 142, 146, 153–156, 158–160, 163, 166, 392, 441; **98th**, 21, 560, 561, 565–567; **100th**, 15, 81, 188, 209–214, 219, 221, 222; **101st**, 17, 82; **103d**, 23, 87, 636, 638; **104th**, 19, 84, 462, 464, 466, 467, 472; **110th**, 20, 85, 503; **115th**, 14, 142, 154; **116th**, 22, 86; **125th**, 20, 85, 504, 505; **127th**, 22, 86.
Indian Hill, Tenn. Skirmish at. See *Orchard Knob, or Indian Hill, and Bushy Knob, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Nov.* 23, 1863.
Indiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **4th**, 21; **5th**, 14, 142, 154; **7th**, 20, 459, 463, 552; **8th**, 21; **10th**, 16, 110, 250, 251, 552; **11th**, **18th**, 21; **19th**, 20; **21st**, 21.

Page.

Indiana Troops. Mentioned—Continued.
Infantry—*Regiments :* **6th**, 16, 82, 280, 281, 283–286, 299; **9th**, 15, 80, 126, 142, 146, 147, 169–176, 181, 183–186, 318; **10th**, 20, 85, 540, 542, 549, 550; **12th**, 23, 87, 633; **15th**, 15, 81, 188, 191, 209, 211, 212, 214–217, 220, 223, 224, 226, 227; **17th**, 21, 560, 565–567; **22d**, 15, 81, 188, 195, 204–206; **29th**, 126; **30th**, 14, 142; **32d**, 16, 81, 263–265, 269–271, 275; **35th**, 15, 80, 126, 142, 153–155, 157–161, 167, 318, 391; **36th**, 15, 80, 142, 147, 169–171, 173, 174, 177, 178, 180–182, 184–186, 318, 422, 431, 618; **37th**, 19; **38th**, 19, 84, 126, 462, 463, 467–470, 475–477; **40th**, 15, 81, 188, 209–212, 214, 216–218, 220–223, 227–229; **42d**, 19, 84, 462–464, 466, 467, 469–473, 478, 479, 627; **44th**, 22; **48th**, 23, 87, 645, 646; **51st**, 15, 210; **57th**, 15, 81, 188, 193, 209–212, 218–220, 222, 223, 241; **58th**, 15, 81, 188, 209–214, 219, 221–223; **59th**, 23, 87, 645; **68th**, 16, 81, 263–269, 271–273, 279; **74th**, 20, 85, 540, 542–545, 549; **75th**, 20, 85, 527–531, 533; **79th**, 17, 82, 300–307, 311; **82d**, 20, 85, 512, 513, 515, 517, 518, 524, 525; **83d**, 23, 86, 629, 630; **84th**, 14, 142, 154; **86th**, 17, 82, 265, 268, 300–307, 311, 548; **87th**, 20, 85, 527, 529, 531–533, 537; **88th**, 19, 84, 462–464, 466, 467, 470–473, 477; **97th**, **99th**, 23, 87; **100th**, 23, 87, 633; **101st**, 20, 85, 527, 529, 531–533, 537

Ingram, John. Mentioned 688, 689, 695, 696

Ingram, Tillman. Mentioned 661

Inskeep, John D. Mentioned 520

Inzer, John W. Mentioned 661

Iowa Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries :* **1st**, 22, 391, 453, 599, 621.
Cavalry—*Regiments :* **8th**, 125.
Infantry—*Regiments :* **4th**, 22, 86, 187, 319, 321, 398, 599, 600, 602, 604, 612–616, 618, 619, 621, 625; **5th**, 24, 88, 647, 648, 651–656; **6th**, 23, 87, 638; **9th**, 22, 86, 599, 600, 604, 613–616, 619–621, 625, 626, 628; **10th**, 24, 88, 360, 652, 655; **17th**, 23, 88, 647–649; **25th**, 22, 86, 335, 599, 604, 613–616, 621–624; **26th**, 22, 86, 421, 599, 613–616, 621, 624, 625; **29th** [?], 432; **30th**, 22, 86, 599, 613–616, 623, 625, 626; **31st**, 22, 86, 463, 473, 599, 600, 604, 613–616, 618, 627, 628.

Ireland, David.
Mentioned 18, 83, 155, 316, 322, 391, 393–398, 401, 404–407, 409, 412, 417, 420, 422, 424–426, 428, 430, 432–435, 441–444, 450, 451
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 435

Isbester, William. Mentioned 204

Iselie, Adam. Mentioned 167

Ison, F. M. Mentioned 663

Itineraries. See *Army Corps.*

Jackson, Allan H.
Mentioned 17
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 364

Jackson, John K.
Correspondence with
Cheatham, Benjamin F 724
Poole, D. H 105
Stevenson, Carter L 675, 677, 683
Mentioned 658, 667, 671, 691–694, 701, 704–706, 718–720, 722, 725, 731–734
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 684

Jackson, N. P. Mentioned 196

Jackson, William H. Mentioned 639

Jacques, J. H. Mentioned 150, 151, 173

Jaquess, James F.
Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 200

Jaquith, Austin E. Mentioned 23

Page.
Jarvis, Dwight, jr.
Mentioned 17, 300–302, 310
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 311
Jeffress, William C. Mentioned 660
Jenkins, Jeremiah W.
Mentioned 22, 613
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 627
Jenkins, Micah. Mentioned 658, 687
Jenney, William L. B. Mentioned 578, 582, 598
Jennings, Joseph W. Mentioned 612
Jessup, Charles S. Mentioned 429
Johnson, Abda. Mentioned 661
Johnson, Alfred O. Mentioned 88, 232, 247
Johnson, Bushrod R. Mentioned 659, 668, 669, 746
Johnson, Ezra. Mentioned 149
Johnson, George E. Mentioned 425, 427, 431, 432
Johnson, G. M. L. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 108, 116
Johnson, James M.
Mentioned 693
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 702
Johnson, J. A. W. Mentioned 662, 735
Johnson, Lewis. Mentioned 511
Johnson, Richard W.
Mentioned 13, 14, 19, 34, 61, 84, 91, 94, 96, 98, 106, 119, 122, 133, 172, 176, 319, 401, 455–458, 462, 463, 465, 471, 482, 553
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 458
Johnson, Samuel W. Mentioned 700
Johnson, Thomas H. Mentioned 242
Johnson, William A. Mentioned 664
Johnson, William B. Mentioned 226
Johnston, George D. Mentioned 659
Johnston, Joseph E.
Correspondence with Braxton Bragg 681, 683
Mentioned 48, 59, 123, 667
Johnston, William W. Mentioned 305
Johnstone, Edward W. Mentioned 286
Joinville, Prince de. Mentioned 345
Jolly, John H.
Mentioned 20, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 524
Jones, A. J.
Mentioned 693, 699
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 700
Jones, Charles H. Mentioned 210, 211
Jones, E. C. Mentioned 566
Jones, H. S. Mentioned 709
Jones, Isaac C. Mentioned 89, 419
Jones, James E. Mentioned 293
Jones, Nimrod C. Mentioned 162
Jones, Patrick H.
Mentioned 17
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 366
Jones, Samuel. Mentioned 48, 677, 682
Jones, Theodore. Mentioned 23, 574, 629
Jones, Wells S. Mentioned 23
Jones, Z. Mentioned 222

Page.

Jordan, Henry.
Mentioned 21, 560, 566
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 566
Jordan, Joseph W. Mentioned 305
Jordan, Tyler C. Mentioned 658
Josselyn, Simeon T. Mentioned 606, 608
Joyner, W. H. Mentioned 729
Justi, Henry. Mentioned 89
Kaercher, Jacob. Mentioned 22, 609
Kammerling, Gustave.
Mentioned 20, 527, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 536
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 16, 81, 263–266, 273, 274, 277, 279, 312.
Kappesser, Peter. Mentioned 451
Kaylor, Peter. Mentioned 90
Kearns, James. Mentioned 161
Keegan, Patrick H.
Mentioned 19, 481, 483, 485
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 485
Kelley, Daniel F. Mentioned 17
Kelley, Michael. Mentioned 153, 176
Kelly, John H.
Mentioned 350, 373, 561, 592, 663, 680
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 779
Kelly, Robert M.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 545
Kelsey, R. G. Mentioned 659
Kennard, John R.
Mentioned 754, 774, 775
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 775
Kennedy, J. B. Mentioned 700
Kennedy, John. Mentioned 503
Kennedy, John D. Mentioned 657
Kennedy, Stephen N. Mentioned 206
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Cobb's**, 662, 739, 740.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **2d Rifles**, 663; **3d Rifles**, 663; **Jessee's Rifles**, 663.
Regiments: **2d** (*Woodward's*), 561, 663; **3d**, **9th**, 663.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, **4th**, **5th**, **6th**, **9th**, 661.
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 21, 314, 315, 323; **3d**, **4th**, **5th**, **6th**, **7th**, 125.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 16, 81, 188, 228–230, 232, 233, 237–240, 242; **4th**, 20, 85, 540, 542, 543, 545–547, 549; **5th**, 16, 82, 280, 283–287, 291, 295, 299; **6th**, 16, 82, 280, 281, 283, 285–288, 294, 299; **8th**, 15, 80, 142, 146, 153–156, 158–164, 166, 317, 391, 399; **9th**, 17, 82, 130, 300–304, 308, 309, 312, 523; **10th**, 20, 85, 540, 542, 545, 547–549; **15th**, 22, 461, 462; **17th**, 17, 82, 134, 300–303, 309, 310, 312, 313; **18th**, 20, 541; **21st**, 19, 84, 491, 492, 495–500; **23d**, 16, 82, 280, 283, 288–292, 294, 299.
Kersey, Silas H. Mentioned 151, 154
Kershaw, Joseph B. Mentioned 657
Kessler, Frederick. Mentioned 89, 609
Kessler, John J. Mentioned 461

Page.
Ketchum, Charles T. Mentioned 661
Keteltas, Henry. Mentioned 19, 480
Key, J. C. G. Mentioned 658
Key, T. J. Mentioned 662
Key, Thomas J. Mentioned 661, 749, 750, 753
Keys, Allen C. Mentioned 268
Kibler, C. H. Mentioned 609
Kick, Michael. Mentioned 207
Killed and Wounded. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Returns of Casualties.*
Kilpatrick, Franklin W. Mentioned 658
Kimberly, Robert L.
Mentioned 16, 280–282, 298
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 295
Kimbrough, D. W. Mentioned 506, 507
Kimbrough, Jacob A. Mentioned 506, 507
King, John H. Mentioned 459
Kingsbury, Henry D.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 549
Kinney, John. Mentioned 89
Kircher, H. A. Mentioned 609
Kirchner, Michael. Mentioned 518
Kirk, L. M. Mentioned 93
Kirkpatrick, M. L. Mentioned 663
Kirlin, E. H. Mentioned 355
Kitchell, Edward.
Mentioned 21, 560, 566, 567
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 565
Kling, Henry H. Mentioned 89
Klostermann, Herman. Mentioned 599, 600
Knefler, Frederick.
Mentioned 17, 261, 300–302, 306, 307, 311
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 304
Knoxville (Tenn.) Campaign, Nov. 4–Dec. 23, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*

Campbell, Calvin D.	Howard, Oliver O.	Schurz, Carl.
Cockerill, Joseph R.	McCook, Daniel.	Sherman, William T.
Davis, Jefferson C.	Miller, Samuel D.	Smith, Orland.
Foy, James C.	Morgan, James D.	Van Tassell, Oscar.
Gambee, Charles B.	Price, Samuel W.	Van Vleck, Carter.
Harmon, Oscar F.	Rider, Godfrey, jr.	Wheeler, William.
Holmes, James T.	Riedt, August.	Wood, James, jr.

See also *resolution of thanks of U. S. Congress*, p. 596; *Burnside to Sherman*, pp. 36, 579. Also Part I.
Koch, Charles. Mentioned 17
Kolb, R. F.
Mentioned 660, 707, 708
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 716
Kraemer, G. A. Mentioned 282, 297
Kreiger, Corporal. Mentioned 538
Krieger, Ernst J.
Mentioned 18
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 417
Krzyzanowski, Wladimir. Mentioned 17, 83, 348, 350, 382, 383
Kuhlmann, Anton. Mentioned 293

Page.
Kuhn, John H. Mentioned 672
Kyger, Tilmon D. Mentioned 201
Kyle, James P. Mentioned 151, 154
Lackey, Robert G. Mentioned 20
La Fayette, Ga.
Reconnaissance from Rossville to, Dec. 14, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 125.
Scout from Rossville to, Dec. 21–23, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 125. Also Part I.
Lagow, Clark B. Mentioned 54, 60
La Grange, Oscar H. Mentioned 21
Laiboldt, Bernard. Mentioned 15, 126, 127, 192, 194–196, 563, 564
Laighton, Samuel. Mentioned 274
Lamb, Jonathan J. Mentioned 661
Lambert, Louis J. Mentioned 554
Lambert, William H. Mentioned 363
Lambright, Lewis. Mentioned 538
Lampley, H. D.
Mentioned 660, 755
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 771
Lancaster, Steamer. Mentioned 638
Landgraeber, Clemens. Mentioned 22, 454, 602, 605
Lane, Charles H. Mentioned 88
Lane, James C.
Mentioned 18, 435, 438
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 443
Lane, James H. Mentioned 400
Lane, John Q. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. 211
Langdon, Bassett. Mentioned 16, 261, 280, 282, 286, 288–290, 292, 293, 299
Lanier, Thomas C. Mentioned 658, 704
Larey, Thomas. Mentioned 204
Latham, D. S. Mentioned 691
Laubie, Peter A. Mentioned 312
Law, Evander McIver. Mentioned 658
Lawrence, Henry C. Mentioned 305
Lawrence, William H. Mentioned 325
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Joseph Hooker*.
Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 3, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 93. Also Part I.
Laymon, Wilson H. Mentioned 305, 307
Leadbetter, Danville. Mentioned 668
Ledergerber, Frederick T. Mentioned 609
Ledergerber, Joseph A. Mentioned 89, 609
Ledig, August. Mentioned 18
Lee, E. F. Mentioned 709
Lee, George. Mentioned 193
Lee, Robert E. Mentioned 49, 58, 342–344, 696
Lee, Stephen D. Mentioned 93, 570
Leeson, Richard L. Mentioned 16, 273
Leffingwell, Josiah W. Mentioned 202
Leiter, Jacob H. Mentioned 532
Lemert, John A. Mentioned 89, 609, 612
Lenfesty, Edward S. Mentioned 634
Lennard, George W.
Mentioned 15, 193, 209, 210
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 219

Page.
Leonard, George P. Mentioned 293
Leonard, William. Correspondence with Bradford R. Wood, jr 101, 110, 115
Leroy, William. Mentioned 389
Lewis, John. Mentioned 89
Lewis, Joseph H. Mentioned 661, 739, 743, 758
Leyden, Austin. Mentioned 658
Liddell, St. John R. Mentioned 586, 660, 757, 759
Lightburn, Joseph A. J.
Mentioned 23, 86, 568, 573–575, 646, 781
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 629
Lightner, Isaiah. Mentioned 753
Lincoln, Abraham.
Congratulatory letter to U. S. Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command 51
Correspondence with U. S. Grant 25
Mentioned 11, 51, 52, 80, 125
Linn, James H. Mentioned 228
Linson, David G. Mentioned 206
Linthicum, D. A. Mentioned 753, 757
Lister, Frederick W.
Mentioned 20, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 521
Litchfield, Henry G. Mentioned 481, 483
Little, Daniel. Mentioned 88
Little, F. H. Mentioned 658
Little, R. F. Mentioned 489
Little, Samuel J. Mentioned 54
Livsey, Joseph. Mentioned 489
Lloyd, William H. C. Mentioned 311
Locher, Michael H. Mentioned 19
Lockman, John T. Mentioned 17
Lockwood, George D. Mentioned 419
Logan, John A. Mentioned 584
Loggins, W. T. Mentioned 702
Logie, William K. Mentioned 17
Long, Eli.
Mentioned 13, 21, 33, 70, 71, 75, 91, 94, 95, 97, 125–127, 352, 354, 566, 578, 580, 592, 709
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Nov. 17, 1863–Jan. 3, 1864 560
Long, Richard. Mentioned 355
Longstreet, James.
Correspondence with Joseph Wheeler 680
Mentioned .. 11, 12, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35–37, 41, 47–49, 57, 58, 64, 67, 69–71, 91, 124, 136, 262, 342, 351–355, 379, 499, 502, 562, 576, 579, 580, 656, 657, 660, 682, 707, 745
Lookout Mountain, Tenn. Battle of, Nov. 24, 1863. For reports, etc., see *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign Nov.* 23–27, 1863. See also *Whitaker to Thomas*, p. 109; *Hooker to Thomas*, pp. 109, 111, 114; *Thomas to Hooker*, pp. 110–112, 118; *Thomas to Commanding Officer at Fort Wood, Tenn.*, p. 115; *Thomas to Granger*, p. 117; *Hooker to Naylor*, p. 332; *Geary to Hooker*, pp. 332–334; *Hooker to Geary*, p. 333; *Hooker to Palmer*, p. 333; *Oladowski to Gorgas*, p. 683. Also *Congratulatory Address of Granger*, p. 138; *Congratulatory Orders of Hooker*, p. 117.

Page.
Loomis, John M.
Correspondence with Hugh Ewing 585, 586, 588
Mentioned..... 23, 87, 349, 359, 361, 568, 574, 575, 582, 584–587, 630–632, 641, 644, 652
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 633, 635
Loring, Abraham. Mentioned..... 199, 200
Losses in Action. See *Confederate Troops* and *Union Troops. Returns of Casualties.*
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **Washington** (*Batteries*), **5th**, 662, 676, 739, 740, 742. *Batteries:* **Madison**, 658.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 657.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **4th**, 661; **14th Sharpshooters**, 661, 743. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Regulars*), 657; **13th**, 216, 661; **16th**, **19th**, **20th**, **25th**, 661.
Lourey [?], Captain. Mentioned 373
Love, Hugh M. Mentioned..... 88
Lovell, O. Mentioned 645
Lowe, William R. Mentioned..... 461
Lowe, William W. Mentioned..... 13, 21
Lowrey, Mark P.
Mentioned..... 660, 747–750, 753, 755–757, 760, 761, 769–774, 777
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 768
Lydick, M. H. Mentioned..... 644, 645
Lynam, Thomas H. Mentioned 659
Lynch, Thomas. Mentioned 766
Lyster, William J. Mentioned 481, 483
Lytle, Francis W. Mentioned..... 141
McAfee, A. L. Mentioned..... 663
McAllister, John A. Mentioned..... 452
McAloon, Peter A. Mentioned..... 17, 90, 349, 356, 359–361, 367, 368
MacArthur, Arthur, jr. Mentioned..... 208
McArthur, William H. H. Mentioned 522
McCafferty, Joseph. Mentioned..... 21
McCalla, Nathaniel. Mentioned..... 582
McCallum, George B. Mentioned 727
McCammon, William W. Mentioned 23, 651
McCandless, Moses A. Mentioned 502
McCants, Robert P. Mentioned..... 659
McCarthy, Lawrence S. Mentioned 635
McCawley, G. W. Mentioned..... 740, 744
McCleary, W. H. Mentioned..... 466
McClellan, William G. Mentioned..... 502
McClelland, Samuel. Mentioned..... 419
McClenahan, John. Mentioned..... 275, 276
McClure, James. Mentioned 228
McClurg, Alexander C. Mentioned..... 511, 548
McConnell, J. T. Mentioned 662, 735, 736, 751, 752
McConnell, S. P. Mentioned..... 663
McConnell, Thomas.
Mentioned..... 18, 669, 672
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 420
McCook, Anson G.
Mentioned..... 19, 462, 463
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 473

Page.
McCook, Daniel.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 105
Mentioned 20, 74, 85, 490, 493, 495, 496, 499, 502, 503, 505–507
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 503
McCown, Joseph B. Mentioned 23, 645
McCoy, James C. Mentioned 578
McCullough, James. Mentioned 660
McDermott, Thomas. Mentioned 286
McDonald, Green. Mentioned 222
McDonald, Patrick. Mentioned 484
McDowell, Samuel M. Mentioned 17, 552, 556
McElrath, J. E. Mentioned 722
McElroy, Kennon. Mentioned 657
McEnery, John. Mentioned 661
McEwen, John L., jr. Mentioned 659
McFadden, William. Mentioned 611
McFarland, John D. Mentioned 632
McGehee, V. M. Mentioned 765
McGill, James D. Mentioned 18, 391, 452, 454
McGlashan, Peter. Mentioned 657
McGrath, Wallace. Mentioned 264
McGroarty, Stephen J. Mentioned 17
McGuire, John P.
Mentioned 727
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 730
McHenry, H. Mentioned 243
McIlhenny, Joseph K. Mentioned 518
McIlvain, Alexander.
Mentioned 16, 193, 228, 232, 233, 241
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 240
McIlwain, John. Mentioned 268
McInerny, Matthew. Mentioned 268, 305, 307
McIntire, William T. B.
Mentioned 19, 462, 464, 473
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 470
Mackay, Andrew J. Mentioned 163
McKay, Charles W. Mentioned 547
McKay, George A. Mentioned 419
McKee, R. A. Mentioned 652
McKee, S. F. Mentioned 423
McKelvaine, R. P. Mentioned 696, 699
McKenney, W. J. Mentioned 764
McKenzie, George W. Mentioned 663
McKibbin, Joseph C.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 104, 105
Mentioned 54, 64
McKinney, Christopher C.
Mentioned 710, 712
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 712
McLaughlin, Dixon G. Mentioned 479
McLaughlin, William W. Mentioned 283
McLaws, Lafayette. Mentioned 57, 58, 656, 657
McLean, A. D. Mentioned 742, 743

Page.
McLelland, E. G. Mentioned 758
McLemore, William S. Mentioned 662
McLennan, John D. Mentioned 659
McMahon, A. M. Mentioned 141
McManus, William S. Mentioned 19, 480
McMillan, Robert. Mentioned 657
McNeal, James B. Mentioned 198
McNeal, Luther F. Mentioned 89
McNeill, Henry C. Mentioned 661
McPherson, James B. Mentioned 13, 87, 569, 570
McSpadden, Samuel K. Mentioned 659
Madeira, John D. Mentioned 375
Maehl, George. Mentioned 89
Maes, William. Mentioned 163
Magee, David W. Mentioned 20
Major, James M. Mentioned 700
Mallernee, J. L. Mentioned 629, 781
Mallory, W. L. Mentioned 193
Malmborg, Oscar. Mentioned 22
Malone, James C., jr. Mentioned 663
Maloney, John. Mentioned 153, 161
Manderson, Charles F.
Mentioned 17, 130, 300, 302
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 312
Maney, Frank. Mentioned 660
Maney, George. Mentioned 394, 400, 493, 660, 681, 751–753
Mangham, Thomas W. Mentioned 660
Mangum, L. H. Mentioned 753, 757
Manigault, Arthur M. Mentioned 659
Manion, George D. Mentioned 778
Mann, C. B. Mentioned 543–545
Manning, Van H. Mentioned 658
Maps and Sketches. See *Sketches.*
Margold, Lewis. Mentioned 358
Marks, Jacob F. Mentioned 218
Marquis, D. D. Mentioned 565
Marsh, Bryan. Mentioned 778
Marsh, Jason.
Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 201
Marshall, Alexander. Mentioned 21
Martin, Charles H. Mentioned 433
Martin, John A.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 273
Martin, Robert. Mentioned 660
Martin, W. H. Mentioned 761
Martin, William T. Mentioned 662, 663
Mashburn, Elisha. Mentioned 742
Mason, Lieutenant. Mentioned 373
Mason, V. P. Mentioned 206
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **33d,** 17, 82, 372, 374, 376.

Page.
Massenburg, Thomas L. Mentioned 663
Matchett, William H. Mentioned 151, 153, 154
Mather, Theodore D. Mentioned 538
Mathews, H. M. Mentioned 722
Matthies, Charles L.
Mentioned ... 24, 69, 88, 569, 575, 581, 582, 632, 634, 641–645, 647–649, 651, 653, 655, 752
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 651
Mauldin, T. H. Mentioned 663
Mauzy, James H. Mentioned 272
Mavity, Ephraim P. Mentioned 389, 290
Maxwell, G. Troup. Mentioned 661
Mayfield, L. S. Mentioned 205, 206
Mayo, J. H. F. Mentioned 722
Meade, George G. Mentioned 344
Meade, Plympton A. Mentioned 427
Mebane, John W. Mentioned 662
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Mentioned 55, 56, 63, 575
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 77
Melchert, William. Mentioned 274
Mendenhall, J. Mentioned 459, 554, 559
Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Operations on the, Oct. 20–29, 1863.
See *report of Sherman*, p. 570. Also Part I.
Menne, Martin. Mentioned 89
Menzies, S. G.
Correspondence with Charles Cruft 153
Mentioned 151, 324
Merkle, Christopher F.
Mentioned 16, 18, 347, 384, 385
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 389
Merrill, Jesse. Correspondence with
Connelly, J. H 107, 114
De Motte, Luther M 100
Howgate, Henry W 108
Quinton, William 101, 102, 107
Thomas, George H 102, 103, 110, 113
Wood, Bradford R., jr 110
Merrill, Orville B. Mentioned 198
Merrill, William E. Mentioned 74, 75
Metham, Pren. Mentioned 23, 650
Metzgar, John G. Mentioned 612
Meumann, Theodore. Mentioned 22, 605, 606, 609
Meysenburg, Theodore A. Mentioned 349, 355
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 19, 462; **D**, 21, 558.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 21, 126, 560–564, 567, 568.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 21.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 22, 126; **10th**, 19, 84, 495, 496; **11th**, 19, 84, 479, 481–483, 485–487; **13th**, 21; **14th**, 19; **15th**, 23, 638; **21st**, **22d**, 21.
Mihalotzy, Geza. Mentioned 19
Milburn, A. Mentioned 222
Miles, Jonathan R.
Mentioned 16, 193, 229, 232, 247
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 248
Miles, M. Mentioned 277

Page.

Military Division of the Mississippi. See *Mississippi, Military Division of the.*

Miller, Corporal. Mentioned 211

Miller, Abram O. Mentioned 13, 21

Miller, Alexander J. Mentioned 23, 637

Miller, Benjamin F. Mentioned 286, 458, 461

Miller, Charles S. Mentioned 89

Miller, Jacob C. Mentioned 89, 277, 278

Miller, J. H. Mentioned 152

Miller, John McClelland. Mentioned 500

Miller, John R. Mentioned 89, 609, 612

Miller, Justus J. Mentioned 522

Miller, Samuel D.

Mentioned 17, 360, 369

Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 370

Miller, Silas. Mentioned 15, 192, 194–198, 203, 205, 208

Miller, Thomas H. B. Mentioned 153, 181, 182

Millison, Jesse R. Mentioned 424, 425, 428, 429, 431

Mills, Roger Q. Mentioned 660, 748, 750, 752

Milton, W. P. Mentioned 736

Milward, Hubbard K. Mentioned 20

Mindil, George W.

Mentioned 17, 359, 361

Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 361

Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **2d**, 20.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 20, 85, 527–529, 531–538; **4th**, 23, 87, 642, 643, 645–647.

Missionary Ridge, Tenn.

Battle of, Nov. 25, 1863. For reports, etc., see *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863.* See also *Granger to Thomas*, p. 116; *Thomas to Hooker*, p. 116; *Hooker to Thomas*, pp. 116, 121; *Thomas to Granger*, p. 138; *Wood to Granger*, p. 263; *Osterhaus to Hooker*, p. 606; *Bragg to Cooper*, p. 679.

Skirmish at foot of, Nov. 24, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*

Dana, Charles A. Halleck, Henry W. Meigs, Montgomery C.
Grant, U. S.

Mississippi, Military Division of the.

Engineer operations in. Communications from William F. Smith 76, 77

Movements, disposition, etc., of troops in. Communications from

Dana, Charles A 42

Davis, Jefferson C 101, 102

De Motte, Luther M 100

Ewing, Hugh 583–589

Granger, Gordon 136, 137

Grant, U. S 50

Hooker, Joseph 48, 50, 123, 326–329

Merrill, Jesse 102

Quinton, William 101, 102

Sheridan, Philip H 136

Sherman, William T 37, 41, 47, 589, 594, 595

Thomas, George H 38, 123

Wood, Bradford R., jr 101

Wood, Thomas J 40

Page.

Mississippi, Military Division of the—Continued.
Operations in. Communications from U. S. Grant 30–32, 37–41 48, 49
Orders, General, series 1863: **No. 7**, 51; **No. 9**, 51.
See also *Cumberland, Army of the; Tennessee, Army of the.*

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Jefferson**, 660; **Smith's**, 659; **Stanford's**, 661; **Warren Light Artillery**, 661, 748–750, 752, 753.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **9th Sharpshooters**, 659; **15th Sharpshooters**, 660, 769, 773. *Regiments:* **5th**, 658, 691; **7th**, 368, 659; **8th**, 658, 691; **9th**, **10th**, 659; **13th**, **17th**, **18th**, **21st**, 657; **24th**, 658, 691, 693, 694, 697–699, 701; **27th**, 658, 691, 693, 697, 699–701; **29th**, 658, 691, 693, 695, 697, 701–703; **30th**, 658, 691, 693, 695, 701–703; **32d**, 660, 755, 756, 769, 770, 772, 773; **34th**, 658, 691, 692, 695, 697, 703; **41st**, **44th**, 659; **45th**, 660, 755, 756, 769, 770, 772, 773.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Barret's**, 663, 753; **H. M. Bledsoe's**, 660.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 23, 87, 573, 575, 631, 636, 637, 640; **G**, 16; **1st**, 622; **2d** (*Batteries*), **F**, 22, 319, 401, 405, 453, 454, 599, 602, 605.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 15, 81, 188, 195, 205, 206; **3d**, 22, 86, 598, 600, 604, 606–609; **6th**, 22, 86, 637; **8th**, 22, 86; **10th**, 23, 88, 644, 648–651; **12th**, 22, 71, 86, 598, 604, 606–609; **15th**, 15, 81, 188, 195, 199, 207, 345; **17th**, 22, 86, 598, 603, 606, 608, 609; **24th**, 23, 88; **26th**, 24, 88, 652; **27th**, 22, 86, 318, 319, 599–601, 603, 606–611; **29th**, 22, 86, 598, 603, 606–609, 756, 774, 778; **31st**, 22, 86, 466, 472, 599, 604, 607–609; **32d**, 22, 86, 599, 602, 606–609.

Mitchell, James. Mentioned 478, 479
Mitchell, J. G. Mentioned 495
Mitchell, Robert B. Mentioned 62
Mitchell, Thomas R. Mentioned 470
Mizner, Henry R. Mentioned 19
Moccasin Point, Tenn., Officer Commanding Batteries at. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 331
Mohrhardt, Francis. Mentioned 193
Monroe, John F. Mentioned 88
Montgomery, James H. M.
Mentioned 19, 462
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 475
Moody, George V. Mentioned 658
Moody, Young M. Mentioned 659
Mooney, James. Mentioned 488
Moore, Hanson D. Mentioned 272, 273
Moore, Hardin. Mentioned 163
Moore, James W. Mentioned 238
Moore, J. B. Mentioned 727
Moore, Jesse H. Mentioned 142, 154
Moore, John. Mentioned 323
Moore, John C.
Correspondence with Carter L. Stevenson 677
Mentioned 658, 671, 677, 683, 685–694, 701, 719–721, 731, 732
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 704
Moore, John J. Mentioned 661

Page.

Moore, Joseph.
Mentioned 15, 193, 210
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 221
Moore, Marshall F.
Mentioned 14, 19, 84, 455, 458, 459, 461, 479, 480, 482
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 481
Moore, T. W. C. Mentioned 193
Moore, W. H. Mentioned 425, 429
Moreland, M. D. Mentioned 664
Moreno, Stephen A. Mentioned 693, 706
Morgan, James D.
Mentioned 19, 84, 491–493, 495, 499, 501, 591
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 495
Morgan, J. L. Mentioned 737, 738
Morgan, John H. Mentioned 661
Morgan, John T. Mentioned 563, 663
Morgan, Joseph L. Mentioned 201
Morgan, Otho H. Mentioned 20
Morlan, John. Mentioned 632
Morris, Louis T. Mentioned 461
Morris, William M. Mentioned 654
Morrison, Alfred. Mentioned 142
Morrison, J J. Mentioned 663
Morse, Allen B. Mentioned 196
Morse, George A. Mentioned 375
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 205
Moseley, John. Mentioned 152, 157, 164
Moser, Nicholas. Mentioned 205
Moss, James W. Mentioned 661
Mossman, George W. Mentioned 198
Mott, Samuel R. Mentioned 22, 637
Mounts, William P. Mentioned 305
Mower, Joseph A. Mentioned 568, 649
Mulholland, R. Mentioned 444
Mullen, Bernard F.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151–154, 157
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 160
Müller, Edward. Mentioned 261
Müller, H. Mentioned 389
Mulligan, James B. Mentioned 481, 483
Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. See *reports of Dana*, pp. 54, 55, 59, 61.
Munn, William W. Mentioned 89
Murphy, Philip H. Mentioned 22, 606
Murphy, William. Mentioned 286
Murray, John E.
Mentioned 660, 754, 763, 768
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 764, 766
Murray, Thomas B. Mentioned 92
Myers, Sergeant. Mentioned 346
Myers, Lorenzo D. Mentioned 261
Nabers, James F. Mentioned 659
Nance, James D. Mentioned 657

Page.
Napier, Leroy. Mentioned 660
Nash, James M. Mentioned 313
Naylor, William A.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 332
Mentioned 16, 317, 552
Report of Chattanooga Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 250
Neff, Andrew J. Mentioned 142
Neff, Elias.
Mentioned 15, 193, 210, 212
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 217
Negley, James S. Mentioned 60, 63
Neil, John B. Mentioned 632
Nelson, Joseph. Mentioned 153, 182
Nesper, C. Mentioned 419
Neville, James. Mentioned 18
Newbury, William S. Mentioned 274
New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **33d**, 17, 82, 348, 357, 359–366, 368, 370.
Newman, A. Mentioned 551
Newman, Joseph. Mentioned 89
New York Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **13th**, 18, 347, 348, 351, 352, 384–389, 552, 556, 557.
Regiments: **1st** (*Batteries*), I, 18, 314, 315, 346, 384, 385, 387, 391, 452, 453, 622.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 17; **45th**, 17, 82; **58th**, 17, 83; **60th**, 18, 83, 126, 322, 393, 396, 406, 410, 434–436, 438–443, 445, 446; **68th**, 18, 83; **78th**, 18, 83, 126, 390, 435; **102d**, 18, 83, 126, 322, 397, 406, 410, 435, 436, 438–441, 443–446, 449; **119th**, 17, 83; **134th**, 17, 82, 362, 364–366, 373; **136th**, 17, 82, 372, 373, 375–379; **137th**, 18, 83, 396, 405, 410, 417, 435, 436, 438–442, 445–447; **141st**, 17, 83; **143d**, 17, 82, 353; **149th**, 18, 83, 168, 393, 396, 397, 405, 406, 410, 421, 435, 436, 438–442, 445–452; **154th**, 17, 82, 362, 365–367.
Nicar, Edwin. Mentioned 210
Nichelson, Marmaduke. Mentioned 648, 651
Nicholas, Thomas P.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 328, 335
Mentioned 21, 334, 339
Nichols, Samuel D. Mentioned 605, 617–619
Nisbet, John W. Mentioned 660
Nodine, Richard H.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 266
Nolan, Michael. Mentioned 436, 440, 442, 443, 450
North, John. Mentioned 152, 157
North Carolina Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **6th**, 662.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **58th**, 659, 724; **60th**, 659, 724, 740.
Norton, Ambrose. Mentioned 276
Norton, C. J. Mentioned 564
Nunn, George S. Mentioned 631
Nutt, Abel. Mentioned 776
Oates, William C. Mentioned 658
O'Connor, Thomas. Mentioned 362
Ogan, Philip M. Mentioned 226
Ogle, John L. Mentioned 227

Page.

Ohio Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **4th**, 22, 391, 452, 453, 599, 625; **6th**, 17, 126, 552; **18th**, 21, 110, 552, 557; **20th**, 17, 21, 557. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 557; **B**, **C**, 21, 552, 556, 557; **E**, 21, 557; **F**, **G**, 21, 552, 557; **I**, 16, 18, 188, 347, 348, 350, 373, 384–386; **K**, 18, 314, 315, 346, 384, 385, 387, 391, 452, 453; **M**, 21, 552, 557; **1st**, 618.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 19, 21, 561, 564, 567; **3d**, 21, 562, 564; **4th**, 21, 560–562; **5th**, 562–564, 580; **10th**, 21.
Infantry—*Companies:* **5th Sharpshooters**, 14. *Regiments:* **1st**, 16, 82, 280, 283, 288, 289, 291–294; **2d**, 19, 84, 462–464, 467, 468, 470, 471, 473–475, 477, 478, 627; **3d**, 19, 563; **5th**, 18, 83, 390, 391, 397, 412, 416, 417, 420, 428; **6th**, 16, 82, 264, 271, 280, 283, 287–290, 294, 299; **7th**, 18, 83, 398, 403, 404, 407, 410, 412–414, 416–419, 421–423, 446, 618, 626; **9th**, 20, 85, 527–529, 531, 533, 536, 537, 547; **10th**, 14, 360, 369; **11th**, 20, 85, 509, 511–515, 517–521, 523, 525; **13th**, 17, 82, 300–303, 311; **14th**, 20, 85, 126, 540, 542, 543, 549, 550; **15th**, 16, 81, 263–265, 270, 274–277; **17th**, 20, 85, 126, 512, 513, 515, 517, 520, 525; **18th**, 21; **19th**, 17, 82, 130, 295, 300–304, 308, 312, 313; **21st**, 19; **24th**, 15, 80, 142, 169–171, 173–175, 178, 186, 187, 618; **26th**, 15, 81, 188, 191, 209–212, 215, 216, 219, 221–226; **29th**, 18, 83, 126, 390, 412, 415, 416, 419, 420; **30th**, 23, 86, 574, 629, 630, 646, 781, 782; **31st**, 20, 85, 509, 511–515, 517, 519, 521, 522, 525; **33d**, 19, 84, 462, 463, 468, 472, 475–478; **35th**, 20, 85, 527–529, 531–533, 537–539; **36th**, 20, 85, 509, 512, 513, 515, 517, 522–525; **37th**, 23, 86, 629, 630, 646, 781; **38th**, 20, 85, 126, 244, 540, 542, 543, 549–551; **40th**, 15, 80, 142, 153–159, 164, 165, 168, 391; **41st**, 16, 82, 280–283, 285, 289, 295–298; **46th**, 23, 87, 574, 636, 638; **47th**, 23, 86, 629, 630; **49th**, 16, 81, 263–265, 269, 274, 277–279; **51st**, 15, 80, 142, 147, 154–159, 161, 166, 167, 175, 318, 392; **52d**, 20, 85, 504–507; **53d**, 23, 87, 639; **54th**, 23, 86, 614; **55th**, 17, 82, 372, 374, 376–381; **57th**, 22, 86, 637; **59th**, 17, 82, 265, 300–303, 311; **61st**, 17, 82; **64th**, 16, 81, 188, 228, 230, 232, 233, 240–242, 244; **65th**, 16, 81, 188, 228, 230, 232–237, 241–244; **66th**, 18, 83, 126, 391, 398, 403, 404, 410, 412–414, 416–418, 420, 421; **69th**, 19, 84, 479, 481–483, 485–487; **70th**, 23, 87, 639; **73d**, 17, 82, 348, 367, 372, 373, 380, 381; **74th**, 19; **76th**, 22, 86, 319, 321, 468, 598, 602, 604, 606–609, 611–613, 616, 618, 619, 621, 625, 756; **80th**, 23, 88, 648–650; **82d**, 17, 82; **89th**, 20, 85, 512, 513, 515, 517, 518, 524, 525; **92d**, 20, 85, 512, 513, 515, 517, 523, 525, 526; **93d**, 16, 82, 280–283, 285, 289, 291, 295, 298; **94th**, 19, 84, 462, 475–479; **97th**, 15, 81, 188, 209–212, 214, 216, 219, 221, 222, 226–228; **98th**, 19, 84; **99th**, 15, 80, 142, 149, 153–155, 157–159, 168, 169, 391; **105th**, 20, 85, 527, 529, 531, 533, 539, 540; **108th**, **113th**, **121st**, 19, 84; **124th**, 16, 82, 280, 281, 283, 284, 287, 289, 290, 294, 299, 300; **125th**, 16, 81, 188, 229, 230, 232–237, 240–245.

Oladowski, H. Correspondence with Ordnance Department, C. S. A 683
Oliver, John M. Mentioned 637, 638
Oliver, McDonald. Mentioned 661
Oliver, P. A. Mentioned 143, 325
Olson, Porter C.
Mentioned 15, 192, 196
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 196
O'Meara, Timothy.
Correspondence with Hugh Ewing 589
Mentioned 23, 88, 581, 631–633
O'Neill, John. Mentioned 742
Opdycke, Emerson.
Mentioned 16, 191, 192, 210, 228–232, 236–240, 242–245
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 233

Page.

Orchard Knob, or Indian Hill, and Bushy Knob, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Nov. 23, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*

Ahl, Thomas J.
Askew, Frank.
Barnes, Milton.
Bates, Edward P.
Beatty, Samuel.
Berry, William W.
Bragg, Braxton.
Brinton, Daniel G.
Buckner, Allen.
Bullitt, William A.
Campbell, Calvin D.
Chandler, William P.
Cram, George H.
Dana, Charles A.
Dick, George F.
Dunlap, Henry C.
Dwight, Jarvis.
Erdelmeyer, Frank.
Espey, Harvey J.
Foy, James C.
Gambee, Charles B.
Gordon, John A.
Granger, Gordon.
Grant, U. S.
Gray, Samuel F.
Halleck, Henry W.
Harker, Charles G.
Hazen, William B.
Howard, Oliver O.
Hurst, Samuel H.
Jackson, Allan H.
Jones, Patrick H.
Kimberly, Robert L.
Knefler, Frederick.
Lane, John Q.
McIlvain, Alexander.
Manderson, Charles F.
Martin John A.
Meigs, Montgomery C.
Merkle, Christopher F.
Miller, Samuel D.
Mindil, George W.
Moore, Joseph.
Naylor, William A.
Neff, Elias.
Opdycke, Emerson.
Osborn, Thomas W.
Pickands, James.
Riedt, August.
Schurz, Carl.
Sheridan, Philip H.
Smith, Orland.
Smith, Samuel B.
Stafford, Joab A.
Steinwehr, Adolph von.
Stout, Alexander M.
Thomas, George H.
Tyndale, Hector.
Whitaker, Richard T.
Wiedrich, Michael.
Williams, William D.
Willich, August.
Wood, James, jr.
Wood, Thomas J.
Young, William H.

See also *Bragg to Cooper*, p. 673.

Ordnance Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with H. Oladowski 683
Organization, Strength, etc.
Confederate Troops 656–664
Union Troops 12–24, 158, 529
Orme, Richard. Correspondence with Carter L. Stevenson 671
Osborn, Henry N. Mentioned 305
Osborn, Thomas W.
Mentioned 18, 188, 189, 389
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 384
Osborne, Nathan W. Mentioned 644
Osterhaus, Peter J.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 331, 335, 337, 606
Mentioned 13, 17, 22, 32, 33, 41, 70–72, 86, 90, 91, 94, 95, 118, 121, 122, 124, 144, 146–149, 151, 157, 171, 172, 174, 181, 183, 185, 314–316, 318–320, 322, 324, 326, 336, 337, 339, 340, 344, 345, 385, 392, 395, 396, 398, 400–406, 414, 422, 426, 432, 437, 438, 442, 446, 453, 486, 553, 568–571, 581, 590, 591, 598, 606, 607, 610–619, 622, 624–626, 628
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 598
Owen, George C. Mentioned 89
Paine, Eleazer A. Mentioned 93
Paint Rock, Steamer. Mentioned 53, 139
Palmer, John B. Mentioned 659
Palmer, John M.
Correspondence with
Hooker, Joseph 333, 337
Thomas, George H 103, 105, 119, 123
Itinerary of 14th Army Corps, Nov. 1–30, 1863 456
Mentioned 13, 14, 17, 19, 27, 28, 35, 48–50, 53, 54, 59–61, 67, 70, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 96–98, 112, 115, 116, 118–123, 147, 148, 172, 319, 320, 322–324, 326, 336, 337, 348, 350, 377, 378, 383, 384, 401, 446, 453, 457, 458, 460, 463, 465, 466, 482, 487, 493, 508, 509, 521, 558–560, 576, 601, 607
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 455
Palmer, O. S. Mentioned 768, 769

Page.
Palmer, Theodore J. Mentioned 355
Palmyra, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 13, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 93.
Pardee, Ario, jr.
Mentioned 18, 414
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 421
Park, Thomas Edgar. Mentioned 153, 164
Parker, F. H. Statement of ammunition expended by the Army of Tennessee .. 582
Parker, F. S., jr. Mentioned 740
Parker, William. Mentioned 179
Parker, William W. Mentioned 658
Parkhurst, John G. Mentioned 13, 22
Parks, S. B. Mentioned 243–245
Parrill, John I. Mentioned 632
Parry, Augustus C. Mentioned 23, 629
Parsons, S. D. Mentioned 529
Parsons, S. M. Mentioned 267
Patrick, John H.
Mentioned 18, 390, 415, 420
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 416
Partridge, Frederick W. Mentioned 22, 582, 605, 606, 609
Patten, George W. Mentioned 201
Patten, Thomas J. Mentioned 21, 561, 564
Patterson, Josiah. Mentioned 664
Patterson, Reuben F. Mentioned 273
Patterson, William L. Mentioned 293
Patton, J. V. Mentioned 375
Patton, W. A. M. Mentioned 717
Payne, Henry R. Mentioned 101, 457
Payne, P. J. Mentioned 651
Peake, George B. Mentioned 268
Pearcy, Jacob W. Mentioned 658
Pearson, P. E. Mentioned 776
Pearson, Edward P., jr. Mentioned 355
Peatman, Norris T. Mentioned 226, 241
Pea Vine Valley, Tenn. Skirmish in, Nov. 26, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. Reports of*
Cobham, George A., jr. Grose, William. Palmer, John M.
Peck, C. C. Mentioned 144, 148, 151
Peck, George E. Mentioned 89, 519
Peck, James C. Mentioned 152, 157
Peckham, James. Mentioned 22, 606
Peeples, Tyler M. Mentioned 658
Pegg, Samuel M. Mentioned 700
Peloubet, David A. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 363
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **B**,* 17, 126, 552, 556, 557; **E**, 18, 391, 405, 426, 427, 433, 445, 446, 452, 454.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 92.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **27th**, 17, 82, 349, 357, 359–364, 367–370, 634, 652, 752; **28th**, 18, 83, 126, 398, 403, 404, 410, 412–418, 422, 423, 428, 625, 626; **29th**, 18, 83, 126, 391–394, 399, 410, 424, 425, 427–434; **73d**, 17, 82, 349, 357, 359–364, 368, 370, 371, 634; **75th**, 18, 83; **77th**, 14, 142; **78th**, **79th**, 19; **109th**, 18, 83, 390, 424; **111th**, 18, 83, 126, 393, 406, 410, 424, 426–428, 430, 432–435, 439, 446, 447; **147th**, 18, 83, 126, 398, 403, 404, 410, 412–414, 416–418, 421–423, 476.

* Called also 26th Battery.

Page.
Pepoon, George W. Mentioned 152, 157
Percival, James R. Mentioned 312
Perkins, ———. Mentioned 125
Perkins, George. Mentioned 447
Perkins, Henry W. Mentioned 325, 334
For correspondence as A. D. C. and A. A. G., see *Joseph Hooker.*
Perry, William F. Mentioned 658
Peters, Daniel M. Mentioned 235
Peterson, Jasper. Mentioned 236
Petri, Charles. Mentioned 497
Pettit, Samuel S. Mentioned 276
Pettus, Edmund W.
Mentioned 662, 677, 668, 686, 689, 690, 695, 700, 701, 703, 705, 719–722, 724, 725, 733
Report of Chattanooga–Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 731
Phelps, Alonzo J. Report of Chattanooga–Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 139
Phelps, Edward H. Mentioned 20, 68, 85, 89, 508–511, 540, 543, 544, 546–548, 551
Phelps, S. Ledyard. Mentioned 570
Phillips, John. Mentioned 267
Phinizy, Charles H. Mentioned 737, 738
Phipps, Jacob P. Mentioned 152, 157, 163, 164
Pickands, James.
Mentioned 16, 280, 282, 284, 287
Report of Chattanooga–Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 299
Pickett, W. D. Mentioned 688, 720, 722
Piepho, Carlo. Mentioned 19
Pigeon Hills, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 26, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov.* 23–27, 1863. *Reports of*
Cummins, John E. Morgan, James D. Trusler, Gilbert.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Pigg, Joel T. Mentioned 730
Pillow, Gideon J. Mentioned 125
Pitman, R. W. Mentioned 659
Plant, Henry B. Mentioned 20, 491
Platt, Henry. Mentioned 532
Platt, Samuel G. Mentioned 226
Poe, Orlando M. Mentioned 75
Polk, Leonidas. Mentioned 59, 69
Polk, Lucius E.
Correspondence with Marcus J. Wright 678
Mentioned 660, 666, 707, 710, 714, 715, 746–748, 752, 753, 755–757, 769, 771, 773, 777
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 760
Pollock, Samuel F. Mentioned 522
Poole, D. H.
Correspondence with John K. Jackson 105
Mentioned 746, 747
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William J. Hardee.*
Poole, John R. Mentioned 700
Porter, David D. Mentioned 570
Potter, Norman F. Mentioned 451
Powell, ———. Mentioned 497
Powell, Eugene. Mentioned 18, 390
Powell, R. M. Mentioned 658
Powers, John. Mentioned 152, 157, 161
Powers, William. Mentioned 205
Prather, John S. Mentioned 663

Page.
Pratt, Erastus A. Mentioned 637
Prescott, Mark H. Mentioned 19
President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*
President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Preston, Adam. Mentioned 268
Preston, George W. Mentioned 612
Price, Emmon H. Mentioned 516
Price, John W. Mentioned 489
Price, Samuel W.
Mentioned 19, 491, 492, 495
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 498
Pride, G. G. Mentioned 63
Proctor, Haskell F. Mentioned 299
Pulaski, Tenn. Affair near, Dec. 15, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 125.
Putnam, Douglas, jr. Mentioned 20, 514, 516, 525, 526
Putnam, Holden. Mentioned 24, 88, 581, 652–654
Pyatt, Oliver J. Mentioned 497
Quinton, William. Correspondence with Jesse Merrill 101, 102, 107
Race, George A. Mentioned 497
Raffen, Alexander W.
Mentioned 19, 481, 483
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 484
Rainey, A. T. Mentioned 658
Ralston, Lewis W. Mentioned 427
Ramsey, John. Mentioned 636
Randall, Charles B.
Mentioned 18, 397, 435–438, 445
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 447, 451
Randals, Benjamin. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 713
Ransom, Albert G. Mentioned 21
Ransom, J. S. Mentioned 190, 193
Raum, Green B. Mentioned 23, 83, 569, 575, 581, 582, 632, 641–644, 647–650, 752
Ravenot, Octave P. F. Mentioned 151, 153, 154
Rawlins, John A. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *U. S. Grant.*
Ray, ——. Mentioned 125
Realf, Richard. Mentioned 204
Reeble, Edward. Mentioned 646
Reed, Aaron. Mentioned 566
Reefy, Philip. Mentioned 312
Reese, John. Mentioned 88, 272
Reeve, John J. Mentioned 683, 722
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Carter L. Stevenson.*
Reis, John G. Mentioned 89
Renick, Morris. Mentioned 226
Resolutions of Thanks. See *Congress, C. S.*, and *Congress, U. S.*
Rexinger, Samuel.
Mentioned 15
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 207
Reynolds, A. W. Mentioned 659, 724, 740, 741, 746
Reynolds, G. W. Mentioned 697
Reynolds, John A.
Mentioned 18, 322, 325, 336, 387, 391, 393, 394, 400, 405, 407, 427, 433
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 452

Page.
Reynolds, Joseph J. Mentioned 54, 55, 334, 335
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *George H. Thomas.*
Reynolds, W. G. Mentioned 658
Rice, Horace. Mentioned 659
Rice, William G. Mentioned 657
Richards, David M. Mentioned 88
Richardson, Henry.
Mentioned 23, 573, 632
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 640
Richardson, W. L. Mentioned 707
Rickards, William D. Mentioned 431
Rickards, William, jr.
Mentioned 18, 425, 427
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 428
Rider, Godfrey, jr.
Mentioned 17, 375
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 376
Rider, J. Mentioned 153, 165
Ridlen, Theodore B. Mentioned 205
Riedt, August.
Mentioned 17
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 367
Riggs, Carter M. Mentioned 565
Riggs, William F. Mentioned 206
Riley, Philip. Mentioned 152, 157
Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga. Engagement at, Nov. 27, 1863. See *Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov.* 23–27, 1863. *Reports of*

Adams, Samuel.
Ahl, Thomas J.
Ashford, Frederick A.
Bennett, John E.
Bishop, Judson W.
Bragg, Braxton.
Briant, Cyrus E.
Burton, George.
Carlin, William P.
Carskaddon, David.
Cobham, George A., jr
Cruft, Charles.
Dana, Charles A.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Dixon, M. H.
Eldredge, Milo B.
Geary, John W.
Gleason, Newell.
Godard, Abel.
Goldthwaite, Richard W.
Govan, Daniel C.
Granbury, Hiram B.
Grant, U. S.
Griffin, Daniel F.
Grose, William.
Hale, Clayton.
Hale, William J.
Hardcastle, A. B.
Hooker, Joseph
Hutchison, A. S.
Ireland, David.
Jenkins, Jeremiah W.
Johnson, Richard W.
Jordan, Henry.
Kennard, John R.
Krieger, Ernst J.
Lampley, H. D.
Lane, James C.
Long, Eli.
Lowrey, Mark P.
McConnell, Thomas.
McIntire, William T. B.
Montgomery, James H. M.
Murray, John E.
Osterhaus, Peter J.
Pardee, Ario, jr.
Polk, Lucius E.
Randall, Charles B.
Reynolds, John A.
Rickards, William, jr.
Roberts, Aurelius.
Smith, George W.
Smith, Milo.
Snyder, Peter.
Steger, T. M.
Stone, George A.
Stoughton, William L.
Suman, Isaac C. B.
Talley, C. E.
Taylor, Jacob E.
Taylor, William A.
Thomas, George H.
Trusler, Gilbert.
Walker, Thomas M.
Warfield, E.
Warner, Willard.
Waters, Louis H.
Whitaker, Walter C.
Williamson, James A.
Wood, Charles R.

See also *Hooker to Thomas*, pp. 120–122; *Williamson to Woods*, p. 612; *Bragg to Johnston*, pp. 681, 683. Also *resolution of thanks of C. S. Congress*, p. 758.
Risdon, Rowland. Mentioned 274
Ritter, Eli F. Mentioned 305
Rivers, John W. Mentioned 661
Rives, Henry E. Mentioned 236

Page.
Roberts, Aurelius.
Mentioned 22, 613, 617, 623
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 625
Robertson, Felix H. Mentioned 663, 684
Robertson, Jerome B. Mentioned 658
Robinson, Milton S.
Mentioned 20, 527, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 529
Robinson, Robert. Mentioned 432
Robison, William D. Mentioned 660, 755, 761, 762
Roby, Jacob W. Mentioned 19
Rochester, James K. Mentioned 89, 522
Rochester, M. Mentioned 645
Roddey, Philip D. Mentioned 93, 570, 664
Rogers, Samuel T. Mentioned 504
Roop, Abner L. Mentioned 518
Rosecrans, William S. Mentioned 27, 48, 53, 54, 60, 344, 568, 569
Rosemond, William E. Mentioned 227, 228
Ross, Francis M. Mentioned 89
Ross, William H. Mentioned 163
Rossiter, Albert C. Mentioned 485
Rossville, Ga.
Reconnaissance to La Fayette, from. See *La Fayette, Ga. Reconnaissance from Rossville to, Dec.* 14, 1863.
Scout to La Fayette, from. See *La Fayette, Ga. Scout from Rossville to, Dec.* 21–23, 1863.
Roush, David A. Mentioned 565
Rousseau, Lovell H. Mentioned 54, 61
Rowan, John B. Mentioned 662
Rowan, M. M. Mentioned 699
Rowe, James F. Mentioned 355
Rowell, Henry L. Mentioned 88, 270
Rowley, William R. Mentioned 574
Roy, T. B. Mentioned 723
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William J. Hardee.*
Royse, Daniel. Mentioned 210, 211, 214
Rucker, E. W. Mentioned 663
Rucker, William. Mentioned 753, 757
Rudler, A. F. Mentioned 661, 743, 744
Ruff, S. Z. Mentioned 657
Ruffin, Shep. Mentioned 661
Rumsey, Israel P. Mentioned 23, 552, 556
Rush, David. Mentioned 226
Russell, Burr. Mentioned 88, 532
Russell, John A. Mentioned 654
Russell, William A. J. Mentioned 89
Sage, William N. Mentioned 439
Sahm, Nicholas. Mentioned 18, 384, 391, 452
Salisbury, Leroy. Mentioned 198
Salomon, Edward S. Mentioned 18
Salter, Francis. Mentioned 140, 141
Sample, Samuel S. Mentioned 597, 598
Sampson, Ezekiel S. Mentioned 24, 655
Sanders, Frank W. Mentioned 89, 276
Sanders, V. P. Mentioned 751
Sanderson, Alexander. Mentioned 175

Page.
Sanford, John W. A. Mentioned 659
Sawyer, A. D. Mentioned 205, 206
Sawyer, R. M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William T. Sherman.*
Saxon, W. T. Mentioned 661
Schaeffer, F. Mentioned 370
Schiffler, John K. Mentioned 487
Schmitt, Carl. Mentioned 264
Schmitt, P. U. Mentioned 193
Schneider, Edward F. Mentioned 274
Schueler, Gustavus. Mentioned 16
Schultz, Frederick. Mentioned 21
Schurz, Carl.
Mentioned 13, 14, 17, 43, 82, 38, 348, 350, 356, 359, 365, 367, 372, 377–379, 381–384
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn. 381
Scofield, William B. Mentioned 355
Scogin, John. Mentioned 659
Scott, Albert S. Mentioned 521, 522
Scott, F. P. Mentioned 93
Scott, John S. Mentioned 89
Scott, Lemuel L. Mentioned 144, 153, 181, 182
Scott, William H. Mentioned 564
Scribner, Benjamin F. Mentioned 461, 465, 468, 475
Scully, James W. Mentioned 92
Searcy, Anderson.
Mentioned 662, 727
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 731
Seidel, Charles B. Mentioned 21, 561, 564, 565
Selby, J. C. Mentioned 523
Selby, John. Mentioned 163
Selle, Julius. Mentioned 89
Selleck, J. E. Mentioned 532
Semple, Henry C. Mentioned 661
Sering, William D. Mentioned 88
Sexton, Isaac. Mentioned 89
Seymour, Ira B. Mentioned 439, 451
Shaaff, Arthur. Mentioned 660
Shaffer, George. Mentioned 261
Shane, James M. Mentioned 19
Shannon, H. Mentioned 661, 748, 750, 753
Shaw, A. T. Mentioned 632
Sheffield, James L. Mentioned 658
Sheldon, Benjamin F. Mentioned 365
Shelley, Charles M.
Mentioned 662
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 733
Sherer, Samuel B. Mentioned 17
Sheridan, M. V. Mentioned 193
Sheridan, Philip H.
Correspondence with Gordon Granger 136–139
Mentioned 12, 14, 15, 34, 35, 62, 65, 69, 70, 81, 94, 96, 98, 99, 103–105, 112, 116, 118, 128–135, 139–141, 194–197, 209–211, 228–231, 234, 236, 241, 245, 248, 253, 254, 282, 286, 293, 347, 385, 389, 459, 479, 482, 484, 486, 512, 543, 546, 548, 553, 563
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 188

Page.

Sherman, Francis T.
Mentioned 15, 81, 132, 135, 136, 188–190, 192–194, 197, 199, 203, 205, 229, 231
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 194
Sherman, George D. Mentioned 193, 195, 197–199
Sherman, Mason G. Mentioned 151, 154, 185
Sherman, William T.
Correspondence with
Audenried, Joseph C 591
Blair, Frank P., jr 592
Burnside, Ambrose E 36, 579
Davis, Jefferson C 593
Ewing, Hugh 583, 584, 586, 588
Grant, U. S 32, 37, 39, 41–47, 49, 596
Howard, Oliver O 591, 592, 594, 595
Thomas, George H 44, 495, 596
Mentioned 11–13, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29–36, 38–48, 51, 54–56, 58, 60–72, 74, 75, 77–79, 86, 88, 90, 91, 93–97, 106–108, 112, 113, 124, 127, 128, 130–134, 140, 142, 146, 253, 257, 291, 323, 327, 329, 339, 340, 342, 346–351, 353–356, 359, 360, 363, 370, 373, 376, 378–380, 382, 384, 385, 388, 432, 456, 457, 490–492, 494, 496, 498, 503, 504, 506–508, 510, 514, 517, 546, 547, 549, 550, 552, 553, 557, 562, 563, 568, 572, 582, 583, 588, 592–598, 601, 606, 628–630, 634, 638, 641–644, 646, 667, 675, 686, 707, 749, 781
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Sept. 22–Dec. 19, and march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 568
Resolution of thanks of U. S. Congress to 596
Shields, L. Mentioned 617
Short, Alfred P. Mentioned 272
Showers, Benjamin H.
Mentioned 20, 516
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 520
Shy, W. M. Mentioned 661
Simmons, Samuel. Mentioned 54, 118
Simms, James P. Mentioned 657
Simons, S. W. Mentioned 277
Simpson, John. Mentioned 244
Simpson, Samuel P. Mentioned 22, 607
Simpson, W. M. Mentioned 616
Sims, William S. Mentioned 305, 307
Siverd, H. H. Mentioned 564
Skeels, David. Mentioned 648
Sketches. Missionary Ridge, Tenn. Position stormed by Turchin's Brigade, Nov. 25, 1863 515
Slaughter, John N. Mentioned 659
Slaughter, J. T. Mentioned 662, 735, 736
Slidell, W. J. Mentioned 487
Sliney, William F. Mentioned 557
Slocomb, C. H. Mentioned 662, 739. 740, 742
Slocum, Henry W. Mentioned 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 60, 98, 124, 162, 163, 174, 314, 407, 607, 616, 623
Slocum, Paul E. Mentioned 516, 518
Smith, Aaron. Mentioned 730
Smith, Alonzo. Mentioned 205
Smith, A. Sidney. Mentioned 461

Page.
Smith, Augustus L. Mentioned 275
Smith, Brewer. Mentioned 241, 242
Smith, Charles C. (Captain.) Mentioned 22
Smith, Charles C. (Colonel.) Mentioned 21
Smith, Correll. Mentioned 21
Smith, C. V. B. Mentioned 267
Smith, Frank G. Mentioned 20
Smith, George C. Mentioned 88
Smith, George W. (88th Ill.) Mentioned 204
Smith, George W. (18th U. S.)
Mentioned 19, 481
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 488
Smith, Giles A. Mentioned 22, 66, 69, 86, 568, 572, 573, 582, 752
Smith, Gustavus W. Mentioned 64
Smith, Henry. Mentioned 747, 753, 757
Smith, James A. Mentioned 660, 747–754, 757, 768
Smith, James R. Mentioned 766
Smith, J. D. Mentioned 698, 699
Smith, Jesse W. J. Mentioned 186
Smith, J. M. Mentioned 222
Smith, John E.
Mentioned 13, 22, 23, 32, 37, 56, 61, 66, 72, 87, 88, 569, 570, 572–575, 590, 597, 641, 645, 648, 650–652, 752
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Sept. 29–Nov. 30 641
Smith, John F. Mentioned 658
Smith, John S. Mentioned 732, 733
Smith, Joseph T. Mentioned 744
Smith, John W. Mentioned 153, 165
Smith, Melancthon. Mentioned 659
Smith, Milo.
Mentioned 22, 613
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 624
Smith, Morgan L. Mentioned 13, 22, 32, 41, 66, 72, 86, 563, 568–576, 580, 581, 589–591, 597
Smith, Orland.
Mentioned 17, 82, 350, 351, 359, 364–368, 371, 377–379, 381, 382, 592
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 371
Smith, Peter. Mentioned 211
Smith, S. A. Mentioned 243
Smith, Samuel B.
Mentioned 16
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 298
Smith, Samuel F. Mentioned 470
Smith, Samuel T. Mentioned 220
Smith, William F.
Correspondence with Timothy R. Stanley 76
Mentioned 11, 13, 21, 27, 28, 31, 36–38, 58, 60, 66, 92, 94, 112, 571, 573, 590
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 73
Smith, W. S. Mentioned 125, 584
Snodgrass, W. H. Mentioned 205, 206
Snowden, A. V. Mentioned 691, 700
Snyder, H. N. Mentioned 193

Page.

Snyder, Peter.
Mentioned 662, 755, 763
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 766
Somers, Jim. Mentioned 161
Sorber, F. I. Mentioned 428, 431
Southard, William M. Mentioned 88, 30f
South Carolina Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Brooks**, 658; **Ferguson's**, 402, 480, 486, 487, 660.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **3d**, 657. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Volunteers*), 658; **2d**, 657; **2d Rifles**, 658; **3d**, 657; **5th**, **6th**, 658; **7th**, **8th**, 657; **10th**, 659; **15th**, 657; **16th**, 464, 660; **19th**, 659; **24th**, 660; **Palmetto Sharpshooters**, 658.
Miscellaneous—**Hampton Legion**, 658.
Sparta, Tenn. Skirmishes at and near, Nov. 24–26, 1863. See *report of Thomas*, p. 92. Also Part I.
Spears, James G. Mentioned 13
Special Mentions. List of. (1st and 2d Brigades, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps) 152
Speer, Robert P. Mentioned 627
Speers, William J. Mentioned 152, 158
Speir, J. P. Mentioned 778
Spence, James A. Mentioned 225
Spencer, George W. Mentioned 16
Spencer, H. N. Mentioned 419
Spooner, Benjamin J. Mentioned 23, 629
Sprague, Kate Chase. Mentioned 345
Squires, William H. Mentioned 223–225
Staats, Nelson. Mentioned 267
Stafford, Joab A.
Mentioned 16, 280, 283, 289, 291
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. 292
Staltz, Jacob. Mentioned 566
Stanford, Thomas J. Mentioned 661
Stanley, David S. Mentioned 33, 61–63, 69, 98, 99, 142
Stanley, Timothy R.
Correspondence with William F. Smith 76
Mentioned 21, 346, 459, 462
Stansbury, H. E. Mentioned 151
Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned 27, 645
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, U. S.*
Stanton, Sidney S.
Mentioned 658, 707, 710
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 714
Starkweather, John C. Mentioned 19, 98, 123, 456, 458, 459
Starling, Lyne. Mentioned 151
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Charles Cruft.*
Steel, George. Mentioned 484
Steele, James H. Mentioned 88
Steele, John L. Mentioned 89
Steele, S. W. Mentioned 687
Steger, T. M. Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 .. 773
Stegman, Lewis R. Mentioned 397, 406, 436, 439, 444, 445, 449
Stegner, Frederick W. Mentioned 202
Steiner, Frank. Mentioned 738
Steinhausen, Albert von. Mentioned 18

Page.

Steinwehr, Adolph von.
Mentioned 13, 14, 17, 82, 98, 348–350, 356, 365, 367, 368, 381, 382, 384
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 358
Stephens, George W. Mentioned 766
Stepleton, E. A. Mentioned 205
Sterne, Samuel. Mentioned 211
Stevens, Clement H. Mentioned 660
Stevens, James A. L. D. Mentioned 713
Stevenson, Carter L.
Congratulatory Orders. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. 725
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 717
Bragg, Braxton 674, 678, 718, 721, 723
Brown, John C 669, 670, 672
Hardee, William J 102, 103, 667–675, 677, 718
Jackson, John K 675, 677, 683
Moore, John C 677
Orme, Richard 671
Waddell, James F 671
Walthall, Edward C 723
Mentioned 55, 57, 64, 67, 103, 315, 318, 342, 396, 400, 630, 656, 657, 662, 664, 668, 669, 680, 684, 686–691, 695, 724–726, 728, 730–736, 752
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 717
Stewart, Alexander P.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 676, 679
Gibson, Randall Lee 676
Mentioned 91, 96, 119, 148, 318, 319, 460, 486, 656, 657, 661, 662, 673, 680, 681, 684, 741, 743, 745
Stewart, Charles J. Mentioned 21
Stewart, Malcolm N. M. Mentioned 214
Stewart, R. B. Mentioned 243, 244
Stiger, J. Henry. Mentioned 363
Still, James C. Mentioned 153, 176
Stimpson, William M. Mentioned 617
Stinger, D. A. Mentioned 243, 244
Stinson, Henry M. Mentioned 355
Stinson, Robert B. Mentioned 497
Stoddard, Edward H. Mentioned 89
Stokes, James H.
Mentioned 554
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 554
Stone, B. F. Mentioned 375
Stone, George A.
Mentioned 22, 613, 616, 617
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 621–623
Stookey, James M. Mentioned 153, 177
Stork, W. L. Mentioned 408
Stoughton, William L.
Mentioned 14, 19, 84, 455, 459–461, 463, 464, 478, 481, 482, 485, 486, 488
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 479
Stout, Alexander M.
Mentioned 17, 261, 300–302
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 309
Stovall, Marcellus A. Mentioned 661, 745

Page.
Strader, Frank P. Mentioned 88
Strahl, Otho F. Mentioned 661, 740, 745
Stratton, Henry G. Mentioned 312, 313
Strawbridge, James. Mentioned 657
Street, Ogden.
Mentioned 20, 516, 521
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 518
Strength of Troops. See *Organization, Strength, etc.*
Strong, Luther M. Mentioned 277, 278
Stuard [?] ———. Mentioned 401
Stuart, Owen. Mentioned 23
Sturges, Eben P. Mentioned 557
Subsistence Stores. See *Munitions of War.*
Sugg, Cyrus A. Mentioned 660, 752
Sullivant, Lyne S. Mentioned 19
Suman, Isaac C. B.
Mentioned 15, 142, 146, 151, 169–173
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 183
Sumners, W. A. Mentioned 730
Sutermeister, Arnold. Mentioned 21
Sutherland, William A. Mentioned 302, 304
Sutphin, D. L. Mentioned 283, 297, 298
Swain, Edgar D.
Mentioned 16, 193, 229, 232, 246, 247
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 249
Swallow, George R. Mentioned 20, 463, 511
Swanwick, Francis.
Mentioned 16, 193, 229, 232
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 247
Swift, Charles. Mentioned 504
Symmes, Henry E. Mentioned 397
Taft, Calvin R. Mentioned 261
Taft, Joseph B. Mentioned 17, 89, 349, 356, 359–361, 370, 581, 632, 634
Taggart, W. H. Mentioned 205, 206
Talley, C. E.
Mentioned 754, 774, 775
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 777
Tanner, Matthew. Mentioned 206
Tansil, Egbert E. Mentioned 661
Taulby, William A. Mentioned 173
Taylor, Ezra. Mentioned 552, 557
Taylor, Jacob E.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151–154, 156, 157
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 164
Taylor, J. M. Mentioned 657
Taylor, Marion C. Mentioned 461
Taylor, Marsh B.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 542
Taylor, Osmond B. Mentioned 658
Taylor, Samuel W. Mentioned 325
Taylor, William A.
Mentioned 660, 748, 754–756, 774, 776
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 778

Page.

Taylor's Ridge, Ga. Engagement at. See *Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Ga. Engagement at, Nov. 27, 1863.*

Taylor, Samuel W. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Joseph Hooker.*

Tennessee, Army of. (Confederate.)

Bragg, Braxton, superseded in command by William J. Hardee. Communication from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A .. 682

Orders, Circulars, series 1863: **Nov. 25**, 679; **Nov. 26**, 680; **Nov. 27**, 682; **Nov. 23** (*Hardee*), 673; **Nov. 25** (*Breckinridge*), 680.

Orders, General, series 1863: **No. 15** (*Bate*), 744; **Nov. 27** (*Stevenson*), 725.

Orders, Special, series 1863: **No. 10** (*Hardee*), 668; **No. 26** (*Breckinridge*), 673.

Organization, strength, etc.

Oct. 31, 1863 656

Nov. 20, 1863 657–664

Dec. 10, 1863 657

Tennessee, Army of the. (Union.)

List of arms and accouterments captured during the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 583

Orders, Special, series 1863: **No. 14**, 588; **No. 15**, 590.

Organization, strength, etc., Nov. 20, 1863 13

Statement of ammunition expended during Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 582

Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.) Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from

Bragg, Braxton 667–669, 682, 683

Brown, John C 669, 670, 672

Hardee, William J 667, 668, 670–672

Jackson, John K 683

Oladowski, H 683

Stevenson, Carter L 669–672

Tennessee, Department of the. (Union.) For movements, operations, etc., in, see *Mississippi, Military Division of the.*

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Artillery Light—*Batteries:* **Baxter's**, 662; **Carnes'**, 662; **Huggins'**, 663; **Huwald's**, 662, 663; **Mebane's**, 662, 739, 740, 743; **Scott's**, 514, 659; **White's**, 663.

Cavalry—*Battalions:* **Hamilton's**, 663. *Regiments:* **Ashby's**, 662; **Biffle's**, 663; **Carter's**, 662; **Cox's**, 663; **Dibrell's**, 663; **Holman's**, 662; **McKenzie's**, 662, 663; **McLemore's***, 334, 631, 662; **Rucker's Legion**, 663; **Baxter Smith's**, 663; **Wheeler's**, 662; **Allison's Squadron**, 663.

Infantry—*Battalions:* **1st**, 661; **22d**, 658; **23d**, 662, 731; **24th Sharpshooters**, 660. *Regiments:* **1st**, 660, 751, 752; **2d P. A.**, 660, 755, 756, 761, 762; **3d**, 662, 724, 730; **3d P. A.**, 662; **4th**, 661, 745; **4th P. A.**, 660; **5th**, 661, 745; **6th**, 660; **8th**, 658, 692, 707, 710–713; **9th**, 660; **10th**, 661; **11th**, **12th**, **13th**, 659; **15th**, 661, 743; **16th**, 658, 692, 707, 710, 713, 714; **17th**, 659; **18th**, 662, 724–726, 729; **19th**, 661, 745; **20th**, 661; **23d**, 659, 724; **24th**, 661, 745; **25th**, 659; **26th**, 662, 724–726, 729; **27th**, 660, 751; **28th**, 658, 692, 707, 710, 714, 715; **29th**, 659; **30th**, 661; **31st**, 661, 745; **32d**, 662, 724, 726, 730; **33d**, 661, 745; **35th**, 660; **37th**, 661, 743; **38th**, 658, 692, 707; **39th**, 662; **41st**, 660; **43d**, 662; **44th**, 659; **45th**, 662, 724, 730, 731; **47th**, 659; **48th**, 660; **50th**, 660, 751; **51st**, 658, 692, 710, 715, 716; **52d**, 658, 692, 715, 716; **59th**, 662; **63d**, **154th**, 659.

*Formerly Starnes'.

Page.

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 21, 559.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st** 92; **2d, 4th,** 125.
Tenney, O. S. Mentioned 663
Texas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Douglas'**, 661, 749, 750.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **8th, 11th,** 662; **15th,** 660, 748, 750–752, 754, 774–776; **17th, 18th, 24th, 25th,** 660, 748, 754–756, 774–776, 778.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st, 4th, 5th,** 658; **6th,** 660, 748, 750–752, 754, 774–776; **7th,** 660, 748, 750, 754, 756, 760, 774, 775, 777; **10th,** 660, 748, 750–752, 754, 774–776.
Theaker, H. A. Mentioned 487
Thoman, Freeman. Mentioned 244
Thomas, David. Mentioned 286
Thomas, George H.
Congratulatory address to 4th Army Corps 138
Correspondence with
Baylor, Thomas G 99
Dana, Charles A 42, 108, 109
Davis, Jefferson C 101, 102
Fort Wood, Tenn., Commanding Officer at 114, 115
Granger, Gordon 99, 103, 104, 116, 117, 119, 128, 131, 137–139, 253, 257
Granger, Robert S 92, 93
Grant, U. S 31, 38–41, 43–47
Hooker, Joseph 105–116, 118–123, 327, 335
Howard, Oliver O 113
Johnson, G. M. L 108, 116
McCook, Daniel 105
McKibbin, Joseph C 104, 105
Merrill, Jesse 102, 103, 110, 113
Palmer, John M 103, 105, 119, 123
Sherman, William T 44, 495, 596
Whitaker, Walter C 109, 112
Mentioned 11–14, 24, 27, 30–37, 39, 41–46, 49–51, 54–65, 68–70, 72–75, 77–80, 85, 92, 102–106, 110, 112, 113, 117–119, 123, 127–131, 134, 137–139, 156, 158, 189, 192, 251, 253, 256, 257, 290, 314, 324, 325, 339, 340, 346, 347, 349, 350, 381, 382, 389, 442, 455, 460, 463, 490, 503, 508, 547, 551, 560, 561, 570, 571, 574, 575, 579, 589, 590, 596, 597, 601, 602, 674, 693
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including operations Oct. 31–Dec. 31 ..... 90–92, 124
Thomas, Henry P. Mentioned 657
Thomas, Lorenzo. Mentioned 495
Thomas, William A. Mentioned 426
Thompson, R. Mentioned 663
Thompson, Simeon J. Mentioned 305
Thompson, Thomas W. Mentioned 661
Thomson, David. Mentioned 17
Thomson, Harvey M. Mentioned 519
Thomson, Thomas. Mentioned 658
Thornton, Clark. Mentioned 152, 157, 169
Tifft, Claudius. Mentioned 289
Tillson, John. Mentioned 19, 492, 496
Tilton, Albert M.
Mentioned 16, 193, 229
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 250

Page.
Tilton, Charles. Mentioned 201
Timberlake, Luther. Mentioned 226
Tinney, Henry C. Mentioned 210
Todd, George R. Mentioned 767
Todd, Martellus H. Mentioned 424
Toffey, John J. Mentioned 362
Tolles, William R.
Mentioned 20, 527, 529
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 539
Topping, E. Hibbard. Mentioned 20
Torbett, Felix H. Mentioned 487
Torrence, William M. G. Mentioned 581
Toulmin, Harry T. Mentioned 659
Tourtellotte, John E.
Mentioned 23, 643, 645
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 646
Towers, Joel. Mentioned 661
Towers, John R. Mentioned 658
Townsend, Hugh. Mentioned 89, 526
Transportation. (Army.) See *Munitions of War.*
Transportation. (Railroad and water.) Supplies of, etc. See *reports of Dana*, pp. 56, 63.
Trapp, Nicholas. Mentioned 283, 289, 293
Treanor, John L. Mentioned 16, 280, 284, 286
Treasury Department, U. S. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 339
Tresser, Charles F. Mentioned 89
Trimble, Edward. Mentioned 243
Trimble, Samuel G. Mentioned 89
Trimmier, Theodore G. Mentioned 659
Triplett, Charles E. Mentioned 532
Trotter, George M. Mentioned 635
Trousdale, Leon. Mentioned 709
Trowbridge, C. F. Mentioned 487
Troy, Daniel S. Mentioned 659
Truax, Joseph. Mentioned 267
Trusler, Gilbert.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151, 169, 173
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 185
Tucker, Calaway G. Mentioned 727
Tucker, Edward E. Mentioned 204
Tucker, W. F. Mentioned 659, 740
Tucker, William. Mentioned 469, 470
Tucker, W. W. Mentioned 659
Tupper, Nathan W.
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, Nov. 1–30, 1863 628
Mentioned 22, 86, 573, 628, 629, 782
Turchin, John B.
Mentioned 20, 85, 308, 456, 508–512, 515, 517, 518, 521, 522, 527, 538, 540, 541, 547
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 512
Turnbull, John M. Mentioned 196
Turner, George. Mentioned 346
Turner, George B. Mentioned 89, 516, 526
Turner, James J. Mentioned 661, 742, 744
Turner, William B. Mentioned 659
Tuttle, James M. Mentioned 22, 568, 569, 571, 581

Page.
Tuttle, W. R. Mentioned 529
Twining, William J. Mentioned 75
Twohous, Henry. Mentioned 153, 176
Tyler, C. H. Mentioned 663
Tyler, M. E. Mentioned 277
Tyler, R. C. Mentioned 739, 741–743
Tyndale, Hector.
Itinerary of 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 11th Army Corps, Nov. 1–30, 1863 383
Mentioned 17, 82, 300, 308, 350
Uline, Calvin S. Mentioned 527
Union Troops.
Casualties. Returns of. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863. 80–90, 98, 135, 136, 159, 194, 262, 326, 410, 455, 456, 481, 490, 495, 512, 542
Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **4th** (*Batteries*), **G**, 16, 18, 188, 189, 193, 209, 211, 213, 347, 384–887, 389; **H**, 14, 142; **I**, 20; **M**, 14; **5th** (*Batteries*), **H**, 16, 19, 189; **K**, 18.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 13, 562, 563.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 22, 86, 570; **15th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 19, 84, 461, 466, 479, 481, 488; **2d**, 19, 84, 461, 466, 479, 481; **16th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 19, 84, 105, 479, 481, 487, 488; **18th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 19, 84, 479, 481, 488–490; **2d**, 19, 84, 479, 481, 488, 489; **19th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 19, 84, 105, 479, 481, 487, 488.
Pioneer Brigade—*Battalions:* **1st**,* **2d**, **3d**, 21, 345.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc.
Cumberland, Army of the 12–24, 158, 529
Tennessee, Army of the 13
Upton, Edwood N. Mentioned 637
Van Buren, J. L. Mentioned 579
Van Buskirk, Matthew. Mentioned 14, 142, 152
Vance, Horace W. Mentioned 267
Vance, J. W. Mentioned 465, 477
Van Derveer, Ferdinand.
Mentioned 20, 85, 456, 508–514, 523, 526, 527, 529, 530, 532, 534, 536, 540, 541, 547, 548
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 527
Vendever, John H. Mentioned 532
Vanosdol, Robert J. Mentioned 17, 300–302
Van Tassell, Oscar.
Mentioned 19
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 500
Vantine, Charles H. Mentioned 19
Van Vleck, Carter.
Mentioned 19
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 501
Van Winkle, Daniel B. Mentioned 201
Varian, Alexander. Mentioned 293
Vaughn, John C. Mentioned 352, 353, 562, 578, 579, 659, 662
Vaught, W. C. D. Mentioned 662
Vaulx, Joseph. Mentioned 689
Vedder, C. P. Mentioned 367

* Department of the Cumberland.

Page.
Vick, William W. Mentioned 211
Virginia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Ashland**, 658; **Bedford**, 658; **Nottoway**, 660; **Parker's**, 658; **Taylor's**, 658.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **27th**, 663.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th** [?], 630; **54th**, **63d**, 659, 724.
Vogelbach, Adolphus F. Mentioned 358
Waddell, James F. Correspondence with Carter L. Stevenson 671
Waddell, J. D. Mentioned 658
Wade, John J. Mentioned 659
Wade, William B. Mentioned 663
Wade, William H. Mentioned 562
Wagers, Joseph. Mentioned 152, 156, 164
Waggener, Robert J. Mentioned 461
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William P. Carlin.*
Wagner, George D.
Mentioned 15, 81, 132–136, 188–194, 207, 211–215, 217–221, 223–225, 227–231, 233, 241, 246, 248, 249, 389
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 209
Walcutt, Charles C.
Mentioned 23, 87, 575, 582, 631, 636
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 636, 637
Walden, John F. Mentioned 23
Waldron, Samuel F. Mentioned 89, 362
Waldvogel, Benedict. Mentioned 200
Walker, Calvin H. Mentioned 662
Walker, Charles H. Mentioned 19
Walker, Francis M. Mentioned 661
Walker, James. Mentioned 516, 522
Walker, John E. Mentioned 142
Walker, Joseph. Mentioned 650, 658
Walker, J. P. Mentioned 769
Walker, Richard L. Mentioned 312
Walker, Thomas M.
Mentioned 18, 427, 447
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 433
Walker, William H. T. Mentioned 136, 318, 396, 409, 656, 657, 660, 684–687, 717, 718, 722, 734, 747, 748, 752
Walkup, E. B. Mentioned 153, 168
Wall, J. M. Mentioned 739, 743, 744
Wall, Simeon B. Mentioned 89, 609, 612
Wallace, Alexander M. Mentioned 662, 732
Walsh, William. Mentioned 88, 637
Walthall, Edward C.
Correspondence with Carter L. Stevenson 723
Mentioned 392–394, 400, 658, 664, 666, 677, 685–691, 697–702, 704, 705, 717, 719–721, 724, 727, 731, 732
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 692, 696
Walworth, Nathan H.
Mentioned 16, 192, 229–233, 247, 249, 250
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 245
Wangelin, Hugo. Mentioned 22, 582, 605, 606, 609
Ward, John W. Mentioned 163
Ward, J. W. Mentioned 699

Page.
Ward, Obediah S. Mentioned 293
Ward, William A. Mentioned 276
Ward, William M. Mentioned 14
Wardall, Darwin M. Mentioned 470
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 313
Ware, W. E. Mentioned 609
Warfield, E.
Mentioned 660, 750, 751, 755, 763
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 764
Warmoth, Henry C. Mentioned 22, 606
Warner, Willard.
Mentioned 22, 602, 605, 606, 608, 609, 613, 617
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 611
Warning, William L. Mentioned 267
Warnock, James. Mentioned 465, 474, 475
Washburne, William S. Mentioned 272
Washer, Sol. R. Mentioned 274
Waterman, George I. Mentioned 497
Waterman, Henry T. Mentioned 88
Waters, John. Mentioned 566
Waters, Louis H.
Correspondence with Charles Cruft 182
Mentioned 15, 142, 144, 145, 151, 153, 169, 170, 173, 178
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 180
Watkins, Anderson. Mentioned 660
Watkins, Isom. Mentioned 701
Watkins, Louis D. Mentioned 13, 21, 124, 125
Watkins, William M. Mentioned 659
Watson, Henry S. Mentioned 637
Watson, James A. Mentioned 177, 180
Watson, John L. Mentioned 268, 303
Watson, William W. Mentioned 89
Weaver, James T. Mentioned 659, 741, 742
Webb, Howell. Mentioned 545, 722
Webb, T. V. Mentioned 554
Webster, J. D. Mentioned 569
Weems, John B. Mentioned 657
Weisser, Martin. Mentioned 228
Welch, William. Mentioned 700
Welling, George. Mentioned 125
Wellmeyer, John. Mentioned 89, 609, 610
Wells, Ebenezer T. Mentioned 261
Welman, Wilford H. Mentioned 23, 645
Welsh, Pinckney J. Mentioned 23, 582
Welton, Henry S. Mentioned 19, 487
West, Preston C. F. Mentioned 75
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *William F. Smith.*
West Virginia Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* 4th, 23, 86, 629, 630, 781, 782.
Wetzel, Jacob M. Mentioned 486
Wever, Clark R.
Mentioned 23, 88, 650
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 647
Weyman, Herbert. Mentioned 88

Page.
Wharton, Gabriel C.
Mentioned 20
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 547
Wharton, Henry C.
Mentioned 74, 75, 320, 325
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 345
Wharton, John A. Mentioned 662, 680, 681
Whedon, Americus. Mentioned 518, 521
Wheeler, Charles C. Mentioned 272
Wheeler, Henry L. Mentioned 560
Wheeler, James T. Mentioned 662
Wheeler, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 681
Longstreet, James 680
Mentioned 126, 127, 563, 564, 662, 680, 757
Wheeler, William.
Mentioned 18, 347, 351, 384–386, 526, 552, 556
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 387
Whipple, William D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Thomas.*
Whitaker, Richard T.
Mentioned 16, 280, 286, 294
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 287
Whitaker, Walter C.
Correspondence with
Granger, Gordon 109
Thomas, George H 109, 112
Mentioned 14, 15, 41, 55, 80, 95, 107, 109, 128, 140, 142–147, 149–151, 158, 160–167, 170, 171, 184, 315, 316, 329, 330, 336, 390, 391, 393–400, 408, 409, 422, 424, 425, 429, 430, 433, 434, 436, 449, 462, 607
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 154
Whitcomb, Napoleon. Mentioned 646
White, B. F. Mentioned 646
White, B. F., jr. Mentioned 663
White, C. L. Mentioned 645
White, D. G. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William J. Hardee.*
White, Frank.
Mentioned 15, 193, 210, 224, 226, 641
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 214
White, Isaac H. Mentioned 89, 277, 278
White, James L. Mentioned 659
White, Josiah W. Mentioned 511
White, W. W. Mentioned 658
Whiteley, Richard H. Mentioned 658
Whiteside's, Tenn., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with U. S. Grant 39
Whittlesey, William B. Mentioned 89, 526
Wickham, William S. Mentioned 355
Wickliffe, John C. Mentioned 661
Wiedrich, Michael.
Mentioned 18, 384, 385, 452, 453
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 386
Wiggins, J. H. Mentioned 663

Page.
Wilbur, R. H. Mentioned 408, 411
Wild, George. Mentioned 370
Wiles, William M. Mentioned 126, 469
Wiley, Aquila. Mentioned 16, 261, 280–282, 295–298
Wilkes, F. C. Mentioned 776
Wilkin, Eli. Mentioned 521, 522
Wilkinson, Francis M. Mentioned 272
Wilkinson, George J. Mentioned 637
Wilkinson, John C. Mentioned 706, 734
Wilkinson, William. Mentioned 22
Willard, J. P. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *George H. Thomas.*
Willi, William. Mentioned 207
Williams, ———. Mentioned 93
Williams, Alpheus S. Mentioned 13, 98
Williams, C. B. Mentioned 529
Williams, F. M. Mentioned 750
Williams, James. Mentioned 470
Williams, James M. Mentioned 22, 452
Williams, John L. Mentioned 546
Williams, Reuben. Mentioned 23, 633
Williams, Robert, jr. Mentioned 23
Williams, Samuel C. Mentioned 660, 684, 716
Williams, Thomas J. Mentioned 289
Williams, William D.
Mentioned 16, 263
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 269
Williamson, James A.
Correspondence with Charles R. Woods 612
Mentioned 22, 86, 321, 322, 568, 582, 599–602, 604–606, 608, 612, 618, 619, 625, 626
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 613
Willich, August.
Mentioned 16, 65, 66, 81, 132, 135, 136, 254–256, 260, 262, 267, 269, 271, 273, 277, 282, 287, 300–302, 304, 306, 308, 312, 509, 517, 560
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 263
Willingham, J. A. Mentioned 776
Willison, Asias. Mentioned 636
Williston, John H. Mentioned 295, 297
Willits, Henry J. Mentioned 21
Wilmer, William R. Mentioned 201
Wilson, Claudius C. Mentioned 660
Wilson, Frederick E. Mentioned 483
Wilson, Fred. H. Mentioned 609
Wilson, H. H. Mentioned 408
Wilson, James. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Wilson, James H. Mentioned 30, 57, 59, 75, 577, 578
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *U. S. Grant.*
Wilson, John. Mentioned 152, 156, 163, 164
Wilson, John A. Mentioned 661
Wilson, Richard. Mentioned 389
Wilson, Upton. Mentioned 89, 286
Winans, W. P. Mentioned 661
Winchester, George W. Mentioned 743
Winkler, Frederick C. Mentioned 17
Winslow, Edward F. Mentioned 639

Page

Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **C**, 21.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 21, 559; **5th**, 20, 556; **6th**, 24, 575, 643, 645; **8th**, 21, 459, 463, 559, 560; **10th**, 21, 559, 564; **12th**, 24, 552, 556, 560.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 19; **3d**, 126; **10th**, 19, 84, 462; **15th**, 16, 81, 263–265, 267, 279; **18th**, 23, 87, 645; **21st**, 19; **24th**, 15, 81, 188, 195, 197, 205, 207, 208; **26th**, 17, 83, 373, 378.
Wise, George D. Mentioned 738
Wiseman, John. Mentioned 632
Wiseman, Theodore. Mentioned 497
Witt, William. Mentioned 152, 156, 164
Woeltege, Charles. Mentioned 425, 427
Wofford, William T. Mentioned 657
Wolf, Felix. Mentioned 286
Wolf, Jacob. Mentioned 89, 277
Wolford, Frank. Mentioned 562
Wolgemuth, James B. Mentioned 201
Wolihin, Andrew M. Mentioned 658
Wollenhaupt, Christopher. Mentioned 89, 293
Wood, Bradford R., jr. Correspondence with
Leonard, William 101, 110, 115
Merrill, Jesse 110
Wood, Charles H.
Mentioned 15, 142, 151, 152, 154, 155, 157
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 166
Wood, Edward J. Mentioned 23, 645
Wood, Edward W. Mentioned 272
Wood, Gustavus A. Mentioned 15, 191, 192, 209, 210, 213, 214, 219, 221–223, 234
Wood, James, jr.
Mentioned 17, 375, 378
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863, including march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn 377
Wood, James G. Mentioned 152, 156, 164
Wood, O. J. Mentioned 523
Wood, Peter P. Mentioned 23, 575
Wood, Thomas J.
Correspondence with Gordon Granger 40, 104, 137–139, 254, 257, 263
Mentioned 12, 14, 16, 34, 62, 65, 69, 70, 81, 94, 96, 98, 99, 104, 105, 128–130, 132–135, 140, 141, 188–192, 215, 219, 221, 227, 229, 254, 300, 301, 303, 304, 382, 508, 519, 528, 547, 553
Reports of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 ..... 251, 252
Woodbury, Edward B. Mentioned 173
Woodlief, William H. Mentioned 565
Woodrow, C. W. Mentioned 651
Woodruff, Lewis T. Mentioned 661
Woods, Charles R.
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 39, 42
Williamson, James A 612
Mentioned 22, 39, 41, 42, 64, 66, 67, 70, 86, 106, 109, 170, 173, 178, 182, 316, 318, 321, 322, 568, 598–602, 604–606, 609, 610, 613–616, 627
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 606
Woods, James P. Mentioned 153, 176
Woods, Joseph Jackson. Mentioned 568

Page.
Woodward, Thomas G. Mentioned 561, 663
Woolfolk, Pichegru, jr. Mentioned 658
Woolsey, Fletcher. Mentioned 648
Wright, John. Mentioned 652, 655
Wright, John A. Mentioned 148, 151
Wright, Marcus J.
Correspondence with
Bragg, Braxton 709, 710
Polk, Lucius E 678
Mentioned 658, 685, 692, 710–716, 758
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 706
Wright, S. Mentioned 522
Wyles, Samuel S. Mentioned 503
Yager, John. Mentioned 19
Yaryan, John L. Mentioned 261
York, Billington W. Mentioned 658
Youkey, Joseph W. Mentioned 218
Young, Charles. Mentioned 293
Young, Erastus O. Mentioned 88, 269, 270
Young, Joseph. Mentioned 730
Young, William H.
Mentioned 15, 193, 209, 210, 212, 220
Report of Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23–27, 1863 222
Young, William J. Mentioned 660
Zickerick, William. Mentioned 24, 552, 556
Zimmerman, Frederick. Mentioned 283
Zinken, Leon von. Mentioned 661
Zoller, Michael. Mentioned 286
Zulich, S. M. Mentioned 431

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